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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION

FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
AND ART.

[EXETER, JULY, 1915.]

VOL. XLVII.
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PLACES OF MEETING

OF

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER . . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH . . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY . . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865. TIVERTON . . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866. TAVISTOCK . . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.G.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE . . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON . . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH . . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT . . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872. EXETER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873. SIDMOUTH . . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	The Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON . . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON . . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879. ILFRACOMBE . . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES . . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881. DAWLISH . . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A.
1882. CREDITON . . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH . . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON . . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.LIT.
1886. ST. MARYCHURCH . . .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887. PLYMPTON . . .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888. EXETER . . .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889. TAVISTOCK . . .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890. BARNSTAPLE . . .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891. TIVERTON . . .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892. PLYMOUTH . . .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893. TORQUAY . . .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894. SOUTH MOLTON . . .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895. OKEHAMPTON . . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON . . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.
1899. TORRINGTON . . .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900. TOTNES . . .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901. EXETER . . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L.
1902. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903. SIDMOUTH . . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A.
1905. PRINCETOWN . . .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906. LYNTON . . .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907. AXMINSTER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).
1908. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Lord Monckswell, D.L., LL.B.
1909. LAUNCESTON . . .	The Lord Bishop of Truro (Dr. Stubbs).
1910. CULLOMPTON . . .	John D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.
1911. DARTMOUTH . . .	Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A.
1912. EXETER . . .	The Viscount St. Cyres, M.A.
1913. BUCKFASTLEIGH . . .	Ashley A. Froude, Esq., C.M.G.
1914. TAVISTOCK . . .	Professor A. M. Worthington, C.B., F.R.S.
1915. EXETER . . .	Principal A. W. Clayden, M.A., F.G.S.

RULES.

1. THE Association shall be called the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.

2. The objects of the Association are—To give a systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire ; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature or Art, in different parts of the county.

3. The Association shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

4. Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.

5. Every person, admitted to membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members ; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed List of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the newly admitted Member shall be furnished by the General Secretary with such extracts from the Rules as he shall deem necessary.

6. Persons of eminence in Science, Literature, or Art, or those who have rendered any special service to the Association, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Members of the Association : but such Honorary Members shall not be entitled to take any part in the management of the Association.

7. Every *Member* shall pay an Annual Subscription of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee of Seven and a Half Guineas. But Members of not less than Ten Years' standing, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, may compound by a single payment of Five Guineas.

8. Annual Subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall

be due in each year on the first day of January ; and no person shall have the privileges of a Member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

9. Any Member who does not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing, to the General Secretary of his intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as a Member for the ensuing year.

10. Whenever a Member is in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscription, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

11. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscriptions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the List of Members.

12. Every *Member*, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, shall be entitled to a copy of the volume of the Transactions for the year.

13. Every *Member* shall be entitled to a lady's ticket for the Annual Meeting.

14. Only ladies shall be eligible for admission as Associates to an Annual Meeting, on payment of the sum of Five Shillings each.

15. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided at a previous Annual Meeting.

16. One month at least before the Annual Meeting each Member shall be informed by the General Secretary, by circular, of the place and date of the Meeting.

17. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association :—

(a) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(b) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

The Council so constituted shall have power to make, amend, or cancel the Bye-laws and Standing Orders.

18. With the exception of the ex-Presidents, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting of the Council for twenty-four calendar months, shall forfeit his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

19. The Council shall hold a meeting at Exeter in the month of February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association.

20. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at a previous Council Meeting.

21. Every Meeting of the Council shall be convened by circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

22. The General Secretary, or any four Members of the Council, may call extraordinary Meetings of their body for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other Member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary Meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary Meeting.

23. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, one or more General Secretaries, one or more Auditors, a Local Treasurer, and one or more Local Secretaries.

24. A Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council to consider at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meeting, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancies which may from time to time occur, as follows :—

(a) The President subject to confirmation by the Council.

(b) All other officers (except Vice-Presidents, the Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries) subject to confirmation at a General Meeting of the Members of the Association.

25. The Vice-Presidents, Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the local Reception Committee appointed by the Authorities of the city or town issuing the invitation to the Association, subject to confirmation by the Council of the Association; and the Council shall have power to add to the number of Vice-Presidents elected by the Local Authorities from among the Members of the Association.

26. The President shall enter on his duties at the Annual Meeting for which he has accepted office : the General Treasurer, General Secretary or Secretaries, the Vice-Presidents and Local Officers shall enter on their duties as soon as convenient after their election.

27. The Council shall have power to fill any official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed under Rule 24.

28. The President shall be eligible for re-election, provided that the same person does not hold office in two consecutive years.

29. The General Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association ; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved ; and he shall report to each Meeting of the Council the balance he has in hand, and the names of such Members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

30. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by one or more Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex-officio* Members of the Council.

31. All investments of the funds of the Association shall be made in the names of three trustees to be elected by the Council, in securities authorized by law for the investment of Trust Funds.

32. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its volume of Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any Meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author ; but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the issue of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

33. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, issue to each Member and Honorary Member its volume of Transactions, which shall include the Rules, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council and of the Proceedings, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as the Council shall decide to print, together with, if time allows, an Index to the volume.

34. Should the extra charges for small type, and types other than those known as Roman or Italic, and for the author's corrections of the press, in any paper printed in the Transactions, amount to a greater sum than in the proportion of ten shillings per sheet, such excess shall be borne by the author himself, and not by the Association ; and should any paper exceed three sheets, the cost beyond the cost of the three sheets shall be borne by the author of the paper.

35. If proofs of papers to be printed in the Transactions are sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day

marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

36. The authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall, within seven days after the Transactions are issued, receive twenty-five private copies free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense. All arrangements as to such extra copies shall be made by the authors with the printers of the Association. The Honorary Secretaries of Committees for special service for the Association, may, on application, be supplied with fifteen additional copies, free of expense, should they be required, of the Reports of their Committees printed in the Transactions.

37. No Rule shall be altered, amended, or new Rule added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

38. Throughout the Rules, Bye-laws, and Standing Orders where the singular number is used, it shall, when circumstances require, be taken to include the plural number, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

1. It is desirable that a copy of the President's Address shall be in the hands of the General Secretary not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year, in order that it may be printed and distributed to the Press in time for publication in newspapers issued on the day after its delivery. The President's Address shall be considered a confidential document until after its delivery.

2. Papers to be read at the Annual Meetings must strictly relate to Devonshire, and the procedure for the submission, selection and reading of papers shall be as follows :—

(a) Papers and Reports of Committees to be read at any Meeting, together with all drawings, photographs, maps, etc., to illustrate the same, must be submitted to the General Secretary, so as to reach him not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year.

(b) All Papers and illustrations considered unsuitable shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible.

(c) The General Secretary will obtain from the printers of the Association for presentation to the Council a statement showing the number of pages each Paper and Report will occupy when printed, the estimated extra cost of printing tables, of the use of special type or change of type, and of all other extra charges, if any, in each Paper and Report, as well as the estimated cost of all charges connected with the preparation, binding and issue of the volume of Transactions.

(d) The General Secretary will communicate the printers' report and estimates to the Council, at the Meeting of that body on the first day of the Annual Meeting. The Council will then select the Papers and Reports to be read on the two following days.

3. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a Report.

4. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the

Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes.

5. The Council will arrange Papers for reading to meet the convenience of the authors, as far as possible. Papers shall be read in the order appointed by the Council, but in the event of the author of any Paper not being present to read his Paper, and in the absence of any arrangement by the author of a Paper for its reading by some Member present at the meeting, such Paper or Papers, if more than one, shall be held over till the conclusion of the reading of the Papers, when it shall be put to the vote of the Meeting whether such Paper or Papers shall be read by substitute or not.

6. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

7. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the List of Papers for reading below those furnished by Members themselves.

8. In the event of there being at an Annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued on the day following.

9. At the close of the Annual Meeting in every year there shall be a Meeting of the Council, and the Council shall then decide what Reports and how many of the Papers accepted for reading the funds of the Association, as reported by the Treasurer, will permit of being printed in the volume of Transactions.

10. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required for illustrating them, as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

11. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read ; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and must be sent to him within seven days after such Paper has been returned to the author.

12. The printers shall print the Papers in the volume of Transactions in the order in which they were read, unless there is any special reason for the contrary, and shall return every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on one side of the paper only and each sheet numbered.

13. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary, or in the event of there being two Secretaries of the one acting as Editor; and no additions shall be made except in the form of footnotes or brief postscripts, or both.

14. The author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall pay for the preparation of all such illustrations as in his judgment and that of the Council the said Paper may require. That is to say, he shall pay for the preparation of all necessary drawings, blocks, lithographic transfers or drawings on stone; but the Association will bear the cost of printing (by the Association's printers), paper and binding; provided that should any such illustrations be in colours or of a size larger than can be inserted in the volume with a single fold, or be desired to be executed in any other process than printing from the block or lithography, then in each and either of these cases the author shall himself bear the whole cost of production and printing, and should the Council so decide shall also pay any additional charge that may properly be made for binding.

15. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

16. The Council shall from time to time, when deemed advisable, revise the prices fixed for each volume of the Transactions and all other publications of the Association.

17. The General Secretary shall report to each Annual Meeting of the Members the number of copies in stock of each volume of the Transactions, and other publications of the Association, with the price per copy of each volume; and such Report shall be printed in the Transactions.

18. The General Secretary shall prepare brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

19. All Resolutions appointing Committees for special service for the Association shall be printed in the Transactions.

20. The following are the Rules for reprinting Reports of Committees other than the reprints supplied to authors under Rule 36:—

(a) The printers of the Association alone are permitted to reprint any Report.

(b) The written permission of the General Secretary is required

before any Report may be reprinted, the copyright of all Reports printed in the Transactions being vested in the Association.

(c) The printers shall pay to the General Secretary on behalf of the Association, as royalty, a sum of sixpence per fifty copies for each half-sheet of eight pages, any number of copies less than fifty or between two exact multiples of fifty being regarded as fifty, and any number of pages less than eight or between two exact multiples of eight, being regarded as eight.

(d) Each copy of the reprint shall have printed on the first page the words, "Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, for _____ by permission of the Council of the Association," the year in which the Report was originally printed being indicated.

(e) The reprint shall be an exact copy of the Report as originally printed in the Transactions, without addition, abridgment or modification, the necessary corrections for printer's errors and changes in pagination alone excepted.

21. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from Life Members of the Association shall be invested.

22. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from Life Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

23. The General Secretary is authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as may be found necessary, and any sum not exceeding *Two Guineas* for the preparation of an Index to each annual volume of the Transactions.

24. Only Members and Ladies holding Ladies' tickets are admitted to the Association Dinner, when one is held. Members and Ladies intending to dine must send in their names to the Honorary Local Secretary not less than two clear days before the date of the Dinner.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Presented to the General Meeting held at Exeter, 20th July, 1915.

THE Council have the honour to present their Report for the past year.

The ordinary meetings of the Council were held at Tavistock on the 21st and 23rd July, 1914, and at Exeter on the 18th February, 1915.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances arising out of the War, the local authorities of Crediton were obliged to withdraw their invitation to the Association to hold the meeting of 1915 in that town. In order, therefore, to transact the necessary business of the Association and to preserve the continuity of the *Transactions*, it was decided to hold the meeting of 1915 in Exeter, without invitation.

It was also resolved to accept the cordial invitation given by the Mayor and Corporation of Lyme-Regis to hold the meeting of 1916 in that town.

Additional Committees were formed for collecting and recording information concerning Place-Names and Field-Names in Devon and for the compilation of a Bibliography of Devon, respectively. Captain George E. Windeatt was appointed a second Hon. General Secretary and the Rev. J. F. Chanter was selected to represent the Association at the Congress of Archæological Societies.

The offer of the British Record Society to undertake the publication of a Calendar of Wills and Administrations registered in the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, provided the Association would arrange for the transcription, was accepted.

Owing to the little use made by the Members of the Association of the Devon and Exeter Institution, it was decided to discontinue the subscription paid by this Association to the Institution, with effect from 29th September, 1915, but the offer of the authorities of the Institution to house the records of the Association and to

allow the Council the use of a room for its meetings for an annual payment of five guineas was accepted.

The thanks of the Council were ordered to be tendered to Mrs. Clay-Finch and the Rev. Dr. Pearson for their generous donations towards the cost of printing Vol. XLVI of the *Transactions*.

The Rev. O. J. Reichel having complained of the amount charged to him for "Extras," under Rule 34, on his papers, printed in Vol. XLVI of the *Transactions*, the matter was referred to the President, Prof. Worthington, for arbitration.

The Hon. General Secretary tendered his resignation at an extraordinary meeting of the Council held in Exeter on 29th April, 1915, which the Council declined to accept.

A copy of Vol. XLVI of the *Transactions* and of Part XIII of the *Wills* has been sent to every Member not in arrear with his subscription, and to the following Societies, namely—the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean Society, the Royal Institution, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Geological Society, the Library of the British Museum, the Natural History Museum (Cromwell Road), the Bodleian Library, the University Library, Cambridge, the Devon and Exeter Institution, the Plymouth Institution, the Natural History Society, Torquay, the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton, and the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club (c/o Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., Hon. Secretary, St. Peter's Vicarage, Portland).

The stock of *Transactions*, *Wills*, etc., now in hand is as follows :—

1902	<i>Transactions</i> , Vol. XXXIV	.	58	copies.
	<i>Wills</i> , Part IV	.	62	"
	Index to Vol. XXXIV	.	80	"
1903	<i>Transactions</i> , Vol. XXXV	.	25	"
	<i>Wills</i> , Part V	.	24	"
1904	<i>Transactions</i> , Vol. XXXVI	.	41	"
	<i>Wills</i> , Part VI	.	41	"
1905	<i>Transactions</i> , Vol. XXXVII	.	57	"
	<i>Wills</i> , Part VII	.	58	"
1906	<i>Transactions</i> , Vol. XXXVIII	.	21	"
	<i>Wills</i> , Part VIII	.	24	"
1907	<i>Transactions</i> , Vol. XXXIX	.	60	"
	(No <i>Wills</i> issued)			

1908	Transactions, Vol. XL . . .	68 copies.
	Wills, Part IX . . .	66 „
1909	Transactions, Vol. XLI . . .	58 „
	(No Wills issued)	
1910	Transactions, Vol. XLII . . .	43 „
	Wills, Part X . . .	62 „
1911	Transactions, Vol. XLIII . . .	33 „
	Wills, Part XI . . .	59 „
1912	Transactions, Vol. XLIV . . .	25 „
	Wills, Part XII . . .	7 „
1913	Transactions, Vol. XLV . . .	53 „
	(No Wills issued)	
1914	Transactions, Vol. XLVI . . .	70 „
	Wills, Part XIII . . .	76 „

MAXWELL ADAMS,

Hon. General Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditure

1914.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions:—							
1913 (2)	.	1	1	0			
1914 (428)	.	224	14	0			
Lady Associates (13)	.	3	5	0			
					229	0	0
„ Life Compositions—							
3 at £7 17s. 6d.	.	23	12	6			
					23	12	6
„ Dividends—							
£400 India 3 per cent Stock .	.	11	3	3			
£300 Consols 2½ per cent Stock .	.	7	0	9			
Bank Interest .	.	3	3	2			
					21	7	2
Authors' Extras under Rule 34:—							
„ Mrs. Radford .	.	1	2	10			
„ The Rev. O. J. Reichel, B.C.L. (part) .	.	3	10	0			
„ The Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A. .	.	0	9	6			
„ Miss K. Clarke .	.	0	8	0			
„ Mr. Rhys Jenkins .	.	0	6	6			
„ Mr. C. H. Laycock .	.	0	14	6			
					6	11	4
Donations towards Papers—							
„ Dr. Pearson .	.	5	1	2			
„ Mrs. Clay-Finch .	.	1	10	0			
„ The Rev. W. Beebe .	.	0	11	0			
					7	2	2
„ Discount from Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. .	.	10	2	6			
„ Sale of Transactions .	.	3	6	6			
					13	9	0
					301	2	2
„ Balance from 1913 .	.	42	5	0			
					343	7	2

JOHN S. AMERY, *Hon. General Treasurer.*

1914.		Expenditure.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd., Printing Notices, Circulars, etc.				7	17	0	
„ Dent, 15s. 3d. ; Pearse, 8s.				0	18	3	
				<hr/>			8 15 3
„ Expenses of Evening Lecture							3 9 6
„ Secretary's Expenditure				15	10	2	
and Clerical Assistance				16	1	6	
„ Treasurer's Expenditure				3	12	6	
				<hr/>			35 4 2
„ Subscription to Devon and Exeter Institution							15 15 0
„ Messrs. Fry, Devon Wills							15 12 6
„ Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. :—							
Printing Vol. XLVI, 610 copies, 566 pp.				189	6	0	
Authors' Reprints, 25 copies each				13	10	6	
Addressing, packing, and postage				21	6	0	
				<hr/>			224 2 6
„ Insurance of Stock to 31st December, 1915							1 1 0

	£808 19 11
Balance	39 7 3
	<hr/>
	£848 7 2

Examined with Vouchers, etc., and found to be correct, with a balance of £89 7s. 3d. in favour of the Association. Dated this 8th day of July, 1915.

(Signed) ROBERT C. TUCKER, *Hon. Auditor.*

SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

Passed at the Meeting at Exeter, 20th July, 1915.

THAT Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. Robert Burnard, Sir A. Croft, Sir Roper Lethbridge, and Mrs. G. H. Radford be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meetings, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers; and that Mr. G. M. Doe be the Secretary.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. G. H. Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore; and that Mrs. G. H. Radford be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, and Mrs. Rose-Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language; and that Mr. C. H. Laycock and the Rev. O. J. Reichel be the Secretaries.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, and Major R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee; and that Major R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect

and tabulate trustworthy and comparable observations on the Climate of Devon; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands; and that Mr. E. Windeatt be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Rev. Professor Chapman, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mrs. Rose-Troup, Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, and Mr. W. A. Francken be a Committee, with power to add to their numbers, for compiling complete Indexes to the First and Second Series of the Transactions; and that the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Exeter; and that Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the joint Secretaries.

That Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. A. C. Morris, Mr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. Sharland, and Mr. T. Wainwright be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire; and that Mr. W. P. Hiern be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. Robert Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. W. E. P. Chapple, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. A. W. Clayden, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. M. T. Foster, Mr. T. V. Hodgson, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. S. M. Nourse, Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. L. Radford, Mrs. G. H. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. F. R. Rowley, Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Mr. H. R. Watkin, Mr. E. Windeatt, Mr. G. D. Woolcombe, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for preparing a list of "Ancient Monuments" in the county of Devon, which it is considered desirable should be handed over, with the consent of their owners, to the custody of the First Commissioner

of Works, under the provisions of the Acts of 1882, 1900, and 1913, with the view to their preservation and protection; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

That the Rev. J. A. Balleine, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Rev. O. J. Reichel, and Mrs. Rose-Troup be a Committee for the purpose of collecting and recording information concerning Place-Names and Field-Names in Devonshire; and that Dr. Arthur B. Prowse be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Mr. R. Burnet Morris, Mrs. G. H. Radford, and Mr. H. Tapley-Soper be a Committee for the compilation of a Bibliography of the County of Devon; and that Mr. R. Burnet Morris be the Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
MEETING, HELD AT EXETER, 20TH TO 23RD
JULY, 1915.¹

NOTWITHSTANDING the sad circumstances under which it was held, the Meeting of 1915, at Exeter, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the Honorary Local Secretaries, Messrs. Sidney Andrew and Harbottle Reed, will rank as one of the most interesting in the annals of the Association. As stated in the Report of the Council (p. 19), it was originally intended that the Meeting of 1915 should be held at Crediton, but owing to the country being in a state of War, the local authorities were obliged to withdraw their invitation to the Association to visit that town, whereupon the Council of the Association decided that the City of Exeter—the birthplace of the Association—would be a suitable place for the Meeting, and resolved, with the consent of his Worship the Mayor of Exeter, to hold the Meeting in that city, for the transaction of the business of the Association, for the reading of the Reports and Papers submitted, and for visits to some of the ancient buildings and places of interest in the city and its neighbourhood.

At 2 p.m. on the 20th July, a meeting of the Council was held in the Fisher Library, Royal Albert Memorial University College, which was followed by a General Meeting of the members at 3.30 p.m. in Room No. 27, with Sir Roper Lethbridge in the Chair, at which, among other matters, it was decided to accept the cordial invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Lyme Regis to hold the meeting of 1916 in that town, and the Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. Robert Burnard, Hon. Secretary of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, reporting the partial destruction of the ancient tumulus crowning the summit of Hookner Tor, near Grimspound, which had been brought to his notice by the Rev. O. J. Odell, R.N.,

¹ I am indebted to the President, Mr. Harbottle Reed, the Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. Hugh R. Watkin for their kind assistance in the compilation of these Proceedings.—ED.

a member of this Association, and that he had taken steps to suspend its further destruction.

At 4 p.m., the members inspected some portions of Old Exeter, under the guidance of Mr. Harbottle Reed, who also very kindly pointed out the chief features of interest in the buildings visited and gave a sketch of the history of each. Starting from the Museum, which is opposite the traditionary site of King Athelstane's palace, and turning into Paul Street, one side of which is in process of demolition—several ancient houses, including Oriental plastered ceilings and half-timbered fronts, already having been pulled down—the Roman mosaic pavement discovered in 1887 on the site of the new police station was inspected.

Passing on to 170 Fore Street, by courtesy of Mr. Pearse, the very fine Jacobean oak-panelled dining-room and elaborate strapwork plaster ceiling of the large room over were viewed.

The Tuckers' Hall was then visited. This was originally a chapel and connected with Plympton Priory. A record refers to its building in 1471, and in 1523 the Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was responsible for the repairs, and the support of the chaplain.

After the dissolution of religious houses, it was used as a store, about 1576. It came into the hands of the Tuckers in 1602, who probably converted it into the present two-story building.

The Weavers and Tuckers were very prominent in the old trade incorporations of the city; we hear of them in 1452, and in 1490 the Weavers and Fullers were incorporated, and the grant renewed in 1602.

The Tuckers evidently panelled the walls between 1634 and 1638—the latter date being over the mantelpiece; and they seem to have used the lower room for a poor school.

The ancient corporation is still existing and consists of two wardens and twenty-four assistants. They were granted arms in 1564.

St. Nicholas Priory proved unusually full of interest, as it has been acquired by the City of Exeter with the object of restoring and preserving this ancient building, the work being now in progress under the advice of Mr. Brakespeare and the local supervision of Mr. Tonar.

The parts now reverting to the city (for they purchased it once before in 1549) are the conventual buildings on

the west side of the cloister, with portions of the original foundation in 1089 as an appanage of Battle Abbey.

The undercroft remains, having two low circular piers with scalloped caps, from which spring plain transverse vaulting ribs and similar ribs on one groin of each compartment, only without intersection. The difficulty of vaulting a bay of two unequal spans is clearly shown in the winding surfaces and crooked ribs, which is possibly one of the earliest attempts at groined vaulting in England.

Since acquirement by the city, chimneys, floors, and walls which had been inserted to convert the buildings into small houses, have been removed, and the fine roof and much ancient oakwork revealed in the large hall as well as in the old kitchen. Traces of later work, including ornamental plaster ceilings and fragments of frescoes, indicate the occupation as a house in Elizabethan days. Mr. Tonar very courteously pointed out the old work which had been laid bare, as he also did at the old house in King Street next visited, where some remains of Norman work have been discovered, especially noticeable being the Norman carved internal stone cornice.

At 9 p.m. the members met in the Royal Albert Memorial University College for the Address of the incoming President, Principal A. W. Clayden, M.A., F.G.S.

Colonel E. T. Clifford, who, in the absence of the retiring President, introduced Principal Clayden, said :—

“When the Association last met in Exeter in 1912, I said I accepted the invitation to preside as a compliment to the London Devonian Association, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, and as showing your approval of its objects. In responding to the wish of your Council that I should preside this evening, I do so in the belief that the views I expressed last time still hold good, and it affords me an opportunity for stating that the London Devonian Association is progressing satisfactorily and doing excellent work for Devonian Societies and Devonians all over the world ; indeed, including those in Devon itself.

“I would also like to add how gratifying it is to us in London to feel that such cordial relations exist between the two Associations, the Devonshire Association and the London Devonian Association ; a relationship which, I submit, should be productive of good to both.

“Mr. Maxwell Adams assures me that my duties to-night are purely formal, but he points out that in intro-

ducing the new President I am expected to make some appropriate remarks.

"Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, there is nothing I can say about Principal Clayden that you do not already know. He and his good works are well known to you all. We read that a prophet hath no honour in his own country, nor amongst his own kin. I do not propose to throw any doubt upon any statement which is made under an authority which most regard with awe and reverence, but at any rate we have to-day an illustration which goes to prove that there are exceptions to every rule, and in inviting Principal Clayden to be our President at this year's Meeting in Exeter, your Council's act will be appreciated, not only by our own members, not only by the authorities of the building in which we are so hospitably housed, but by the inhabitants of this city which gave us birth.

"What occurs to me at the moment is, what will be the subject of the new President's address? Well, I have not the honour of his confidence, but it is more than likely that any man in such circumstances will speak on the subject which is nearest his heart, and of which he has the greatest knowledge; and as Mr. Principal Clayden stands for Education, it is fair for us to assume that his address will be on this subject.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is entirely beyond my competence to speak on such an important matter as education; but in general I, and I am sure you all, hold the strongest views on the advantage, indeed the necessity, of education.

"The government of this world is founded on force, and will be founded on force unless and until the highest system of education, properly applied education, combined with intelligence, supersedes it. The arbitrament of the sword obtains to-day; it is the mightiest factor, and that sword will not be sheathed until it is superseded by education.

"In inviting Mr. Principal Clayden to occupy this Chair for the ensuing year, I can, I know, in your name, assure him that we look to him and to such as he to show us the way."

The President then delivered his Address (see p. 62), on the conclusion of which Mr. H. Michell Whitley, who

moved a hearty vote of thanks to Principal Clayden, said "that the Address in dealing as it did with technical education was well timed, for when the Allies had won their victory, it will be necessary, if we are to profit by it, as we should do, to imitate our enemy and apply ourselves to the development of our industries by a fuller use of technical education. He had seen," said Mr. Michell Whitley, "in his travels abroad how much we had been hampered by this failing."

On Wednesday, the 21st July, the reading of the Reports and Papers in the Royal Albert Memorial University College was commenced at 10 a.m., and continued, with an interval for lunch, till 4 p.m., when the members motored to Ottery St. Mary, where Mr. Harbottle Reed described the Collegiate Church to the members as follows : In a Saxon charter of 1060 Edward the Confessor granted Ottery to the Virgin Mary of Rouen, and there is no record in *Domesday* of any church here, but in the restoration of 1850 the base of a Norman font is said to have been dug up. A church was consecrated by Bishop Bronescombe in 1259, and although much of the present church has a suggestion of that date, when examined the details seem to tell another story, and it is rather to the time of Bishop Grandisson that we are to assign the date ; for he elevated the Parish Church to Collegiate dignity with a Warden, Minister, Precentor, Sacristan, and four Canons, all to rank as Canons or Prebendaries. He acquired the property from the Canons of Rouen in 1335 and shortly afterwards began the reconstruction and enlargement of the church. The parishioners were relegated to the nave and aisles and perhaps to the north tower.

The arrangements of the church, with the peculiarities of the vaults, its screen in the Lady Chapel, the alteration of the floor levels by Mr. Butterfield and the removal of the stone choir screen, and the erection of the Dorset aisle and other features, were described by Mr. Reed.

There are two transeptal Towers, and Freeman, in his *Exeter Cathedral*, says : "There are, it seems, but three Cathedral churches in the world that have two towers in exactly that position." One of these to which he referred is Barcelona, but anyone who knows this Spanish church will fail to see much similarity.

The resemblance to Exeter is very striking. Although Ottery has only five bays each to nave and choir against

seven bays each to nave and choir of the Cathedral, yet there are at Ottery, chapels in each tower, and at the east end of each aisle transeptal chapels to the choir with chambers over, and a three-bayed lady chapel. In old pictures of Exeter a lead-covered spire to north tower is shown as here.

One of the destructive innovations of Mr. Butterfield, in 1851, was the alteration of the floor levels. That of the nave of the parish church extended into the eastern bay of the nave, and at the back of the altar was a wood screen division from the collegiate portion with a rise of three steps; then came the stone rood screen in a position similar to that at Exeter; it was ten feet high and four feet wide, and furnished with an organ. In the last century the boys of King's School sat on it before its removal in 1830.

While in the nave we may note the vaulting, of which there are seven or more varieties: the type seen in the choir is also at Wells. The niches over the nave arcade, which in a degree suggest a triforium, are not original, but a somewhat conjectural restoration.

Conspicuous in the nave are the fine canopied tombs of the brother of Bishop Grandisson, Otho, and his wife Beatrix. In Lausanne Cathedral are many monuments to members of this powerful family. Grandisson himself is commemorated in the central boss of the vaulting, and continuing eastward is a fine series of bosses, the first being St. John the Baptist; second, St. Ann presenting the Blessed Virgin before the Temple; third, the Annunciation; fourth, the Holy Mother and Child; fifth, over the altar screen, the Assumption of the Virgin (the annual feast day of the College being on the 15th August). Continuing the Story of Our Lady, the bosses in the lady chapel indicate Our Lord offering to His Mother the orb of sovereignty as Queen of Heaven, and Our Lord enthroned as Judge.

In the south transept is a clock, probably of 1340 date, showing the earth as centre of the solar system, restored in 1907. It is one of the four Wessex old clocks, the others being at Exeter, Wells, and Wimborne Minster.

Entering the choir Butterfield's alteration of the floor is apparent, for in a plan by Heywood of 1843 the old floor levels are shown, three steps being at east end of nave, then level through, crossing to east side of third bay

of choir, followed by one step and three more to the sanctuary.

The lady chapel has a very unusual feature, a minstrels' gallery, and also a carved wooden lectern with the arms of Grandisson, the modern stalls being given by the late Reverend J. Dickenson, who, living in the Manor House, knew the church so well and wrote so lovingly of it.

The North or Dorset Aisle was built between 1504 and 1530 (probably 1520) by Cicely, daughter and heiress of Lord William Bonville, of Shute, a cousin of Anne (of Warwick), Queen of Richard III. She married the Marquis of Dorset, who died in 1501, and, secondly, the Earl of Wiltshire, Henry Stafford, second son of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (died 1523).

Cicely the Marchioness was one of the godmothers of Queen Elizabeth, and died 1530 about seventy years old, the last of her name and race—Bonville. On the moulding of the parapet outside are the family badges: Harrington, fret; Stafford, knot; Hastings, bull's head; Bouchier, knot; and the Bonville mullet is in the arms over the door. Henry Grey, Cicely's grandson, became Duke of Suffolk, was the father of Lady Jane Grey, executed 1554, and possibly the arms over the porch were defaced by Queen Mary's orders.

The ceiling of this aisle is one of the finest specimens of fan vaulting in the west; the pendentives being very ingenious. The aisle would replace the north porch, which would be the parishioners' entrance, the cloister being on the south side, and consequently the south door would not be accessible to them. The Dorset north porch has a watchers' chamber over, as at Durham Cathedral.

On the pillars of the Dorset aisle arcade are commemorated Bishops Oldham (1504–19) and Veysey (1519–51).

Bishop Grandisson's statutes for the regulation of the College are most elaborate, entering very minutely into details of ceremonial and conduct.

The College was dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1545, and the church became parochial with a corporation of four governors, who were to provide a schoolmaster for the King's new Grammar School.

Of the Collegiate buildings scarcely any portion remains.

The party then proceeded to Cadhay House, which was visited by the kind permission of W. C. D. Whetham, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Mrs. Whetham received the members, and,

assisted by her daughters and Mr. Whetham, took the party over the house and gave them a succinct historical description of the building, with its phases of ownership beginning in the reign of Edward I., when it belonged to the Cadhay family, passing in the fifteenth century through the female line to Hugh Grenville. His granddaughter married John Haydon (1545-87), son of Richard Haydon, of Woodbury, who, according to Risdon, "buildded there a fair new house and enlarged his demesnes," portions of which, notably the east front, remain to this day. John Haydon was succeeded by his great-nephew, Robert, who continued the work, and his initials and the date, 1617, appear under the statue of Queen Elizabeth. In 1737 the estate was in the possession of William Peere Williams, who made great alterations internally. Early in the nineteenth century the western portion was converted into a farm-house. In 1910 many interesting features were uncovered by the present owner, Mr. Whetham, who, with great judgment, has conserved rather than restored the old work, altering its Tudor and Georgian character as little as possible.

John Haydon, who used a good deal of the materials from the suppressed college at Ottery, was responsible for the major portion of the house, which has, for Devonshire, the rather unusual inner courtyard plan. Each front facing the courtyard has a niche containing the statues of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, contemporary with the date of the original house. Some alterations were made in Georgian times. The house contains several Tudor chimneypieces and a fine Georgian plaster ceiling. In the Dining Hall the arms of Poulett, Grenville, Harvey, Southcott, Haydon, and Every are displayed, and on a chimneypiece in one of the bedrooms are the arms of Poulett and Poulett impaling Kenn.

The base of the old Ottery Cross and parts of the shaft were also shown.

On the evening of Wednesday, 21st July, the members of the Association were cordially welcomed by the President and Mrs. Clayden, at their residence, 5, The Crescent, Mount Radford, where they were shown many objects of scientific and literary interest. The large telescope with 6.8-inch lens has historic value from the fact that it was the first lens of that diameter to be successfully ground, and was made by Tulley from a disc of flint glass pre-

sented to the Astronomical Society of London by Guinand, who discovered how to manufacture suitable material.

The finished lens was submitted to a Committee of the leading astronomers of the day, including Sir John Herschel, Dr. Pearson, and Mr. Dollond, and their report is printed in the memoirs of the Society. The telescope is mentioned in numerous astronomical papers and books.

The atmosphere of a country like England limits the number of the nights in the year on which delicate observations can be made, and on the evening of the visit the sky was unfortunately too overcast for members to profit by the use of this valuable telescope, so beautifully poised that a finger could move the 2 cwt. which it was estimated the instrument weighed. Diagrams, with which Principal Clayden had decorated the walls of his Observatory, were explained and the interest of his guests specially aroused in two new instruments, invented and made by the President, to record the radiation of heat to and from the earth's surface. The extraordinary variations, in which so many factors must take part, are clearly shown by the course of the pen on the "actinograph," the accuracy of which is proved by comparison of the diagrams on the two instruments.

Principal Clayden's wonderful discovery in the Poltimore quarry, near Exeter, of the footprints of hitherto unknown and almost unexplainable early reptiles of the Permian age, is already well known to geologists. The slabs of sandstone, so skilfully split and carefully preserved, showing so distinctly some of the earliest imprints made by creature life on this planet, may be considered among the most historically interesting and valuable records in the world. Many literary treasures were also shown to the members by the President, Mrs. and Miss Clayden, and a most enjoyable and instructive evening was spent, thanks to the hospitality of their kind host and hostess.

On Thursday, 22nd July, the reading of the Papers was resumed at 10 a.m. in the Royal Albert Memorial University College, and was followed by a General Meeting of members, at which cordial votes of thanks were passed to the College authorities for the use of the rooms so kindly placed at the disposal of the Association for the Meeting; to the Hon. Local Secretaries, Messrs. Sidney Andrew and Harbottle Reed, for the excellent arrange-

ments made by them for the convenience and comfort of the members during the meeting ; and to the President, Mr. Principal A. W. Clayden, for the able manner in which he conducted his duties from the Chair. At 2 p.m. a meeting of the Council was held, at which the General Secretary reported the casualties in the Council during the year and the names of members who had qualified for the Council, and who were duly elected to that body.

In the afternoon of Thursday, Mr. Harbottle Reed kindly showed the members some further interesting features of Old Exeter, beginning at *Bowhill*, a fifteenth-century manor house belonging to the Hollands. The large Hall still retains its original windows and very fine oak roof, with moulded ribs and arched braces. Other rooms with their oak ceiling beams or arched trusses remain, and a good kitchen with huge fireplace.

Returning from Bowhill, Mr. Reed pointed out an old granite cross in Cowick Street, also the church of St. Thomas the Martyr and the old Exe Bridge of Walter Gervayse (1250). At the crossing of North Street and High Street the statue of St. Peter was noticed as one of the four figures which belonged to the old conduit at this crossway.

College Hall. The brothers and sisters of Kalenderheie are mentioned in 1271, and a deed refers to twenty in the twelfth century. This was an episcopal almshouse and the fraternity had a seal. On refounding St. John's Hospital, Bishop Grandissqn removed the Brethren there. His successor, Bishop Brantyngham, then built the College for the Priest-Vicars of the Cathedral. Among the benefactors have been Marshall, Brewer, Lacy, and Oldham, and their arms are shown in the Hall as well as their painted portraits.

In 1529, Treasurer John Ryse rebuilt the College Hall, and 1647 saw it turned into a common wool store. It has returned to part of its original uses and owners—the College of Priest-Vicars of the Cathedral. Originally the disposition of the buildings resembled somewhat that of Wells, an eastern gateway, then a narrow quadrangle with the Vicars' small houses on either side, and the common Hall with its kitchen and offices at the South Street end. Now little except the Hall remains, with its panelled walls and sturdy roof trusses.

In the *Law Library* was seen a still finer oak roof than

that of Bowhill, the College Hall or Cadhay House. This is of the hammer-beam type, and bears a strong resemblance to that of Westminster Hall (1397), although only one-third the span. The building forms part of one of the old halls of the Close, and seems to have been connected with the Chancellor of the Cathedral, the entrance arch bearing his arms.

The *New Inn* was next visited. These premises, now in the possession of Messrs. Green and Son, have in several forms occupied a prominent position in Exeter. A woollen market, then as the New Inn, of which the Apollo Room with magnificent plaster-work enrichments, dated 1695, has been used as a banqueting hall by Judges and visitors of note.

Bampfylde House (1590) was the Exeter residence of the Bampfyldes, ancestors of Lord Poltimore, by whom it is now owned. The carved oak panelling, ceilings, glass, and lead were pointed out.

On Thursday evening, 22nd July, many members of the Association availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Museum on the invitation of the President and Curator, where Principal Clayden and Mr. Rowley most kindly explained objects of interest in the collections. The model of Exeter attracted attention with reference to the position of St. Nicholas' Priory, the old Norman house, so fortunately saved from destruction by the City Council, and other sites visited by the members, under the guidance of Mr. Harbottle Reed and Mr. L. T. Tonar. The President showed further examples of footprints in the sandstone of Poltimore quarry, and explained why the topographical position of the rock suggested the possibility to him of such a discovery.

On Friday, 23rd July, a motor excursion was planned to Dunsford, Fulford, Moretonhampstead, Chagford, and Drewsteignton, but owing to a somewhat late start and the need of an early return to catch trains, the visit to Chagford had to be omitted.

At Dunsford the church, in the absence of the Vicar, was described by Rev. J. F. Chanter, F.S.A., who said that the church formerly belonged to Canonsleigh, and was dedicated 29th July, 1262, by Bronescombe in honour of the Blessed Virgin, but as we see it now is mainly Perpendicular; the chancel was rebuilt and the rest restored in 1846. The chief points of interest to be noticed were

the Fulford monuments—that in the north aisle was a good example of highly decorated Jacobean work, it represented Sir Thomas Fulford, Ursula, his wife, and their seven children. Sir Thomas in steel armour, wearing a red velvet tunic and pantaloons with Elizabethan ruffle and wristbands; his wife also in a dress of the Elizabethan period; over the monument hung an old helmet and sword. The font might be dated *circ.* 1430, and bears shields of the arms of Richard I. and of Bishop Lacy, and of the Fulford, Fitzurse, Harpesfield, Courtenay, and Bosan families. In the upper lights of the windows was some good ancient glass, and inside the altar rails a fine Bishop's chair; it was given by a former Rector who was son-in-law of Bishop Phillpotts, and was said to have been brought from Calver, but no particulars of its history were known.¹

At Fulford the party was received in the Great Hall by Miss Fulford, who after expressing her brother's regrets at being unable to be present, gave an interesting account of the Fulford Family and their house. The house, she said, was built by Sir John Fulford, who married Dorothy Bouchier, daughter of John, 2nd Lord Fitzwarren; the marriage settlement was dated 2nd October, 1533, and his son, Sir John Fulford, was Sheriff of Devon, 5th Mary and 19th Eliz.; the Bouchier knot appears on several of the panels in the hall; it is the latter's son who is represented on the tomb in Dunsford Church. Colonel Francis Fulford, afterwards Sir Francis, held the house for the King during the Civil War; his name is on the roll of those to be appointed Knights of the Royal Oak. After the Restoration, the family went to reside at Toller, in Dorsetshire, which accounts for there being little mention of the Fulford family in Devonshire records of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. They returned to Fulford in 1729, and Francis Fulford was Sheriff in 1744.

The Hall as they saw it now had been lengthened by taking in the archway that led to the second court, and at that time the present plaster ceiling was substituted for the old one, which, however, was not an open timber one like most halls, owing to there having been a story over the hall; at the end of it were figures of

¹ See also *Devon Notes and Queries*, Vol. I.

Baldwin Fulford, the Crusader, and the two Saracens he fought and slew, and also the colours of the Devon Militia, of which another Baldwin Fulford was Lieutenant-Colonel, which were placed there when the regiment was disbanded in 1817. In 1780 the grand staircase was destroyed by the fall of the ceiling during some alterations and the present one fixed; at the same time the gables were remade, the present battlements erected, and the bays at the corners of the house thrown out.

Miss Fulford then conducted the party over the other portions of the house, pointing out in particular a portrait of a lady in Elizabethan dress, holding a medal by Florentius Junius, the portrait of King Charles I. by Vandyck, portrait of Count Egmont (executed in 1568), and presented by him to Sir John Fulford, and the large picture, 8×12, of the Battle of Gravelines by Franck, showing Count Egmont on horseback in the foreground; also the fine bedstead of the Elizabethan period.¹

The President having welcomed the Teign Naturalists' Field Club and the Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society, whose members had joined the Devonshire Association, the party drove to Moretonhampstead, where lunch was served, and afterwards the church was described by Rev. J. F. Chanter. It consists of a nave, 54×18, chancel, N. and S. aisles, and western tower; the five arches have heavy rude octagonal shafts with plain capitals; the roof line of an earlier nave can be seen against the tower; there is a new screen—the old one was taken down in 1857 and purchased by Lord Devon, who gave it to Whitchurch, where it was re-erected; the old screen had a newel staircase in a turret on the north side that still remains; in the churchyard were some curious carved stones of a pre-Norman period that till lately formed part of the paving of the tower.

The remains of the market cross and the site of the dancing tree were also visited. The party then drove to Drewsteignton, where the church was described by the Rev. J. F. Chanter. He said he supposed nobody need be told now that Drewsteignton had nothing to do with Druids, but took its name from Drogo or Drew, who possessed the manor in the time of Henry II. The church, built of granite, consisted of chancel, nave, N. and S.

¹ Full illustrations of the house and its contents can be seen in *Country Life*, August 1st, 1914.

aisles, western tower, and S. porch with room over ; like most of Devon churches it was mainly Perpendicular ; several of the shafts of the five arches were monoliths ; the south wall was embattled, but the north side had a much finer elevation and the tracery of the windows was far more elaborate ; the roofs were cradle, that of the nave was plastered, but in the aisles old wall plates and good bosses remain ; the old font was a fine Norman, tub-shaped—it was now in the Rectory garden injured by rough treatment and covered with laurels. Its place had been taken, he trusted, only for a time by the present monstrosity. The screen had disappeared and no trace left of its existence except the rood loft door ; the chancel was rebuilt in 1863.

Tea was partaken of at the Inn, after which the party drove back via Tedburne S. Mary to Exeter, which was reached about 6.30 p.m.

The Meeting of 1915 was brought to a conclusion with this day's excursion.

MAXWELL ADAMS.

Obituary Notices.¹

MISS AGNES BAYLY. Miss Agnes Bayly, who joined the Association as a life member in 1894, was the second daughter of the late Mr. John Bayly, of Plymouth, and sister of the late Mr. Robert Bayly, of Torr. Of a most sympathetic nature and philanthropic disposition, Miss Bayly was during the whole of her life a generous supporter of most of the charitable institutions of Plymouth. In particular, she was actively associated with the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphanage in Lockyer Street, and the Friendless Girls' Help Association, Portland Square. As a member of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, she took an active interest in the parochial work of the church, and was associated with her sister, Miss Anna Bayly, in the gift of a site for the new church at Yelverton. Both were large contributors to the building fund of the new church, and had lately given choir stalls to it. After an illness of about six weeks, Miss Agnes Bayly died on 29 July, 1915, in her 80th year, of pneumonia.

INGRAM BYWATER. By the death of Mr. Bywater the Association has lost one of its most distinguished members, and the world one of the most learned and scholarly of modern Hellenists.

The son of John Ingram Bywater, a clerk in the Customs, he was born in London in 1840, and was educated at King's College and University Schools. Thence he passed to a scholarship at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary with Walter Pater, whom he knew intimately, and having successively taken first classes in classics in Moderations and in the Final Schools, he was

¹ I am greatly indebted to Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, Miss C. E. Larter, Miss M. A. Applegate, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. J. J. Alexander, Mr. John Northmore, Mr. E. W. Chilcott, Mr. Arthur Davson, Mr. Cecil Hunt, and the Rev. B. Guyer for their kind assistance in collecting materials for the compilation of these obituaries. (Ed.)

elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College in 1863. For many years he held a tutorship in that college, and in 1883 he was appointed University Reader in Greek and relinquished work for the college in order to devote himself exclusively to the study of Greek literature. Before this, however, he had already established a European reputation by his critical edition of the *Fragments of Heraclitus*. This is a small book in bulk, but it represents the result of years of study and research.

In 1886, Bywater edited *Priscianus Lydus*, an early Peripatetic, for the Berlin Academy, and in 1890 he published a new recension of the text of Aristotle's *Ethics*. In 1892 he published a tract on the *Textual Criticism of Aristotle's Ethics*, and in 1893, on the death of Jowett, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to succeed him as Regius Professor of Greek. In 1897 appeared his critical edition of the text of Aristotle's *Poetics*, on which he had been engaged for many years. He had made this treatise one of the leading subjects of his lectures delivered from the Regius Chair of Greek and had devoted to it all his ripest powers of criticism, exegesis and illustration. In 1909 the Clarendon Press published his final edition of his *magnum opus*, containing not merely his critical recension of the text, but an Introduction, Translation, and Commentary.

He also privately printed an edition of the *Life of Aristotle* contained in *Diogenes Laertius*. The weekly meetings of the Oxford Aristotelian Society in his rooms were renowned, and did much to further the study of Aristotle in Oxford.

He married the second daughter of Mr. C. J. Cornish, of Salcombe Regis, and widow of Mr. Hans W. Sotheby, who was herself a good Greek scholar. Mr. Bywater joined the Association in 1906, and died on 17 December, 1914, at the age of 74.

HENRY FOSTER CARR. Mr. Carr, who was chairman of the firm of Messrs. Carr and Quick, Ltd., wine merchants of Exeter, was a keen sportsman and a familiar figure in the hunting field, being a member of both the East Devon and of the Silverton Hunts. He also took a great interest in archæological and kindred studies. Joining the Devonshire Association in 1907, he followed its work and proceedings with keen interest, and was a regular attendant

at its annual meetings. He was taken ill during the meeting of the Association held at Tavistock in July, 1914, and died after a few days' illness on 26 July, 1914, at his residence, Broadparks, Pinhoe, at the age of 65, deeply regretted by all who knew him, being courteous to a degree and of a kindly and sympathetic nature. He leaves issue two sons and three daughters.

JAMES GEORGE COMMUN. Mr. Commun belonged to a family whose members had been citizens of Exeter for upwards of three centuries. His father, Mr. James Commun, was a solicitor and conveyancing barrister, whose chambers were situated on the site on which the tower of St. Mary Major now stands. Mr. James George Commun was born in Exeter on 3 December, 1856, and as a young man was apprenticed first to Messrs. Drayton and Sons, the well-known booksellers of High Street, Exeter, and afterwards to Messrs. Sotheran and Co., of the Strand and Piccadilly, London, with which firm he completed his business training, and on his return from London set up as a bookseller at 230 High Street, Exeter, and remained in the same premises during the whole of his business career. But Mr. Commun was no mere bookseller, and, although a keen business man, he was rather more a book-lover. His knowledge of books, their authors, titles, bindings and formats was exceptional, and under his direction his establishment soon gained a world-wide reputation, and he himself was well known to all book-lovers and book-collectors.

Mr. Commun was the publisher of several works. He undertook the publication of *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* (originally *Devon Notes and Queries*) in 1900, and the success this periodical has attained is mainly due to his enterprise. Among his many other publications may be mentioned the third edition of the *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, by S. Rowe, edited by Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, and *Devon: Its Moorlands, Streams, and Coasts*, by Lady Rosalind Northcote, illustrated from water-colour drawings especially drawn for this work by his friend, Mr. F. J. Widgery, of Exeter.

Mr. Commun will also always be gratefully remembered by those who take an interest in the history and antiquities of Devonshire for his encouragement of local research work and the publication of a large number of local

monographs, many of which, though of the highest value to antiquaries, must have proved of little account from a commercial point of view.

Mr. Commin became a member of the Association in 1900, and it was through him that the Association was invited to celebrate its jubilee in 1912 in Exeter, its birth-place. He took an active part in the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of its members, and contributed greatly to the success of the meeting, at which he was one of the Vice-Presidents.

Early in life Mr. Commin interested himself in public affairs, and more particularly in those pertaining to his native city, of which he was chosen Mayor in 1908, and discharged the duties of chief magistrate with great distinction and conscientiousness. His year of office was notable for many important events, including the visit to the city of H.M. King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and the holding in Exeter of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show.

Mr. Commin also took an active interest in, and was a great supporter of, most of the public institutions of Exeter, including the Exeter Literary Society, and the Royal Albert Memorial College, Library and Museum. Besides presenting many books himself to the library, he was largely instrumental in obtaining the Fisher and Brooking-Rowe bequests for it.

Mr. Commin married a daughter of Mr. Webber, of Hills Court, Longbrook Street, Exeter, who predeceased him. He died on 15 September, 1914, leaving two sons, who carry on his business, and two daughters.

WILLIAM DAVIES. Mr. W. Davies, who died on 5 January, 1915, at the age of 72, at his residence, Bellfield, Kingsbridge, was a solicitor by profession, and an able advocate, and for forty years had a considerable practice in the local courts. For many years he was sub-agent for the Kingsbridge district of the Totnes Division, under Mr. Edward Windeatt, the Unionist agent. He took an active part in political affairs, and was in touch with the Unionist committees throughout the locality. Mr. Davies was also clerk to the Governors of Kingsbridge Grammar School and to the trustees of Duncombe's Charity, and formerly secretary of the Kingsbridge Town

Association, and at one time was a member of the Kingsbridge Urban District Council. He was an antiquary of considerable attainment, making a hobby of folk-lore and historical records. He joined the Association in 1896 and contributed several papers to its *Transactions*, and frequently lectured on the ancient history of Kingsbridge and its neighbourhood.

FREDERICK ADAMS DAVSON. Dr. Davson, of Mount Galpine, Dartmouth, was born in British Guiana, and received his early education in Germany, subsequently proceeding to England, where he became a medical student at St. George's Hospital, later entering Aberdeen University. In 1867 he took the degrees of M.B. and C.M., and in 1868 the further degree of M.D. and M.R.C.S., Eng. His first official appointment was in H.M. Emigration Service. On his health breaking down, he returned to England, and in 1870 came to reside at Dartmouth, where he continued in practice until his retirement in August, 1914, which unhappily he was not destined to enjoy long. Dr. Davson had made all arrangements to take up his residence at Torquay, when his final illness overtook him.

During recent years Dr. Davson had not actively associated himself with local municipal life, but a number of years ago he served as councillor, subsequently being elected to the aldermanic bench. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace for the borough, and at the time of his death was senior justice. He was a member of the medical staff of the Dartmouth and Kingswear Cottage Hospital, an institution in which he always took great interest, and he was intimately associated with various other charitable organizations. He was a member of the Dartmouth Old Age Pensions Sub-Committee, and was a trustee of Townstal Church Lands. He was formerly Medical Officer to the Great Western Railway staff, and until the passing of the Insurance Act was one of the Medical Officers to the local court of the Ancient Order of Foresters. He was also previously a surgeon in the Dartmouth Battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers.

Dr. Davson joined the Association in 1878, in the work of which he took the greatest interest, and was mainly instrumental for the issue of the invitation of the Mayor

and Corporation to the Association to hold the annual meeting of 1911 in Dartmouth.

Dr. Davson in his day had been a prominent Freemason. He held the provincial rank of P.P.G.S.D., was a Past Master of "Hauley" Lodge, 797, a founder of "The Dart" Lodge, 2641, a member of "The Three Pillars" Lodge, 2808, Torquay, the Royal Sussex Preceptory and Priory of Malta, No. 25, and a former member of the Rose Croix.

He died on 6 November, 1914, in St. George's Hospital, London, where failing health had necessitated his becoming a patient in October, 1914.

Dr. Davson was a man of a singularly amiable nature, and his dignity of character, his gentle manner, and his unfailing courtesy endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance or came into contact with him professionally or otherwise.

A widow, three sons, the Rev. H. F. P. Davson, Vicar of Cadmore End, Bucks, Mr. A. M. Davson, Dartmouth, and Captain H. J. H. Davson, 82nd Punjabis, India, and one daughter survive him.

THE HONBLE. RICHARD MAITLAND WESTENRA DAWSON.
The Hon. R. Dawson, of Holne Park, Ashburton, and brother of the Earl of Dartrey, was ex-High Sheriff of the County of Devon, Deputy-Lieutenant and County Magistrate for the Ashburton sub-division of the Teignbridge Petty Sessional Division. He was also a member of the Dart Fishery Board, president of the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh Cottage Hospital, chairman of the governors of Ashburton Grammar School, and a vice-president of the Ashburton Constitutional Club and the Mid-Devon Unionist Association. A Freemason, he was one of the founders of Ashburton Lodge, No. 2189. On the sale by Lord Clinton of his Ashburton property he became lord of the manor and borough of Ashburton. He was formerly county councillor for Ashburton district, and on one occasion was Unionist candidate for the Mid-Devon or Ashburton Division. For many years he was a director of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, and on its amalgamation with Lloyd's Bank he was elected on the directorate.

He became a life member of the Association in 1888, and has on more than one occasion officiated as Vice-

President. His death took place in London on 7 August, 1914, at the age of 69, following an operation.

J. THOMAS FOURACRE. Mr. Fouracre, who died on 20 July, 1915, at the age of 71, was born at Stonehouse, where his father carried on the business of a painter and decorator. Having learnt the business, he succeeded his father in due course, but having developed artistic tastes and being an artist of no mean ability, particularly in water-colours, he became, for business purposes, an artist in stained glass, and many churches and public buildings, particularly in the West of England, contain fine specimens of his work. All the windows in the Plymouth Guildhall, with one exception, were designed by him and are among the best examples of his talent, as also the window in the Plymouth Club depicting the siege of Plymouth. Mr. Fouracre's forte was figures in mediæval costumes, and among the many pictures painted by him perhaps the best is the one in oils, "The Traitor," which hangs in the Plymouth Art Gallery. He did much for Art in Plymouth. He was one of the founders of the late Plymouth Art Club for study from life, and assisted in the establishment and building of the Plymouth Technical School. He frequently lectured on Art, and rendered useful service for the Museum and Art Gallery in Plymouth.

Mr. Fouracre joined the Association in 1908, and contributed a paper on *Ornamental Lime-Plaster Ceilings and the Plasterer's Craft in Devonshire* to the *Transactions* in 1909. He was twice elected President of the Plymouth Institution. In 1911 his name was placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the Roborough Division in the County of Devon and he sat at Stonehouse.

He leaves a son, Mr. J. Leighton Fouracre, F.R.I.B.A., and a daughter, Mrs. Alton Wishart.

JAMES BRETT GUYER. Mr. Guyer, who was a member of a Ryde family, settled in Torquay fifty-three or fifty-four years ago, died at his residence there, Wrentham, on 6 April, 1914, aged 85.

He had served in the Army Medical Corps during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He was invalided home from India, owing to his health completely failing, and he retired. He was awarded two medals—one by the British Government and one by the Turkish Government.

Soon after he settled in Torquay he married Miss Maria Glode Stapleton, of Orpington, Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Guyer celebrated the "golden" anniversary of their marriage in June, 1912. Mr. Guyer was actively identified with the Torquay Young Men's Christian Association for many years, and twice served as its president.

Mr. Guyer became a life member of the Devonshire Association in 1873, and was a member of the Torquay Natural History Society for forty-five years, and in 1875-6 and 1876-7 he served as president of the Society. During the second year of his services the museum was opened, and he delivered the inaugural address. He was also elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society on account of his original work in connection with wax and paraffin. For about twenty years Mr. Guyer was a member of the Board of Management of the Torbay Hospital, in which institution he evinced deep interest. He was from its foundation a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, of which he served as an elder and as hon. treasurer for many years. Mr. Guyer was a gentleman of old-world courtesy, with transparent kindness and goodness of heart. He enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew him:

SAMUEL PEEK HADDY. Mr. Haddy, who joined the Association for the meeting held at Tavistock in 1914, was born at Brixham in 1846. From 1874 to 1913 he held the position of relieving officer for the southern parishes in the Tavistock Union, and was widely respected as a capable and conscientious official. A devout Churchman, he took an active part in Church affairs, and from 1901 to the time of his death was vicar's churchwarden. As an antiquary and a student, he was well versed in old Church documents and vestry records, and took a keen interest in them. Being personally popular and a methodical man of business, he was much sought after to act on local committees. He was a school manager for several years, a trustee of several charities, a director of the Tavistock Gas Company, and during the last year of his life, a member of the Tavistock Board of Guardians. He was twice married. He died on 13 July, 1915, at the age of 69, and was buried at Torquay on 17 July, 1915.

T. H. HARVEY. Mr. Harvey, of Blackrock Grove, Fareham, who died on 15 April, 1915, at Lee-on-Solent,

joined the Devonshire Association as life member in 1892. Formerly he carried on business in Plymouth as a tar distiller, sat on the bench of Plymouth magistrates, and represented Sutton Ward in the Town Council. He was also a member of the Water Committee about the time that the Burrator Reservoir was begun, and served on the Sanitary Committee, the Technical Instruction Committee, and the Finance Committee. In 1899 he removed to Fareham and interested himself in Church work, was vicar's warden at the Holy Trinity Church, Fareham, for many years, a great benefactor to the church, and a supporter of all good causes in the town and district. He also took part in the politics of the district, represented Fareham on the Hampshire County Council, and a few days before his death was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Hants.

ARTHUR ROOPE HUNT. Mr. Hunt was descended from an old Devonshire family who had resided for generations in or near Dartmouth. He was the son of Mr. Arthur Hunt, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Hunt, Roope and Teage, wine exporters of Oporto, where Arthur Roope Hunt was born on 8th January, 1843, but which place, owing to a revolution endangering the lives of British residents, he left, with his parents, in a British war vessel, when eight or nine years of age. His family settled in Torquay in 1852, and he was educated by the Rev. Townsend Warner, matriculating at Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of 18, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1864, and was afterwards called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, though he never practised. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1870, and in 1884 became a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

After spending a few years in the business house of a cousin in London, he settled in Torquay, at Southwood, and devoted himself for the remainder of his life to many and diverse pursuits, but chiefly to those of a scientific nature. His contributions to geological literature were numerous and varied, and among his many writings may be mentioned a series of valuable papers dealing with the age of Dartmoor granites and the Devonshire schists. He was an authority also on the formation of ripple-mark, on coast erosion, and wave-action on sea-beaches and sea-bottoms, and in particular

on the raised beaches and the submerged forest of Torbay, and the submarine geology of the English Channel. The products of his fertile pen appeared in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, in the *Geological Magazine*, the *Journal* of the Torquay Natural History Society, in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Dublin Society, of the Linnean Society, of the British Association, and in the *Westminster Review*. His first contribution to the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* was written in 1873 on some gold coins found, in 1869, at Blackpool, near Dartmouth. Altogether he published nearly one hundred papers in the *Transactions* of various learned societies, while his letters on scientific and general subjects, which appeared in the *Torquay Directory* and other newspapers, probably reached several hundreds. His paper on "Ripple-mark" was read by Lord Rayleigh before the Royal Society in 1882.

Among his school and college fellows were Lord Rayleigh and Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and in manhood he numbered among his most intimate scientific friends, William Pengelly, Philip Henry Gosse, John Edward Lee, E. B. Tawney, Daniel Pidgeon, R. N. Worth, Arthur Champernowne, W. A. E. Ussher, A. J. Jukes-Browne, Alexander Somervail, and the Revs. T. R. R. Stebbing and G. F. Whidborne.

In company with William Pengelly he devoted much time to the exploration of Kent's Cavern and wrote many papers thereon, and later, with the co-operation of Adam Corrie and W. Bruce-Clarke, he explored the cave at Borness, Kirkcudbrightshire, a description of which, together with six plates from photographs by A. R. Hunt, appears in the *Pros.* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. x., 1873-74.

Mr. Hunt became a life member of the Devonshire Association in 1868, and was one of the largest contributors to its *Transactions*, and one of its most valued members, and the loss his death occasions will be most keenly felt by its members.

But Mr. Hunt's attainments were not limited to science alone, for he was a clever boat sailer, a good shot and golfer, an enthusiastic musician, an accomplished photographer, and displayed much knowledge of engineering. He had been a member of the Royal Dart Yacht Club, Captain of the Torquay Golf Club, and Captain of the Miniature Rifle Club at Torquay. He was also past President of the

Torquay Natural History Society, one of the founders and managers of its museum, and a frequent benefactor, and, on no less than three occasions, he was offered the office of President of the Devonshire Association, an honour which he found himself unable to accept.

Mr. Hunt married Miss Gumbleton, of County Waterford, who survives him together with a son, Mr. C. A. Hunt, barrister-at-law, and Member of the Royal Society of British Artists, and a daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Ernest Smith, the Yorkshire cricketer. Another daughter, Miss Muriel Hunt, famed as a painter of cats, died in 1910.

Mr. A. R. Hunt died on 19 December, 1914, in his 72nd year.

HENRY JAMES JOHNSTON-LAVIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., B.èsSc., F.G.S. Henry James Lavis, who was descended from a Huguenot family, settled in Devonshire, and added his mother's name to his own, was born on 19 July, 1856. After receiving his early education in a private school, Mr. Johnston-Lavis commenced his medical education at University College, London, and here came under the influence of Prof. John Morris, from whose teaching he acquired a passion for geological studies.

Joining the Geological Society when only nineteen years of age, he had written several geological papers, one of which was published in the *Journal of the Geological Society*, before he was twenty-one. After becoming a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and holding some minor medical posts in this country, he proceeded in 1880 to Naples, where he established himself as a consulting physician, taking the degree of M.D. in the University of Naples in 1884, and acting as medical officer to Sir Wm. Armstrong's works at Puzzuoli from 1892 to 1897.

While at Naples, besides keeping a diary with photographic records of the action of Vesuvius, he prepared a valuable geological map illustrating the past history of the volcano, with petrological studies of its ejected material, and in addition to his studies of Vesuvius, he did much useful work in connection with the vulcanology and seismology of the whole South Italian region. Between the years 1892 and 1897 Dr. Johnston-Lavis was in the habit of spending his summers at Harrogate, where he acted as a consulting physician.

In 1895 he left Naples and, having taken a degree of M.D. at Lyons, established a practice on the Riviera at Beaulieu, while in 1909 he added to this a summer practice at Vittel in the Vosges.

He was a contributor to many scientific societies, and issued more than 160 papers on volcanoes, earthquakes, mineral waters, and medical subjects. He joined the Devonshire Association in 1901; and when the Society instituted the popular lectures, which are now given at its annual meetings, he delivered the first of the series, at the meeting held at Sidmouth in 1903, the subject being "Vesuvius: the type volcano."

He was unfortunately killed in a motor accident near Bourges, France, on 10 September, 1914, at the age of 58.

ALFRED NEWTON MILLER. Mr. Miller was born at Liverpool on 21 January, 1872, and was educated at Retford Grammar School and University College School. He was articled to the late William Newton, solicitor, of Newark-on-Trent, and practised in Collumpton for about twenty years. As sub-agent for the Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., he was well known and highly respected. He was a member of the Devon and Exeter Law Association, and was keenly interested in archaeological research, joining the Devonshire Association in 1910. His death occurred on 17 May, 1915, after only a fortnight's illness, following an operation. He leaves a widow and daughter.

REGINALD MORSHEAD. Mr. Morshead, of Hurditch Court, Lamerton, was the fourth son of the Rev. H. J. Morshead, Rector of Kelly, his mother being the eldest daughter of Sir W. L. Trelawny, of Trelawne, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Cornwall. He was educated at Marlborough and St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated wrangler in the tripos of 1872. In 1874, on the death of Mr. J. H. Gill, he joined Mr. R. B. Gill as partner in the Tavistock Bank. He retired from business in 1889, and devoted his time and abilities to public work. He represented Tavistock on the Devon County Council for twenty-three years, was chairman of the Tavistock bench of magistrates, chairman of the trustees of Kelly College, vice-chairman of the Governors of Tavistock Grammar School, an Income-Tax Commissioner, member of the

Devon Education Committee, chairman of the Lamerton Hunt, and member of the Tamar and Plym Conservators. In 1880 he married the elder daughter of Mr. H. G. Sperling, of Edgeworth Manor, Gloucestershire, and leaves four sons and three daughters.

He joined the Association for the first time in 1889, and acted as honorary local treasurer when it met in Tavistock in that year, rejoining the Association for the meeting held in Tavistock in July, 1914. He died on 28 September, 1914.

JOHN NORTHMORE. Mr. Northmore, who was a member of an old Devonshire family originally settled at Well in the parish of South Tawton, and afterwards at Cleve, near Exeter, was born on 1 June, 1826, and was the younger son of the Rev. Thomas Welby Northmore, M.A., formerly a captain in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards (Scots Fusilier Guards), and afterwards Vicar of Winterton in Lincolnshire, grandson, on the paternal side, of Thomas Northmore, M.A., F.S.A. (*ob.* 1851), antiquary, politician, and inventor, and, on the maternal side, grandson of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Manor, Lincolnshire. Mr. John Northmore was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, and entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1846, which service he resigned on 15th February, 1854, after holding several high appointments with distinction; and purchasing the Lola Montez Coffee Estate and renaming it Whyddon, he commenced his career as a coffee planter. Not long afterwards, Mr. Northmore purchased from his elder brother the estate of Cleve, near Exeter, which had been in the family for upwards of two hundred years, and returning to England in 1857 he took up his residence, first, at Hayne House, near Moretonhampstead, and afterwards at Rockbeare Court, near Exeter (Cleve being in the occupation of a tenant), became a magistrate for the County of Devon, and received a commission as cornet in the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1860, the tenant of Cleve having died, he, with his mother, moved into the family property, and entered into public life, becoming a visiting justice of the county prison, an ex-officio guardian of St. Thomas' Union, and one of the founders of the Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross.

In 1863 he married his first wife, Miss Jemima Hayter

Hames, daughter of the Rev. William Hames, Rector of Chagford, and in 1864 went back to Ceylon to look after his coffee estate there, returning to England in 1867. His wife dying at Torquay on 7 April, 1869, he soon after entered the newly founded business of Mr. Frank Sabonadiere, as estate and commission agents for coffee proprietors, at Colombo, and, in 1872, became a partner in the firm, Mr. Sabonadiere's other partner being Mr. William Bowden-Smith.

Returning again to England, he married, on 20 February, 1873, his second wife, Miss Olympia H. M. Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Northmore H. P. Lawrence, of Launceston, by whom he had two children, John, who is a member of the legal profession, and Olympia, wife of the Rev. R. H. O'Donovan, R.N., who both survive him. Mr. Northmore's second wife died at Colombo on 1 September, 1875, and some years afterwards, upon the collapse of the coffee industry in Ceylon, the deceased re-entered the Ceylon Civil Service as a police magistrate of Hatton, which appointment he held for ten and a half years, finally retiring from the public service on a special pension in 1896. He returned to Devonshire, where he resumed his magisterial duties, and became a member of the Devonshire Association, marrying his third wife, Sarah Selina Persse, daughter of Mr. Stephen Creaghe, on 16 February, 1899, who survives him.

He died at Tavistock in his 89th year on 28 January, 1915, and was buried in the family vault in St. Thomas' Church, Exeter.

Mr. Northmore was a ripe classical scholar, a good linguist, an artist, an expert herald, and an antiquary of no mean order.

COLONEL WILLIAM FRANCIS PRIDEAUX. Colonel William Francis Prideaux, who died on 5 December, 1914, at his residence, Hopeville, St. Peter's, Kent, aged 74, joined the Association in 1911. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. F. W. Prideaux, Revenue Secretary, India Office, served in the India Office in 1859 and joined the Bombay Army as an ensign in the following year, entering the Indian Staff Corps in 1865. He was attached to the mission to King Theodore of Abyssinia in 1864, and was confined as a prisoner at Magdala from 1866 to 1868. He subsequently served in various capacities under the

Foreign Department of the Government of India, receiving the C.S.I. in 1895. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

JOSEPH ARTHUR REEVE. Mr. Reeve was the second son of the Rev. Andrewes Reeve (an amateur musician and composer), and was born in 1850 at Yarrow Bank, Kingswear, the house which his brother, the Rector of Lambeth, afterwards bequeathed to him, and where he died on 10 May, 1915. Mr. Reeve was a great architect. He first became the pupil of Mr. E. J. Turner, and afterwards went into the office of Mr. W. Burges, where he met and became the friend of Walter H. Lonsdale, R. Willes Maddox, and others. In 1873 Mr. Burges recommended him to the Marquess of Ripon for the work of surveying and making drawings of the ruins of Fountain's Abbey, which resulted in a folio volume containing forty-six plates, a general plan of the abbey, sketches of conjectural restoration of various parts of the building, historical notes, and a full description. This was printed by Sprague, and issued to subscribers in 1892. Among the many notable works carried out by him, which are too numerous to detail in this notice, the restoration of Ramsbury, formerly the Cathedral church of the diocese of Sarum, and the design and construction of the memorial of the five Archbishops of Canterbury (Manners Sutton, Howley, Sumner, Longley, and Tait) buried in Addington churchyard may be mentioned. By his death the Church of England particularly has lost a great and sympathetic architect.

He became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1911, and although he is the author of many professional papers, he contributed none to its *Transactions*.

He married, in 1886, Miss Catherine Vansittart Frere (daughter of Mr. C. Frere, of the Middle Temple, Examiner for Standing Orders to both Houses of Parliament and Taxing Master), who survives him.

MISS HELEN SAUNDERS. Miss Saunders was descended from yeomen ancestors who resided at Woolley Barton, Beaford, from the year 1639 until about two centuries later, when they removed to South Molton, where Miss Saunders was born in 1830. She received part of her education in France and Germany, and on returning to

England was engaged as governess to a family in London for a few years, and on resigning this post returned to South Molton. During the rest of her life, she devoted herself to work in connection with the charitable and educational organizations of the parish, including church work and literary pursuits.

Miss Saunders joined the Devonshire Association in 1895, and was elected a member of the Council in 1896. She was also a member of the Folk-lore and Botanical Committees of the Association, and besides taking an active part in the work of those Committees, she contributed the following papers to the *Transactions*, viz. : *A List of Plants growing Wild in the Parish of South Molton and some Neighbouring Parishes* (communicated by the Rev. W. Harpley, M.A.), 1894 ; *Devonshire Revels*, 1896 ; *Botanical Notes*, 1898, 1901, and 1908 ; *A History of Rose Ash*, 1900 ; *A History of the Church and Manor of South Molton*, 1903 ; *Double Daffodils*, 1910. She was also a frequent contributor to *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*.

Miss Saunders was a keen botanist, and for upwards of twenty years made one of the party in the botanical walks of the North Devon Botanical Record Committee, conducted by Mr. W. P. Hiern and Mr. Thomas Wainwright, which were first instituted in 1881. In the year 1909 she made the first Report in the *Journal of Botany* of the existence in England of the *Euphrasia minima*, which had been found by her in August, 1908, on a spot on the Somersetshire portion of Exmoor, a little more than a mile from the boundary line dividing it from Devon ; and again, in the October, 1914, Number of the *Journal of Botany* was reported the discovery by her in the previous September, in a district of Exmoor, from which it had not been reported before, of Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

Miss Saunders died at South Molton on 6 October, 1914, at the age of 84. She was a very regular attendant at the annual meetings of the Devonshire Association, at which she will be much missed by her many friends and admirers, to whom her gentle, modest ways had much endeared her.

JOHN DEE SHAPLAND. Dr. Shapland, of Burnside, Withycombe, Exmouth, who died at the age of 75 on 23 January, 1915, joined the Devonshire Association in

1902. He had resided at Withycombe for twenty-five years, and up to twelve years of his death had practised in the village, and for many years had been medical officer for the parish of Withycombe, under the St. Thomas' Board of Guardians. He was twice married, and leaves two sons by his first marriage and a young family by the second.

JOHN SHELLY. Mr. Shelly, who was born in February, 1840, at Great Yarmouth, was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and came to Plymouth in 1857, when he was articled with Mr. Alfred Rooker, solicitor, afterwards joining the firm. When Mr. Rooker died the partnership of Rooker, Matthews, and Shelly was dissolved, and subsequently Mr. R. B. Johns joined Mr. Shelly.

For a number of years after coming to Plymouth Mr. Shelly was a member of Sherwell Congregational Church. He subsequently joined the Church of England, and for about a quarter of a century he was one of the churchwardens of St. John's. The Church schools of the parish, of which he was secretary and correspondent, received generously from him. He represented the diocese of Exeter in the House of Laymen, was a most valued member of the Three Towns Ruridecanal Conference, and was chairman of the local branch of the E.C.U. for over twenty-five years.

Mr. Shelly took a close interest in local affairs. In 1880 he was elected an alderman of the Council, and two years later he became Mayor. He remained in the Council until 1905, having served for twenty-five years.

Mr. Shelly was identified with practically every philanthropic society in Plymouth, as chairman or ex-chairman. He served twice as chairman of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, and he was the oldest member of the Plymouth Institution, of which he was a past-president. He was a fine scholar, an impressive speaker, and the most courteous and chivalrous of gentlemen. He joined the Association in 1879.

Mr. Shelly was twice married, his first wife being the daughter of Colonel Smith, of Plympton, and his children the Rev. John Shelly, Newport, Shropshire, and Mrs. W. L. Munday. His widow is the daughter of Mr. H. H. Shanks, J.P., Plymouth.

He died on 19 March, 1915, at the age of 75.

GEORGE STAWELL. Mr. Stawell was the youngest son of Mr. Charles Richard Jones, M.D. (a medical practitioner in Torrington and a member of the Devonshire Association 1875-79), and Charlotte Caroline Jones (*née* Stawell). Through the latter he was related to the old Quantock family of Stawells and Palmers—names well known and respected in Devon. Born at Torrington in March, 1854, and educated at Epsom College, he chose the law as his profession and for some years practised in Plymouth. After the death of his uncle, Colonel John Palmer, of Torrington, who left him his house, he took up his residence therein, and continued to practise in the town. As a young man, and being a distant relative of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the artist, he joined the Artists Corps in London, under Lord (then Sir Frederick) Leighton, colonel of the corps, and Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the captain. Mr. Stawell's last speech in public was made only a few weeks before his death, outside the Town Hall, Torrington, when he made a stirring appeal for recruits to join Lord Kitchener's Army. He held a high position in the Freemasons' "Lodge Sincerity," Plymouth, and for many years was one of the managers of the Great Torrington Council Schools.

Mr. Stawell became a member of the Association in 1899. He died suddenly of heart disease at his residence, Penhallam, on 10 December, 1914.

CAPTAIN LAURENCE AUGUSTEN WAINRIGHT. Captain Wainright, who joined the Association in 1907, obtained his commission in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1874, afterwards exchanging into the 2nd West India Regiment. He attained the rank of captain in 1885, and retired from the Army in 1894. During the South African War, he served with Roberts' Horse and Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He died on 14 April, 1915.

HORACE STONE WILCOCKS. Mr. Wilcocks, of Chieveley, Mannamead, who died on 24 October, 1912, was the son of Mr. James Blackmore Wilcocks, J.P., of Plymouth (a founder of the shipping firm now known as Weekes, Phillips and Co.), was born in 1834, and became a life member of the Association in 1890. Mr. Horace Wilcocks was an M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was

ordained in the Church of England, and served successively in the parishes of St. Luke, Heywood, Manchester, St. James, Keyham, and St. Peter, Plymouth. In 1872 he was preferred to the Vicarage of St. James-the-Less, Plymouth, where he remained until 1875. In 1880 he was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Vaughan at Plymouth and, till his death, was the leading layman of the congregation of Plymouth Cathedral, and President of the Society of St. Vincent and St. Paul. Mr. Wilcocks represented the Roman Catholics on the old Plymouth School Board, and from 1890 to 1910 was a member of the Plymouth Board of Guardians. He was also honorary secretary of the Plymouth Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a member of the Committee of the Plymouth Dispensary and of the Public Library in Cornwall Street, and a Director of the Plymouth and Stonehouse Gas Company.

WILLIAM HENRY KEARLEY WRIGHT. Mr. Wright was the son of William and Mary Ann Wright, and was born in Plymouth on 15 September, 1844. He received his education at the Plymouth Public School, and later entered the service of the Bank of Deposit, Plymouth. This concern failed, and Mr. Wright then received an appointment with the South Devon Railway Company.

While thus engaged he acted as honorary librarian of the Plymouth Working Men's Association and of the Railway Servants' Library, and acquired experience in the general working of a library. He always had a love of books, and was especially interested in the literature and history of the West.

The Free Libraries Act was adopted by the Plymouth Corporation in 1876, and Mr. Wright was appointed librarian and made the library what it is to-day. A lasting memorial to him is to be found in the special collection of Devon and Cornwall literature at the library. It was the work of years, and it is now probably the most complete in existence. He was also mainly instrumental in persuading Mr. Carnegie to give the £15,000 towards providing the fine set of buildings for the library in Tavistock Road. The Saturday afternoon lectures instituted by him were highly popular, not the least when Mr. Wright himself read one of his carefully prepared papers.

Mr. Wright was a man of varied interests. Apart from his work as borough librarian, he was a singer, a writer, and a lecturer. He also identified himself with many public movements and organizations. He was a fellow and original member of the Library Association, of which for some years he acted as a vice-president, as well as a member of the Council of that body. The *Transactions* of the Association contain many interesting and practical papers by Mr. Wright, who also contributed articles to magazines and newspapers. He was the founder, hon. secretary, and general editor of the Ex-Libris Society, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a member of the Devonshire Association (which he joined in 1876), and of the Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Among his publications are visitors' handbooks of Plymouth, of Newquay and Cornwall (various editions), guide to Mount Edgcumbe, etc.; the *Blue Friars' Papers*, two vols., 1889-91; *West Country Poets*, 1896; *Gay's Fables*, 1889; *Picturesque South Devonshire*, 1905; and the *Story of Old Plymouth*, 1908. He was the originator and editor of the *Western Antiquary*, a periodical devoted to the collection of interesting biographical and topographical information respecting the Western Counties. It ceased to be published in 1895. He was editor of *The Ex-Libris Journal* from 1891 to 1909, and of *Devonia*, the official organ of the United Devon Association, from 1902 to 1908. He edited in 1890 the *History of Okehampton*.

Mr. Wright was also a verse-writer to whom many fugitive pieces are ascribed.

It was due largely to Mr. Wright's advocacy that a statue of Sir Francis Drake was placed on the Hoe in 1884, and he displayed unwearied exertion in the movement to celebrate the Armada Tercentenary Commemoration in July, 1888. A past president of the Plymouth Institution, Mr. Wright was included among the lecturers at the Athenæum. He was president of the local branch of the Dickens Society, in which, as a great lover of the novelist, he took the keenest interest, and as a vice-president of the Plymouth (Sir Francis Drake) Bowling Club, with which he had been associated since it was started, he was an enthusiastic and hard-working member. When the club decided to arrange an Elizabethan pageant in Plymouth Guildhall in 1910, Mr. Wright, with his wide knowledge of local history, was of invaluable assistance.

Mr. Wright was a most effective elocutionist. He was, perhaps, best in his Dickens recitals. A lover of music, he was for many years a member of St. Andrew's choir.

Mr. Wright died on 27 April, 1915, at the age of 71. He leaves a widow (a daughter of the late Mr. Duprez, of Plymouth), but he had no children.

ROGER HENRY WILLCOCKS. Mr. Willcocks was the third son of the late Mr. Roger Willcocks, a former member of the Association, and was born at Teignmouth in 1849. Educated at first privately, and afterwards at King's College, London, he chose the profession of the law as a career, and, after serving his articles in London, was admitted as a Solicitor in 1872, and in the following year graduated, with honours, as Bachelor of Laws at London University. He practised alone for several years in Great George Street, Westminster, where he had a considerable connection among Engineers, and was successively Hon. Solicitor of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society and one of the Hon. Solicitors of the Society of Engineers. He read a paper before the former Society, in 1875, on the subject of "Railway Companies as Carriers," dealing with the legal rights and liabilities of railway companies as carriers in relation to the State, the public, and each other, and this contribution to the proceedings of the Society was reprinted in full in *Engineering* of June 11th and 25th, 1875.

In 1890 he entered into partnership with Mr. Edward John Bridgman, at 4 College Hill, E.C., and, on Mr. Bridgman's death in 1906, became the senior partner in the firm of Bridgman, Willcocks, Cowland, Hill, and Bowman, and so continued until 1914, when ill-health compelled his retirement. He died at his home at Wimbledon on January 27th, 1915, and was buried at Buxted, in Sussex. Mr. Willcocks, who became a life member of the Association in 1877, always took much interest in its proceedings.

He married, in 1888, Alice, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry S. Law-Hussey, of New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and was left a widower in 1912. Two children—a son and a daughter—survive him. Mr. Willcocks was a man of vigorous intellect, well-read in history and general literature, and a sound lawyer, and his loss is regretted by a wide circle of friends.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR W. CLAYDEN, M.A., F.G.S.

20TH JULY, 1915.

THE FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN DEVON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We meet this year under circumstances so entirely unprecedented in the history of the world, that when I was honoured by an invitation from the Council to preside over your deliberations, I was, for some time, at a loss to know upon what subject I might suitably speak to-night. My predecessors in the Presidential chair have generally addressed you on some topic connected with the history or archæology of our county, or else upon some scientific aspect of its present or past condition. In more normal times I should have followed their example and should have liked to draw your attention to some stage in the development of the scenery around us.

But our hearts and minds just now are so dominated by the shadow of the vast events which are taking place, and by the effects they must inevitably produce upon the whole future of civilization, that it seemed to me it would be almost improper to attempt to consider any topic entirely divorced from current events. At any rate the effort would be altogether beyond my powers.

I therefore sought inspiration from the rules of the Association, and rule two sets out that—

“The objects of the Association are to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature, or Art in different parts of the County.”

How, I said to myself, could those objects be better

served than by considering what could and should be done to advance the knowledge of Science and Arts by perfecting the educational opportunities for all who live in and near to Devon ?

Moreover, such a subject exactly defines the task upon which I have been engaged since June, 1893 ; it is most plainly closely related both to the destructive agencies now let loose upon Society and to the long laborious period of reconstruction which must follow the close of the great war.

I propose, therefore, to put before you this evening a broad outline of what more than twenty years of study has convinced me should be the arrangements for Higher Education in Devon and the neighbouring counties if we are to give every boy and every girl a chance to do the best of which each is capable.

The word education is often incorrectly understood. It does not mean only the acquisition of knowledge. I look it up in a large dictionary and find this definition :

“ Properly the educing, leading out, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual. From the philosophic point of view everyone is educated, his powers being developed for good or evil by all he sees, hears, feels or does. Education in this sense begins when one enters the world, and continues all the time he is in it. In a more specific sense, it is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parents, teachers, and professors to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to oneself and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires, or is likely to support himself in life. This necessitates a system of elementary day schools for the multitude, of secondary schools for a smaller number, and of Universities for the favoured few.”

Hook, in one of his works, says, “ Education and Instruction are the means to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error.”

The last clause of the foregoing definition of education needs one comment. By the “ favoured few ” for whom Universities are required we ought not to understand the few who are so favoured by fortune that they can afford

such a luxury, but rather the few who are so favoured by nature as to possess abilities of an order high enough to profit from the most advanced training.

The human body is the most complicated and most delicate machine we know, and one which can be adapted to an endless variety of purposes. But like all simpler machines, the person to whom it belongs has to learn how to use it properly. Indeed, when we consider its great adaptability to widely different ends, perhaps it would be a closer analogy to say that a man in his entirety is like a large manufactory in which the machines must be properly adapted to their special ends. Those machines must be correctly driven by the operatives, the workmen must know and understand their work, they must be rightly directed by foremen and departmental managers who must in turn be wisely directed by their chief. The man himself is the chief, his nervous system his assistants, and his bodily mechanism the machinery. Just as factories differ in their suitability for particular processes, even so all human beings are not suited for every purpose. We differ from our birth in our individual capacities. Some are fitted only for the simpler and easier tasks of life, others for operations of a more complicated order, others again, the favoured few, for the most difficult problems we are called upon to face.

The great function of education is to train and develop all parts of the bodily mechanism, all parts of the brain and nerve system by which the body is directed, and also the conscious owner of the whole, so that he shall be able to make the best and most efficient use of his natural endowments.

The efficiency of a nation depends upon the average efficiency of its individuals. If a district is as a whole ill-trained, the presence of a few brilliant persons cannot save it if it should come into competition with another district where everyone had learnt to do the best of which he is capable.

Some people are so richly endowed that in whatever circumstances they may be placed they are sure to come to the front and reach high positions in life. I remember a good many years ago I was at a meeting in Lord Aberdeen's house in London, a meeting convened to consider the foundation of the National Home Reading Union. Bishop Temple, then Bishop of London, related how he, in his

youth, used to sit reading after his day's work was done. The speaker who followed remarked that the example was excellent, "but," said he, "you must remember, my Lord, that you were born to be a Bishop!" We are not all fit for such a destiny, but many of us are fit for higher things than we ever attain.

Examples of what are called self-made men are numerous. No doubt everyone could point out several among his circle of acquaintances. But how often we meet with others who might easily have been trained to fill some office of far more value to the State than the simple tasks it has always been their duty to perform.

The "mute inglorious Miltons" of whom the poet speaks are but typical of thousands of men and women who go through life uneducated and untrained, and therefore unable to perform anything but simple menial work in spite of natural endowments which only needed discovery, practice, and opportunity to have rendered those same people of far greater service to themselves and their fellow-citizens.

Let it never be forgotten that it is not only to the personal advantage of the individual that he should be able to make the best possible use of himself, it is quite as much to the advantage of all with whom he may be brought into direct or indirect contact.

We are but slowly waking up to a fact that other nations realized many years ago, namely, the power which general education gives a people. But we are waking up. It is no secret that a year ago the Government was engaged in completing a great scheme of educational reform by which a broad and easy road would have been opened so that any boy or girl of suitable ability might have travelled step by step right from the elementary schools up to the highest educational training there is. When I went away for my summer holiday last year I had good reason to believe that a few more months would see the full fruition of the work of years, and that the aim of half a lifetime was upon the point of fulfilment.

The outbreak of the war altered it all. The Government scheme depended upon a large allocation of national funds, and although we know very little of what the next few years may bring forth, we may be certain that it will be long before the wreckage and ruin of warfare will be so repaired that it will be possible to start again financially

where we were last summer. Greatly increased grants were to have been distributed in such a way as to give opportunities for the highest education to all parts of the country. For some years to come it will now be idle to look for such central assistance, and even if it were to be forthcoming, we may be perfectly certain that those grants would be in some way proportioned to local effort and the proved local demand. Whatever party may hold the reins of office when the right day comes, we may rest assured that those who help themselves will be those most readily helped.

Let us pause for a moment to inquire, How have the people who have set the world ablaze acquired the necessary power? How is it that they dared aspire to dictate to all mankind? The answer is that they have long realized the value of education, and particularly the teaching of scientific methods in all walks of life. For a couple of generations they have been trained to reason out whatever they undertake, and move from stage to stage in strict scientific order. Thus have they built up a great fabric of commercial prosperity which is the foundation of their strength.

The thought flashes into one's mind that if deeds such as have been done in Belgium and elsewhere are the outcome of such an education the less we have of it the better. But those deeds were not the necessary consequence of that education. Most good things can be perverted to ignoble ends, and education may be used to develop a man's powers for good or evil. The same scientific method might have been used for the permanent good of humanity. Unfortunately the power it gave fell under the direction of a group of unscrupulous men who so warped it as to enable them to use a whole people in an effort to impose their will on all.

If we are to hold our own in the open markets of the world, we must train our youth at least as well as they train theirs, that is, we must have at least as good a system of educational machinery. If this was so before the war, it is even more certainly true to-day. The arts and manufactures of peaceful times are everywhere falling into arrears. Many are almost at a standstill. Meanwhile the wear and tear of time and the active waste of warfare are busy destroying in all directions. Peace will be the beginning of a long process of rebuilding; of the

reorganization of disorganized industries and a remaking of all that has been destroyed. But things will not fall wholly back into their former places. Some of those places will exist no more, and new relationships will have come into being. There will be many new social problems to be faced, problems which will tax to the uttermost the abilities of statesmen and the intelligence of the people. Bearing in mind Hook's definition of education, surely of all times in the history of this nation this is the time when we ought to bestir ourselves to see that the young people of to-day are given every opportunity possible for the best and highest type of education, so as to make their "natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error." Let us see to it that we are ready for the results of peace even as we were unready for war.

Now I am not in the secrets of the Board of Education. It has never published the details of the great scheme actually contemplated. But Lord Haldane and Mr. Pease have lifted a corner of the curtain, and we do know that an essential feature was the establishment of more Universities and University Colleges, so as to bring their advantages within everyone's reach.

A University is a body incorporated by Royal Charter with powers duly specified in that Charter, including the ability to hold property and the right to confer degrees.

A University College is less certainly definable. It used always to be understood to be any public institution providing courses of instruction for adult students such as would enable them to pass the examinations qualifying for the degrees of a University. Thus the College at Nottingham was known as University College for many years before it even applied for a Charter of Incorporation. All the other older University Colleges are incorporated as such, and are therefore self-governing bodies like the Universities. But their powers are more limited, and do not include the right to confer degrees. To the students of a University College the only way of getting the hall-mark of a degree is to enter as an external candidate for the examinations of the University of London. Hence in all such Colleges not also component parts of a University the courses of lectures are arranged so as to prepare their students for London degrees. Most, if not all, of our

younger Universities have passed through their University College stage. Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol, as well as the Welsh Colleges, can all look back to the days of their youth when their students had to graduate by means of London examinations.

But as the years wore on the Colleges grew larger and richer. They were enabled to add new departments, to increase their staff of Lecturers and Professors, and to attract men of higher qualifications. Then some grouped themselves together, raised the necessary endowments from their respective districts, and secured Charters constituting them into composite Universities. Hence the University of Wales and the Victoria University.

More recently we have seen the same result of growth in the way in which Mason's College, Birmingham; the Yorkshire College, Leeds; Firth College, Sheffield, and University College, Bristol, have been transformed by the liberality and local patriotism of local people into fully chartered Universities.

Four University Colleges still exist, Nottingham, Reading, and Southampton holding a right to that title under their respective Charters, and Exeter not yet incorporated and holding its title exactly as Nottingham did for the first fourteen or fifteen years of its existence. All these four Colleges are worked in conjunction with the external degrees of London.

None of the Colleges, none of the Universities began their existence as they are. All have been the result of slow growth, built up little by little from comparatively small beginnings. From time to time each has had a new stimulus in the way of new endowments or new demands for its help, and each addition to its income has meant the opening up of new activities, and therefore wider influence on the education and intellectual life of its district.

A University College is necessarily the result of growth. Time and money are equally essential for it to attain to the proper position in relation to secondary schools and other institutions of its neighbourhood. The most princely endowment can only provide lecture rooms, laboratories, and staff. Students will only come in adequate numbers when the young College has won its way into the public confidence, when the teaching staff have come to be a powerful factor in the intellectual life of the district,

closely in touch with the secondary schools and with all local institutions for the spread of knowledge and the encouragement of research. Probably the slowest and most difficult task of all is to get parents to realize that their own local College can and does supply the sort of training they want their children to receive. After all the years we have been at work in Exeter I am constantly meeting people who have gone to great expense to send their sons and daughters to distant places, simply because it had never occurred to them as possible that exactly the same training could have been obtained at a small fraction of the cost close to their own doors.

I have said that money is essential to success. But it is only fair to point out that there is another way of looking at the same fact. If it needs a large annual outlay to maintain a College, success brings a substantial profit. Every student attracted to it from outside is a source of income to the town possessing it, and every local student who is relieved from the necessity of going elsewhere means the retention of a considerable sum which would otherwise have been lost to the district. Some time ago I had occasion to make a rough computation of the saving to Exeter people resulting from the existence of the College. I need not trouble you with the exact figures, but on reasonable estimates of the different factors I find that every year there are spent in Exeter on account of the College and its students sums which amount to four and a half times as much as the grants from the Civic purse. In addition to this the City is gradually acquiring the freehold of two large and valuable buildings, and the parents of Exeter students are between them saved an amount about equal to a penny rate on the whole City. Regarded simply as a business venture it seems that a College which meets a sufficient demand is one of the most profitable investments possible, entirely apart from those intangible and indirect advantages which, after all, are the principal objects of its existence, and are worth vastly more to the community than any financial balance.

Now how would the Government scheme be likely to affect Devon and Cornwall? Should any of these projected Colleges be placed within our borders? If so, to what University should they be attached, to what centre should they look for advice, encouragement, inspiration, and the highest branches of research?

To answer these questions let us take a fairly large scale map of South-western England showing the railways and towns. Let us colour it according to the density of population, paying special attention to the towns served by those railways.

What do we find ?

In the first place we see a broad strip of country with few important towns and very thin population extending from the Mendips to the Blackdown Hills in the West, and from Salisbury Plain and Central Dorset to the confines of Devon in the East. This broad strip of open country is crossed by the main lines of the Great Western and London and South Western railways, which are the only important lines of communication between the South-west and the rest of England. The South-west is clearly cut off as a distinct province, contrasted strongly industrially and ethnologically from the districts North and East of the dividing belt. If the South-western counties are to share in the advantages of the highest type of education, it must be provided for them in their midst. Indeed in June, 1914, Mr. Pease himself expressed the conviction that there certainly ought to be opportunities for it further west than Bristol.

Now examine the map. See how the railways converge on Exeter. Living close to the stations within an easy journey of the capital there are in round numbers 328,000 people, to say nothing of those who live in the numerous villages with which the country-side is dotted. The intellectual, social, professional, and commercial activities of all this population have always centred around Exeter, and it has always been the administrative capital. If Devonshire is to have but one University College, it must evidently be at Exeter with its unrivalled railway concentration and its long-established position as the Capital.

Moreover, here is the College, the growth of many years, already doing University work, whose results compare well with those of other Colleges.

But in the South-western corner of Devon there is another great centre of population concentrated around Plymouth Sound. Though this is the largest single aggregation of people, amounting to about 200,000 in all, it is separated from the populous areas of East and Central Devon by broad wastes of empty moorland and a railway

journey more tedious than the map or distances suggest from the heavy gradients involved by the contours of the country. Plymouth is cut off irremediably from the Exeter, Torquay, and Newton Abbot district so effectively that a College in one area can never completely satisfy the educational needs of the other.

I think there is no doubt that there ought to be two Colleges, one at Exeter, the other at Plymouth. But the interests and occupations of the two districts are widely different. The presence of the Cathedral has always given an academic turn to Exeter, while Plymouth is primarily naval and military. To command success the two Colleges should be constituted on widely different lines, so as to combine the necessary mental training with advanced instruction suited to the particular destinies of their students.

Next turn to Cornwall. Here the population is more scattered, the greatest aggregation being in the district of Camborne and Redruth with Penzance, Truro, and Falmouth near at hand.

The summer before last I paid a brief visit to the Camborne School of Mines, and was most favourably impressed with what I saw. Here is an institution doing good work of its special kind already ; the nucleus, and more than the nucleus, of yet a third College, suitably situated for a much wider field of usefulness.

The Exeter College and the Camborne School of Mines by no means exhaust the list of existing places for Higher Education within our province. Near Newton Abbot there is the splendid foundation of the Seale-Hayne Agricultural College now ready to take its part in the higher branches of Agricultural Science. At Plymouth we have in the Marine Biological Station an institution already of world-wide repute, to which students are sent from some of our most famous Universities ; and the Technical Schools are beginning to do some higher work with the ablest among their students.

Nor must we forget the Training Colleges. One of the most important functions of a University or University College is the training of those who intend to practise the profession of teaching, and this is one of the most effective ways in which the influence of the University or College is handed down to the great mass of the people, and so transmitted to thousands who will never fall more directly under its inspiration.

Teachers who propose to teach in elementary schools have long been accustomed to submit to a course of professional training, and every year it becomes more and more difficult for the untrained and uncertificated teacher to secure an appointment. There is no doubt that the time is drawing near when the untrained teacher will vanish entirely from our primary schools.

The practice of training is spreading upwards to the Secondary and Technical Schools with great advantage to their average efficiency. We often hear quoted the saying that the teacher is born, not made. But there are limits to its truth. Some people are born teachers, the power of lucid exposition and the knack of maintaining discipline come natural to them, but training is none the less useful, as it helps them to avoid many of the mistakes they would otherwise be certain to make, and starts them in life with the advantages of experience. Others will never make teachers, and the effect of attempting to train them is to discover their ineptitude, and turn them aside to some more suitable calling. The great majority make efficient teachers when they have learnt their business, but if they were left to their own devices without guidance they might do irremediable harm to a generation of pupils before they found out the proper methods to adopt. -

One of the greatest faults of our Secondary School system is the way in which young graduates from Oxford and Cambridge are appointed to masterships with no other guide than their recollection of the way in which they were taught in their own school-days. Secondary training is certainly a step which will be much more widely recognized and required in the near future.

In the South-west we already have three Training Colleges for elementary teachers. Our University College training department is recognized for 150 students, of whom about 90 are women and 60 men. St. Luke's Diocesan College is recognized for 120 men, and the Diocesan College at Truro for 60 women. These three Colleges between them will suffice to meet all local demands for some time to come.

There is not, at present, any large demand for secondary training. We have a few such students from time to time, and they form a valuable link between the College classes and the best equipped secondary schools in which their practical training is carried on.

Let us sum up the list of all the institutions in our province which are doing, or are capable of doing, some part of what are nowadays understood to be the functions of a University.

First we have the Exeter College, already preparing students for London degrees, a College linked closely to a Library and Museum such as few Colleges possess, having buildings adequate for its present students and an Endowment Fund well started.

Next St. Luke's College, also suitably equipped and with good buildings.

At Newton Abbot there is the Seale-Hayne College for agricultural work.

At Plymouth the Marine Biological Station and the Technical Schools, while in Cornwall we have the Truro Training College and the Camborne School of Mines.

No one can say we have done nothing. We are doing a good deal. But the different factors are entirely distinct, each following its own course, as if the others did not exist. They ought to be co-ordinated, so as to help each other actively to their own mutual advantage. Do not misunderstand me to mean that they should be brought under the same administration. I mean nothing of the sort, but simply that they should be brought into intimate relations with each other, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and overlapping effort.

A great opportunity occurred some time ago in drawing up the scheme for the Seale-Hayne College. No reasonable outsider can fail to see that it ought from the outset to have been linked with the work carried on in our laboratories under our highly qualified staff. I did what I could in the matter, but unfortunately if I make any suggestion of the sort I am at once suspected of endeavouring to gain some advantage for my own College at the expense of the other. The real fact is that I clearly recognize that our joint future will be greatly affected by the amount of help we give each other. Each can help itself best by assisting the other.

Again, take the case of St. Luke's College and our own training department. I am not alone in thinking that the two ought to be closely related. The present Principal of St. Luke's and his predecessor cordially agreed with me, and I know it would meet with the approval of many of the governors on both sides. But it takes time to change

the established order of things, and we can only arrange for closer relations as opportunities occur. We shall, some day, have several lectures in common, something like the system of inter-collegiate lecturers which has long been at work at Oxford and Cambridge, and which is not found in any way detrimental to the individual life of each College, but to be a great economy and advantage to the students of each.

St. Luke's is here, at our very doors, and the Seale-Hayne College is only a short distance away. As distance increases the difficulties in the way of co-ordination grow apace, and it has to be devised on totally different lines.

Consider the case of a new College being established at Plymouth, as I have no doubt will be the case at no distant date. What principles should control the scheme of its foundation?

Bearing in mind that the object of the community should be to give every boy and girl belonging to that community an opportunity of being so trained as to convert them into the best and most useful men and women, and, moreover, that this should be done in such a way as to attain that end with the least possible cost, we find a basis on which to work.

It is largely a matter of demand. What are the local numbers who are fitted by their previous training and natural ability for a certain course of Higher Education? Whatever the answer may be, whether few or many, it is to the undoubted advantage of all that they should have that training.

The end can be gained in either of two ways: by sending them elsewhere at the expense of their parents or by means of scholarships at the cost of all—a method which has the disadvantage of sending the money out of the district, so that little of it can find its way back again, or by appointing the necessary staff of teachers and erecting the requisite buildings, so that the desired training can be supplied at home. This latter method means that the great bulk of the cost is retained locally. If the numbers are large enough, this is the cheaper course, but if they are small, the former is the better; it is then less costly, and is better for the students, for competition with others is one of the most valuable factors in College life.

This is such an important point that perhaps I should make my meaning clearer by taking a concrete example

from our own experience. In Arts we have at present the staff of Professors and Lecturers sufficient to take students through courses in preparation for the ordinary degree of London, and also for Honours in certain subjects. In Science we can do all and more than all which is necessary for the ordinary B.Sc. degree, but in some branches of Science we do not yet possess the large stock of costly appliances and apparatus required for an Honours course. Hitherto we have had little demand for such advanced courses, and until that demand becomes larger it would be more economical to meet it by scholarships than by providing the necessary equipment and additional staff.

In Engineering we have all that is necessary to prepare young men for the Intermediate Examination, but cannot carry them beyond that stage. Such machinery as we have is very necessary for much technical work, and so far as the Intermediate Examination is concerned, I am confident that we are doing the work at least as well as anyone. But Exeter is not a great engineering centre. The local demand for higher work may increase when we get a more satisfactory building, but will probably always be too small to warrant the establishment of a complete engineering department. What we ought to have is a sufficient system of scholarships whereby a student who has passed the Intermediate Examination could be handed on to complete his course at some other place where he would find all needful appliances, and have the healthy competition of numerous fellow-students.

Plymouth offers a marked contrast with Exeter. There Engineering, Applied Physics, and Marine studies should be the chief objectives. They would find a congenial atmosphere in the bustle of a great naval, military, and seafaring population whose life teems with their results. But it is far less suited for advanced teaching in Arts. History, Language, Literature, and such Sciences as Botany and Geology would be much more at home in Exeter with its exceptional resources for such studies.

I have already remarked that the three local Training Colleges appear to be sufficient to meet all local demands. Indeed, many of their "places" are now occupied by students from other parts of the country. Evidently there is no need for another, and if one should be established it could only succeed by drawing off some of those who now

go to Truro or Exeter. The training of teachers goes admirably with University work in Arts, but except for technical teachers it does not fit into the schemes of those applied aspects of Physical Science which ought to be the principal feature of any College at Plymouth. If any attempt should be made to found a College there on the same lines as we have followed in Exeter, without regard to the special characters of the place and people, the result must be disappointing to all concerned.

This College has been built up, little by little, following carefully the indications of demand. It therefore fits properly into the general scholastic and intellectual life of the City and its surroundings. We began by taking a number of educational factors, collecting them into a single institution, and then added to them class by class and department by department, until we reached our present condition.

This is the course which should always be followed. The people of Plymouth should take it, and when they do we may look forward with confidence to the time when they will send their most advanced and promising students in some subjects to us, while we, in return, shall send to them our picked scholars in other branches of study.

This is to look far ahead. Some may say too far ahead to be worth discussing. But many things have come to pass which seemed even more visionary ten or twenty years ago. When I first came to Exeter and talked to people of the College which would be, they often smiled at me in a kindly way which was full of meaning. The true way to attack any problem is to make up your mind to work towards some definite end, and pursue your course step by step. As time goes on all sorts of things will happen, some hindering, some helping you, and you must be prompt to modify your final aim if circumstances should arise to make that change desirable.

The South-western province is much more like Wales than any other part of Great Britain. In Wales they have solved the problem of Higher Education by establishing a Composite University with Constituent Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, actively co-operating with each other, and closely related to the secondary schools.

A similar scheme is the only possible solution for the same problem in the South-west—and when the world's

progress is resumed things are sure to move towards that result. In a few years we may have the Government scheme resuscitated, or any day some large-minded millionaire may come forward as the wealthy men of Bristol did some years ago. Therefore we shall do wisely to consider what it is we want.

I suggest, then, that following the example of Wales, there ought to be a College in each of the three principal centres of population—Exeter, Plymouth, and Camborne. Each of the three should have a general curriculum, providing courses of instruction in Arts, Science, and Applied Science up to Intermediate standard. Beyond that standard the local demand should determine in what branches of study each College should attempt to go. In Exeter we have some departments providing preparation for Honours, others at present limited to the Pass Examinations, while in Engineering we should be content for some time to come if we had the wherewithal to send deserving pupils somewhere else to complete their course.

At Plymouth the College should, to begin with, be designed so as to take the best students turned out by the Technical Schools and carry the abler among them up to the Engineering and Applied Science degrees of London. Arts students will probably be too few for some years to come to justify the maintenance of full courses.

I say, advisedly, at first, because as the Secondary Schools now being established all over the district begin to make their presence felt, an increasing number of boys and girls will show that their abilities are such that they are well worth training much further than school life can carry them. The demand for higher teaching will increase, and the Colleges will have to extend their scope by adding new departments, and raising those they have to higher levels.

Camborne would, of course, specialize on the subjects it has always made its own, but it and the Seale-Hayne College should both be brought into some kind of relationship with the others, such as, for instance, a reciprocal exchange of certificates and in any other way which would not tend to subordinate one to the other.

In time such a group of Colleges would be amply strong enough to take their stand as a University. But that time is not yet. I have already pointed out that time is an essential factor in the growth of a University College, and

they would need to have reached a full maturity before they could reasonably aspire to University powers. In the meantime students demand degrees, and unless our Colleges could be included as component units in some other University, the only way in which that demand can be satisfied is by preparing them for London Examinations.

Some years ago a movement was begun with the object of centring the Higher Education of all the South and West of England around Bristol as an academic centre. But the scheme received little support, and since the College at Bristol has been merged in the University the idea of co-operating with Colleges in other towns seems to have died away. For a long time I thought that some such plan might be the best aim for our own College at Exeter, and I have therefore taken some pains to ascertain its possibility. I confess the prospect seems to me entirely blank.

In the first place, I can discover no single way in which Bristol has ever acted as the inspiring centre for any of the activities of Devon and Cornwall. Commercially, Industrially, Ethnologically its sympathies are with the Midlands rather than the South-west, from which it has been cut off by that broad belt of sparsely populated country to which I have already called attention. It is separated from Devon and Cornwall far more effectively than it is from Wales or Birmingham, or even London.

In the second place, it is doubtful if the Charter would allow the University to recognize a College in Devonshire as a place of instruction within the University; and the ordinances adopted by the Court of Governors appear to definitely exclude any such possibility. Inquiries I have made have yielded no encouragement to suggest that such recognition would be approved by even a considerable minority of the present rulers of Bristol University.

In the third place, the main object of any such recognition would be the admission of the students at the South-western Colleges to the examinations and degrees of Bristol. But it is no reflection on the value of those degrees to say that they are not of greater value to the holder than the external degrees of London.

As long as London continues to grant external degrees it would be incomparably better for young Colleges such as ours to continue their present course, and prepare their students for degrees whose value has world-wide apprecia-

tion, until they are large enough, rich enough, and, above all, established on a basis broad enough, to be independent of too narrowly local influences.

This is the course which all Colleges have followed hitherto. It has proved satisfactory to them, and there is no reason apparent why it should not be equally satisfactory to us. It is wiser to postpone any consideration of the exact University centre to which the South-western Colleges should be attached until they are strong enough to join, if they must join, with others on a footing of equality, which would mean that they would be strong enough to stand alone ; or until we definitely know that they cannot continue working under the inspiration of London.

Now how should these Local Colleges be financed ? Four sources of income are open to them—Endowments, Students' fees, Government grants, and grants from local Public Authorities.

It is often ruled that "he who pays the piper has a right to call the tune," and this is true in relation to the maintenance of a University College. If it fails to satisfy the students they cease to come. The tune must meet with their approbation. Government grants are somewhat curiously awarded ; some are based mainly on the number of students and the number of attendances they make, others are apportioned on the general results of the work, while the highest are distributed in proportion to the local effort as measured by the revenue raised locally. In return for these grants, which are very substantial, the College has to submit to numerous visits of Inspectors or Special Commissioners, who supervise its work on behalf of the Board of Education.

With regard to endowments and grants from local public bodies, the same end is attained by arranging the membership of the governing body of the College more or less on a basis of representation in proportion to contribution.

In order to bring our local Colleges up to the desired level of efficiency in a reasonably short time each should be subsidized from three local sources—an endowment fund formed from private subscriptions, grants from the civic authorities, and grants from the County Council. The control of the College expenditure should rest with a governing body principally consisting of representatives of these three bodies, but also containing a fair number of co-opted persons chosen for their special knowledge of

academic matters, their influential position in the district, and other particular qualification.

At first there is no need for a Charter of Incorporation if one of the co-operating authorities can be found willing to incur the whole responsibility. But sooner or later as the others join in, the exact relations between the contributors will need precise definition, and then a Charter becomes desirable.

Little by little, as the College grows, trust funds, legacies accepted for special purposes, subscriptions raised for particular objects, accumulate until the College property could only be alienated and used for some other purpose with the greatest difficulty. Then it ought to be incorporated. The local authorities would go on appointing their representatives as before, but they would appoint them under the Charter, instead of doing so by mutual agreement. The change would be immaterial to the contributing bodies, for property owned and held for a specific purpose has little value as a general asset, and the governing body would always be amenable to pressure through the simple process of withholding supplies or changing the personnel of their representatives. A Charter confers individuality on a governing body, and is a guarantee of the permanence of the Institution, such as is an absolute condition required for the highest type of government grant.

Nottingham University College went on for many years entirely under the control and direction of the Town Council, until a Charter became a necessity of its position, and an ingenious scheme was devised by which the change of status was effected without any real alteration between the Council and the College.

We in Exeter must look forward to a similar change, but the Nottingham scheme is not quite suited to our needs. A large part of our work really exists for the benefit of all East and Central Devon—the whole, in fact, of that large concentration of population of which Exeter is the focus. The Devon County Council should do for the County students who come to us as much as the City does for its children, and the County Council should take a proportionate share in the College government.

Again, the endowment fund should be made more worthy of the cause. It ought to be large enough to ensure that no vicissitudes in the composition of either County Council

or City Council could put an end to the existence of the College.

So far as our future is concerned these are the objects at which we ought to aim, but increase of the endowment fund can hardly be looked for just at present. We must wait for that until the world resumes its normal progress. The co-operation of the County Council may well be considered and discussed so that action may be taken as soon as circumstances permit.

At Plymouth there is much more to do before they can have a College suited to their needs. It has taken twenty-two years to bring us to our present condition, and if they can reach a similar end in half that number of years, they will have been singularly successful. Rival interests have to be consulted and reconciled, the different factors have to be brought into their proper relations with each other, and when these initial difficulties have been overcome, there must still be left time for that slow and healthy growth essential to real success. It is time to start in order to be ready for the great reform when it comes, ready to take the place which Devon and Cornwall ought to take in the education of the coming race.

The existing institutions of our province have all been seriously shaken by the War. The large number of young men students withdrawn from their studies necessarily means grave financial difficulties which must soon be faced. Now is the time to see how we can help each other, to take to heart the common difficulty and realize our mutual dependence. Some small steps in the direction of co-ordination have already been taken, and it is my earnest hope that we shall soon do more.

I am confident that something like the scheme I have sketched to you to-night is needed now, and will become more urgently necessary year by year. We had good solid beginnings of it before the War. Let us see that no part of what we had is lost through present difficulties, but that we hold them better organized and more closely related than they have been in the past—ready for further and rapid development when the day of renewed progress dawns with the coming of peace.

It is not too soon for each one of our institutions to consider carefully what part it ought to take in a provincial scheme—to think how it may best qualify itself to play that proper part—bearing in mind that far away in the

distance there is the ultimate goal, namely, a composite and self-contained University of the South-west. To reach that goal may require another generation, but its attainment is certain if all concerned will keep it ever in view, will put aside unworthy rivalries, do away with needless duplication of effort, and substitute active co-operation for competition. Above all, let us avoid any question as to which should be the centre and focus of the whole. The University of Wales has no centre. The University of South Africa has no centre. Why need there be a special centre here? Moreover, years must pass away before any such question could really arise. Years during which we should look to London for our degrees, and to Oxford, Cambridge, and London for guidance and inspiration. These are the years for which we should labour now, for they cover the immediate future—the strenuous time which must necessarily come when the immeasurable catastrophe of the present has passed.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the *Scientific Memoranda Committee*—consisting of *Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse.*

Edited by **GEORGE M. DOE**, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

THOUGH this Report contains but four contributions, they are deemed of sufficient interest to be specially recorded.

NAUTILUS IN SOUTH DEVON AND CORNWALL.

Towards the end of March, 1912, the coast of South Devon and Cornwall in a limited area was strewn with the bodies of the *Nautilus*. They were found literally in hundreds all along the coast between the Bolt Tail and Whitsand Bay. Having been told there were quantities washed up on Thurlestone Sands, I motored out and was quite unprepared to find such a number, exhibiting not only every colour of the rainbow, but every conceivable blend of such colours, blues, pinks, and purples being the predominant ones. Thinking the occurrence might interest the authorities of the Marine Biological Laboratory I sent some down and received the following reply :—

DEAR SIR,—The creatures are *Siphonophons*, a kind of jelly fish seldom seen on these coasts. The form is known as the Portuguese Man-of-war—(*Physalia Carnvella*). It is a southern form, the most northerly record I have seen being Gibraltar. We had a few here last week, and they have been seen in Whitsand Bay. I think we should have heard of it if the animal had been in the Channel in any numbers during the last twenty years, but there is no single record of it that I know of.—Yours faithfully, E. J. ALLEN.

E. A. S. ELLIOT.

LESSER BORQUAL WHALE.

On the 18th of November, 1908, a Lesser Rorqual was caught in the nets by the Hallsands fishermen, and as can be imagined did very considerable damage to them. The species is cosmopolitan in habit, revelling alike in the warm waters of the Pacific or in the icy cold of the Arctic Ocean, and never attaining a greater length than thirty feet. The length of this specimen was twenty-two feet and girth nine feet.

The first thing that strikes the casual observer is the bulk of the beast, and next the enormous capacity of the mouth. The object of the baleen or whalebone is to strain the water from the small *animalculæ*, on which the whale feeds (the food of some of the whales is almost microscopical), and its mode of action is as follows: In feeding, the immense mouth is filled with water containing shoals of these small creatures, and then, on the whale closing the jaws and raising the tongue, so as to diminish the cavity of the mouth, the water streams out through the narrow intervals between the hairy fringe of the whalebone blades, and escapes through the lips, leaving the living fry to be swallowed. The next thing to be noticed will be the horizontal position of the tail as against that of the vertical which obtains in all species of fish, and it was this that led to the invention of the screw for the propulsion of steamers. Of course all our readers are aware that whales are mammals, warm-blooded and breathing air like ordinary terrestrial animals, such as a pig or horse, and it is interesting to try to trace why an animal now leading a purely aquatic existence could have become so modified in the course of evolution to a form that is to the ordinary observer fish-like in character. It is a disputed point whether the whale's ancestors were *Ungulates*, such as the pig or hippopotamus, or *Carnivores*, such as the lion or tiger, but of this there is no doubt—many portions of the body have been exceedingly altered since a whale entered into existence as known to us from remains left in the upper portion of the Eocene division of the Tertiary period. For instance, the whale has no hind limbs and only the very rudiments can be found in the skeleton. The number of cervical vertebræ in all mammals is the same, namely, seven, yet in the whale, whose neck is extremely short, the bodies of the vertebræ

are merely thin discs, whereas in the giraffe they are a foot thick, both mammals be it noted. Again, the eyes and ears of the whale are extremely rudimentary and small, differing entirely from those organs which are so essential to a terrestrial existence. The reason why denizens of the deep are usually darker in colour on their backs than on their bellies is due to the incidence of the reflection of light; in this whale it will be noted the back was grey, the reason being that this colour is invisible from above, whilst the belly being white renders it equally so from below. Pages could be written to show how Nature adapts her creatures to an entirely different environment and mode of existence, for the whale finding himself the hugest mammal in existence took to an aquatic life simply because he could not get enough to feed on upon the earth.

E. A. S. ELLIOT.

TWO-HEADED SNAKE.

Some years ago a relative of mine gave me a curious specimen of the common ringed or grass snake which was captured in Great Torrington on the banks of the River Torridge. Since his death I presented it to the Royal Albert National Museum at Exeter, and as no formal record of it has till now appeared, I am by the courtesy of the Museum Authorities giving a photograph of the snake. Judging from its size, which is that actually given in the photograph, as well as from its perfect development, it must have lived for some little while before its capture. It will be noticed that the two heads are quite perfect and completely distinct from one another, each having a small portion of neck before attachment to the common body. For the rest the illustration will speak for itself.

GEORGE M. DOE.

THUNDERSTORM.

There occurred in North Devon on Sunday, the 4th July, a thunderstorm of so severe and phenomenal a character, that it is worthy of special notice. Its path extended from the Burrows side of Instow, via Marwood, to Combe Martin. A full and accurate account of the storm, and the damage done in various places in the affected district,

appeared in the *North Devon Journal* of the 8th July instant, from which the following extracts are taken :—

Portions of North Devon were on Sunday visited by a thunderstorm which in some respects was the most terrible known in living memory. The early morning was brilliantly fine, but towards midday in the Barnstaple district heavy stormclouds were seen approaching from a position approximately west-south-west. Accompanied by a violent gale of wind, which sprang up suddenly and as suddenly ceased, the storm burst over a wide district about one o'clock, and for close on twenty minutes there was a bombardment of hailstones in some localities, while in others rain fell in torrents. The hailstones were of abnormal size, many of those which fell turning the scale at two ounces. It was also noted that a number of the hailstones were very irregular in shape, with jagged edges, and being described by those who saw them as resembling broken stones. The rounder hailstones varied in size from marbles to large walnuts. As the result of the extraordinary visitation, many thousands of pounds' worth of damage was done to growing corn and field and garden crops, whilst greenhouses were wrecked, and windows in scores of private houses smashed. Young poultry were killed in scores by the hailstones, whilst (judging by the unprecedented scene presented at certain spots) thousands of birds on the wing must have perished in the storm.

The full force of the storm was felt at Ashford, near Barnstaple. At Mr. A. P. Kent's, Ashford House, the roofs of the two large conservatories were battered in by the hailstones, less than two dozen panes of glass of the four hundred panes constituting the two roofs being left intact. At the western end of one greenhouse glass was smashed by hailstones which first passed down through a large fig tree growing by the side.

Some bags had been placed over one cucumber frame as a protection from the sun; the hailstones went clean through these and reduced the glass in the lights to splinters. Loads of leaves were torn from the trees surrounding Ashford House, and in the road leading direct to the house, as well as the main road at different points, the thoroughfare was a carpet of foliage on Monday. At Horridge, Mr. L. H. Alford was a very heavy loser, the whole of the root and corn crops being seriously damaged, the greater part of the corn being absolutely spoilt. All the damage was done in about ten minutes, "pieces of ice descending in torrents as large as tennis balls." At Mr. Alford's residence seventy panes of glass were broken, and in addition many chicken were killed.

A tremendous amount of damage was caused at Heanton, the agriculturists of the parish being heavy sufferers. Mr. J. Dunn,

of Heanton Court, informed our representative that he saw the storm approaching apparently from the direction of Instow, in the form of a huge cloud resembling a bottle in shape, and, immediately preceded by a violent wind, rain fell in torrents, accompanied by huge hailstones. As a result, he had forty acres of wheat greatly damaged, the stalks being either completely blown over or fractured a few inches below the ear, whilst sixteen acres of oats were absolutely ruined.

At the School House, Heanton, every pane of glass in three windows on the western side of the house was smashed.

Some of the hailstones were three inches in circumference. One hailstone which fell at Heanton Hill was four inches in circumference. In the roads and fields near, Mr. Shapland subsequently found a large number of thrushes, blackbirds, and sparrows which had been killed in the storm, some of the birds having had their eyes knocked out by the hailstones. Eight dead chicken (also victims of the storm) were found in a field near, these belonging to Mr. Dunn, of Heanton Court.

Mr. C. A. Reed, of Chivnor, Wrafton, is a heavy loser in consequence of the thunderstorm. His sixty acres of growing corn were raked and beaten down by the hailstones, and on his holding scarcely a sound acre of cereals can now be seen.

Many windows in Mr. Reed's house were smashed, and hailstones knocked the facings off the walls, and also caused large dents in a perforated zinc panel fixed in the window of the dairy. Mrs. Reed lost between seventy and eighty chicken, most of the number being killed instantaneously by the hailstones. In a field not far from the house a nest of young partridges was found dead, the parent birds being close by in their last gasp.

Whilst the lightning was very vivid at Saunton, so far as can be ascertained comparatively little damage was caused in that part of the district.

The storm swept over Braunton on Sunday soon after the people had left the various places of worship. The thunder was terrific and the lightning extremely vivid, whilst the hails which fell were of extraordinary size. Some of the inhabitants received injuries to the head as a result of pieces of ice about three inches in length striking them.

Almost all the skylights in the township were smashed, and greenhouses, cucumber frames, and upright windows suffered considerably.

In some cases telegraph wires were severed during the storm.

Accounts from all parts of the affected area agree as to the phenomenal size of the hailstones. Many spectators state that large pieces of ice fell, in one case a piece scaling nearly a quarter of a pound. In some districts, a heavy wind accompanied the storm, but at Combe Martin, where grave damage

was done, there was practically no wind at the time of the visitation. At Ashford a hailstone, carefully measured with callipers, was found to have a diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The storm was felt with great violence at Cornborough House, Abbotsham, where hails fell as large as pigeons' eggs. The glass of the conservatories was smashed and practically everything in both the flower and vegetable gardens was destroyed.

Between thirty and forty panes of glass were broken in the conservatories at the Holt, Appledore, and the gardens were badly damaged.

At Parkham exceptionally large hailstones fell, but the damage done was not serious.

At Barnstaple rain fell in torrents for about a quarter of an hour, but there were no hailstones. There was a curious experience at the top of Newport, for whilst at one point which caught the end of the storm rain fell in torrents, at another point not more than 250 yards distant the fall was limited to a few drops of rain. Like Barnstaple, Bideford and Torrington escaped the worst features of the storm.

The Burrows side of Instow experienced the full force of the storm. At the Black House eleven panes of glass were broken, and rain which beat through the smashed windows flooded the bedrooms. Some greenhouses in the district suffered severely, and great damage was done to gardens and farm crops.

The water in the estuary was quite calm at one o'clock, but with the storm heavy waves arose, and some boats were swamped, while others broke from their moorings. The rainfall at Instow during the storm was .15 inch.

On the southern side of the Taw the path of the storm extended from Instow to Fremington village, but at Bickington there were no hails, only rain. Farm lands and gardens suffered a good deal of damage. At Horsacott Farm three panes of glass were broken, and in many residences windows suffered damage. Some ducks were killed at Fremington. Mr. Withecombe, blacksmith, weighed twelve hailstones, which scaled 2 lb. Many of the hailstones had jagged edges—indeed, they were described by many spectators as “junks of ice.” Some glass was broken at Mr. Withecombe's house.

A very violent hailstorm swept over Eastdown just after 1 p.m. on Sunday last, causing considerable damage to crops, etc. One or two sheep, at least, were killed. Several hundreds of poultry were also killed, and numbers of rabbits could be seen lying about the fields dead. The havoc played in many of the corn and root fields is terrible, in some cases whole fields being rendered almost worthless, while fruit and vegetables in many of the gardens have been hopelessly damaged.

In one house alone nearly a hundred panes of glass in the windows were smashed, and similar damage was done to glass in many other houses. Large numbers of slates on the roofs were smashed and cast to the ground. Trees and brushwood were stripped of the majority of their leaves, and small branches were cut clean away. A large hail cut through a stout felt hat which was being worn by a man named Coates, causing a nasty bruise and swelling on the head. The hails ranged in size from one to two inches in diameter, and in shape were, in the main, round and smooth.

The inhabitants of Marwood (especially those at Muddiford, Guineaford, and Prixford) will long have cause to remember the dreadful storm, appalling damage having been caused in that part of the district.

At Muddiford Mr. W. Pengelly lost several head of poultry, and whilst the family were at dinner the glass from the windows was hurled on to the table.

Mr. J. Chapple lost two fields of corn, whilst a field of mangolds was terribly cut about, his vegetable garden suffering similarly. Over sixty panes of glass were demolished in the three cottages occupied respectively by Mr. Goodenough, Mr. Wm. Norman, and Mrs. Creek.

Mr. W. Alford lost seventeen chicken and a brood of turkeys at Kingsheanton. Mr. Cutcliffe had altogether ten windows completely smashed, whilst in the house of Mr. Geen not a single window was left sound after the storm. In this locality, the produce in nearly all the gardens was levelled by hailstones and rain.

At Middletown Mr. Wm. Leworthy lost his garden crops, as well as several chicken. Mr. Turner, of Whitefield Barton, had a field of wheat badly damaged, and sustained several other losses. At Plaistow Barton (Mr. T. Beard's) and Uppacott (Mr. J. Pengelly's) a good deal of damage was caused to the crops, and there were considerable losses in poultry.

At Prixford (where there are about fifty dwellings) windows were smashed in nearly every house.

Large numbers of young ducks, turkeys, and chicken were killed.

Six of the hailstones subsequently picked up weighed three-quarters of a pound. One hailstone measured $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches round. The foliage was completely swept off numbers of the trees in the parish, and leaves and twigs lay three inches deep on some of the roads after the storm.

At two or three points on the main road between Barnstaple and Braunton telegraph wires were broken by huge hailstones. Terrible damage was caused at Eastdown.

The hailstones were of enormous proportions, and included among them was a block of ice two inches thick and a foot

long. Mr. Belmont, of Eastdown, had a field of wheat destroyed, and Mr. Tucker, of Bowden, lost sixty head of his well-known prize poultry, besides sustaining other damage.

Westdown shared in the havoc wrought by the storm, several farmers having their cereal crops considerably damaged, the labourers' gardens also suffering greatly. At Mr. W. A. Buckingham's at Bittadon a glass porch was demolished, whilst other damage was caused; and windows were battered in by hailstones at Mrs. Pearce's Halfway House. A hailstone picked up by Mr. Routliff, postman, near Halfway House on Monday, the day after the storm, was nearly six inches in circumference.

At Pippacott, Braunton, hailstones bigger than walnuts fell so rapidly that in a few minutes the ground was covered to a depth of several inches. The storm wrought fearful havoc with all classes of crops. In wheat fields the stalks were broken and frequently the ears were knocked off. A field of oats and barley was ruined. Mangolds were smashed, potato stalks were beaten off in gardens and in the fields the crop was spoilt, turnips were washed out, and broad beans were hopelessly damaged. In the orchards all fruit was knocked off the trees.

At Arlington much glass was broken and scores of poultry were killed. Some of the hailstones were more than four inches in circumference. There was a heavy downpour of rain.

At Abbotsham and Parkham many panes of glass were smashed. Telegraphic communication between Bideford and Hartland was stopped, and was not resumed until Monday afternoon.

Although hailstones of large size fell at Appledore during a thunderstorm on Sunday, not much damage was done. Heavy rain, however, resulted in houses in the lower part of the town being flooded.

Our Combe Martin correspondent writes :—

Soon after one o'clock big drops began to fall, and masses of black clouds appeared in the south-west, whilst overhead was a continuous rumble of thunder, which sounded like echoes of big gun firing. About ten minutes past one the peal and crash of thunder burst over the town, and the lightning flashes were intensely vivid.

Then suddenly there came a mighty down-rush of hail. One has often read of such storms with the stones the size of marbles or pigeon eggs, but while the greater part were about that size, a very considerable quantity were quite as large as hen's eggs. Some were measured and found to be 4, 4½, 5, and even 5½ inches in circumference, and hard as bullets. In one instance, a zinc pail, which had been turned upside down, was pierced in three places as if by bullets, and strange to say,

in several instances, panes of thick glass were served in the same way, the stones passing clean through. The severity of the storm lasted only from ten to fifteen minutes, but in that brief space enormous damage was done—damage of the value of thousands of pounds. At the western end of the town, very little of the storm was experienced, and no damage done. But from the Post Office upwards to Higher Leigh, the devastation needs to be witnessed in order to gain anything like a full and correct conception of it.

From an eye-witness of the storm and desolation, and one of the sufferers, we have obtained further particulars. There was practically no wind at the time of the visitation, and all the damage was caused by a fusillade of huge hailstones. Near Leigh a hail which was picked up was found to be over five inches in circumference. Ten hailstones picked up casually were found to weigh a pound. Many of the hails were flat, with jagged edges. The fall was preceded by a "fearful rushing sound," which had a terrifying effect.

The area of damage was at the higher end of the town, where most of the market gardens are situated; in the district below the King's Arms Hotel little damage was done. Scores of heads of poultry were killed. Many wild birds, including crows, were killed. The torrent of hails put out the kitchen fires in some houses.

The effects of the storm can be seen at its worst on Henstridge Farm, Berrynarbor, in the occupation of Mr. T. Charley. Fields of corn are absolutely ruined, and the laid-up grass is hopelessly beaten down. Numbers of ducks and fowls were killed. The district between Combe Martin and Berrydown Cross felt the force of the storm, but between Berrydown and the middle of Whitefield Hill, Marwood, little damage was done.

In the *North Devon Journal* of the following week it is stated that in several places in Combe Martin the hailstones had passed clean through the slates of the buildings without smashing them, "just like bullet holes."

As an outcome of the damage done at Combe Martin, a special meeting of the Parish Council was held on the following Wednesday, when it was decided to send a memorial to the Board of Agriculture appealing for some pecuniary help for the sufferers.—GEORGE M. DOE.

The following notes of the storm in the district of Cullompton have since been contributed by Mr. Murray T. Foster, F.R.Met.Soc.:—

The reading of the dry thermometer at 9 a.m. was 72.7° on this Sunday, July 4th, 1915, the sky being overcast

with cumulo-stratus clouds, and the general climatic conditions most oppressive, indicating the on-coming of a thunderstorm. At about 2.15 p.m. it became very dark, and heavy nimbus clouds began to roll up from the S.S.W., thunder was heard in the distance, and lightning flashes became frequent; the thermometer now registered 78.5° ; but at 2.35 a very peculiar roar was heard, similar to the noise of a heavily laden timber waggon going slowly over a rough road; rain and hail then commenced falling, and lasted for some fifteen to twenty minutes; the hail consisted mostly of rounded solid lumps having a transparent outer coating with opaque centre, and also some flat pieces, many of them two inches in diameter. Luckily in Cullompton itself little damage was done, but in a tract about a mile wide, and extending for some six miles, the devastation was terrific. The cloud burst on the N.E. outskirts of Broad Clyst, continuing its course through Langford and Kentisbeare to the borders of Uffculme parish. Every field of corn in the path of the storm was ruined. Oats were shelled out, only the stalks being left standing; while barley and wheat were cut cleanly off as if by a scythe; peas and other upstanding crops in gardens were absolutely spoilt, and the glass in all windows facing S. or S.W. was broken, even leaded panes being smashed, and the lead work indented by the forceful blows. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of rain fell during the passing of the thundercloud, and heaps of the hail were still unmelted forty-eight hours later.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL
PROVINCIALISMS.

WITH INDEX.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss C. E. Larter, and Mrs. Rose-Troup ; Mr. C. H. Laycock and Rev. O. J. Reichel being Joint Secretaries—for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language, not included in the lists already published in the Transactions of the Association.

Edited by CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

IN presenting this, their Twenty-eighth Report, your Committee have now, so to speak, served four full terms of apprenticeship, and it has seemed to them expedient to again bring their Index up to date, as they did after the issue of their Fourteenth and Twenty-first Reports, which course they propose to continue once every seven years, thereby enabling future Contributors to see at a glance what has already been recorded, though it is hoped that they will not be deterred from sending in any contribution, merely because that particular word happens to appear in the Index, as it is most desirable that a record should be made of every existing use of any particular provincialism, and a glance at the Index will show that the same word has frequently been recorded more than once ; for instance, the word *Plum* occurs no less than seven times in various Reports, but if reference be made to each instance of its use, it will be found that there is a difference of meaning, in some instances perhaps

only a slight, while in others a well-marked difference; while some words, such as *Snite*, *Chicket*, etc., are used in two totally different senses. It is therefore hoped that Contributors will in every instance refer to the Report, or Reports, in which any particular provincialism is recorded, before deciding to reject it; and should they not possess copies of the earlier Reports, it is hoped that they will send in any and every provincialism they meet with, leaving it to the Committee to decide what shall be printed, remembering always, if possible, to give the whole sentence in which the provincialism was used, as by this means only can the true significance of any provincialism be accurately determined.

As proposed in Vol. XLV, p. 77, the words treated in the Glossary to the *Devonshire Dialect Letter*, read by Mr. R. Pearse Chope in 1913, are included in the present Index, in addition to those recorded in Reports 1-28 (inclusive) of your Committee.

And in order that the present Report may serve as a model, for reference, to future Contributors, your Committee have decided once more to reprint their Rules and Regulations, which were last reprinted in their present form in 1909, Vol. XLI, pp. 64-66, with a slight modification of Rule 6.

Owing to the amount of space occupied by the Index, the present Report has had to be kept very short. Your Committee deeply regret the loss they have sustained by the death of one of their oldest and most valued members, Miss Helen Saunders.

RESOLUTIONS.

In the year 1877, at the Kingsbridge meeting (Vol. IX, p. 123), the following Resolutions were passed for the guidance of contributors:—

I. To regard as a Devonshire Provincialism, if used by a speaker or writer in Devonshire, irrespective of its being or not being used elsewhere:

(a) Every word not found in a good English dictionary of the present day.

(b) Every word which, although found in such dictionary is used in a sense differing from any meaning of the word given in that dictionary.

(c) Every provincial pronunciation of a word, even if the word itself is not a provincialism.

(d) Every provincial phrase or combination of words.

(e) Every provincial name of an animal, vegetable, or other object.

II. To state where and when each recorded provincialism was heard in speech, or seen in writing; and to accept nothing at second-hand.

III. To state, if possible, the sex, occupation, birthplace, residence, and approximate age of the person using each recorded provincialism.

IV. To give the meaning of each recorded provincialism, and to illustrate that meaning by embodying the word or phrase in a sentence, if possible the very sentence in which it was used by the speaker.

V. To give, in all cases requiring it, some well-known word with which the provincialism rhymes, so as to show clearly its pronunciation.

VI. To leave it to the discretion of the Committee to decide whether any attempts at the derivation of any provincialism shall be printed.

VII. To state of each provincialism, if possible, whether it has been noted by Halliwell, Nares, or by Professor Joseph Wright in the *English Dialect Dictionary*.

VIII. To write each recorded provincialism on a separate sheet of paper, to write on one side of the paper only (leaving a margin on the left), and to initial and date each communication.

IX. To make each communication as short as possible, without sacrificing clearness to brevity.

X. To draw up the communications so as to correspond as nearly as possible with the following examples :—

“FLEECHES=large flakes (rhymes with ‘breeches’). A servant girl, native of Prawle, South Devon, residing at Torquay, and about twenty-three years of age, stated in March, 1877, that the snow was ‘vallin’ in fleeches,’ meaning in large flakes. She added that the small flakes were not ‘fleeches.’ 19 March, 1877. X. Y.”

“HALSE=hazel (the ‘al,’ having the same sound as in ‘malice,’ not as in ‘false’). A labouring man, native of Ashburton, residing at Torquay, and about fifty-five years of age, said in my hearing that he had put ‘a ‘alse ‘andle’ into his hammer, meaning a handle made of hazel wood. (See Halliwell, and Williams.) 19 March, 1877. X. Y.”

It was resolved also :—

1. That the Report of the Committee to be presented at the next Annual Meeting shall include all suitable communications (or as many as space will permit) received by the Secretary,

not later than 1st of June next, and that all communications received after that date shall be held over for another year.

2. That all meetings of the Committee shall be held in Exeter ; that the Secretary shall convene them by separate notices to each member, posted not later than seven clear days before the dates of the meetings ; and that two members shall be sufficient to form a quorum.

3. That a meeting of the Committee shall be held not later than the 21st of June next, to receive and decide on a Report to be prepared and brought up by the Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting, at Dawlish, in 1881 (Vol. XIII, p. 80), Mr. Elworthy thought it desirable to draw the attention of contributors more particularly to :—

1. Pronunciation.—e.g. to note more carefully the difference in vowel sounds, as in “shall,” “gate,” “father,” “wall” ; and also in consonants, as “smallest” for smallest, “loav” for loaf, “baily” and “plainty” for bailiff and plaintiff, “zull” for self, and so on.

2. Grammatical peculiarities.—Such as plurals in “-en,” or “-n,” like “shoe’n” for shoes, “tree’n” for trees, “housen” for houses. Possessives, as “the head o’en,” for his head. Variations from literary English in the comparison of adjectives. Peculiarities in the use of pronouns, and in the conjugation of verbs.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Each provincialism is placed within inverted commas, and the whole contribution ends with the initials of the observer. All remarks following the initials are Editorial.

The full address of each contributor is given below, and it must be understood that he or she only is responsible for the statements bearing his or her initials.

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"ANSHUNT =ancient. (First syllable rhymes with 'pan.') Used redundantly. 'Tis a vurry ole anshunt place, sure 'nuff.' Said to me by a labouring man, aged about sixty, of an old farmhouse near Moretonhampstead, August, 1914. C. H. L."

This is no corruption, but the true old pronunciation of the word. M.E. *auncien*. Fr. *ancien*. One more instance of the conservatism of the dialect in retaining the original pronunciation, where the literary language has corrupted it. Cf. the words stranger, danger, angel, pronounced *stránnjur*, *dánnjur*, *ánnjel* in the dialect.

"BELVE =to bellow. 'Outside I yerd the cows belvin' an' the calves answerin' vrom inzide the courtledge.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, Sept., 1910. R. P. C."

Always so pronounced. Written *belve* in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 222.

In many words ending in -ow, e.g. the verbs to swallow, follow, the termination is thinned off to -y, *zwally*, *volly*; but in bellow, wallow, and sometimes in harrow, it is changed to -ve, *belve* or *belvy*, *walve* or *walvy*, *harve* or *harvy*, the first being the transitive, the second the intransitive form of the verb. While again the subst. swallow (the bird), window, and the adj. sallow become *zwaller*, *winder*, *saller* in the dialect.

"CAVE. Pronounced *Keäve* or *Keeve*. To 'cave' potatoes, mangold, turnips, etc., is to dig a trench for them, and then cover them over with ferns or 'stroil,' and finally with earth, to protect them from the frost. E. S."

Usual term. As a noun it implies a heap of roots so covered. "Farmer Hodge got a fine *cave* o' taties up'm he's fiel'."

"DISHYBILLS =untidy, or in working garb. Used in various parts of the county. Fr. *en déshabillé*. T. J. J."

Quite common in both senses. Sometimes it implies literally half-dressed; "I was in my dishibles wen Pass'n come kackin' to vore door, zo I zend my Bessie down to

zee wat 'twas he come vor." This was said to me by a working woman at Moretonhampstead, 1914. She meant that she was in the act of changing from her working dress into a better one, a process usually known among that class as *clainin'* (cleaning), which includes washing of hands and face, and possibly neck, no more !

Not a few words of distinct French origin have crept into our dialect, and have been adapted by natives to their own local pronunciation. In quite remote villages on Dartmoor it is not uncommon to hear such a remark as, "I'll make en 'olly *mor-blü* if he don't mind wat he's about." Fr. *mort bleu*. Sometimes the meaning is also somewhat changed, e.g. "There was a proper *rendyvü* o'm there," means that there was quite a large number or gang of them ; the meaning being transferred from the meeting-place (*rendezvous*) to the collection of men themselves. Among other adaptations of French words may be mentioned *abreposs* (*à propos*), *coochy*, left-handed, awkward (*gauche*).

Possibly some of these may be legacies from the French prisoners of war at Princetown in the early years of the 19th century.

"EAR-HOLE=the ear. 'Ben gied'n a scat'n the yer-ole.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*. R. P. C."

"FAKEMENT=a contrivance. 'That-there idd'n 'alf a bad fakement now.' Said to me by a carpenter, aged about thirty-five, at Moretonhampstead, with reference to a particular kind of dry glazing in the lights of a greenhouse. C. H. L."

The verb to fake (? Lat. *facere*), or fake up, implies to make up, alter, or concoct, hence the noun fakement = the thing concocted.

Mrs. Hewett in *Peasant Speech of Devon* gives *fakement* for a muddle or confusion.

See *Facum*, 24th Report, Vol. XLIII, p. 81.

"GREEP=a grip. Applied to a bundle or faggot of sticks, as much as a woman can carry in her arms. H. S."

A.S. *grípa*, a handful, a sheaf.

An armful of hay is frequently spoken of as "a *greep* o' hay." It implies grasping or embracing.

"HALF-KNACK=a half-witted person. Commonly used in Tavistock. The adj. 'Knacky'=witless. A certain

notorious character in the town is known by the nickname of 'Sammy Knacky.' He is a drunken half-witted fish-vendor, at present in the workhouse, June, 1914.

"A worked-out mine is called in Tavistock a 'knack'd bal.' J. J. A."

"Moot = to shoot out from the root. 'The wait (wheat) be mootin' fine.' The farmer who used this expression said the word came from 'moot,' a root. C. E. L."

Very common. See *Moaty*, 16th Report, Vol. XXIX, p. 58.

Moot, *mooty* is the usual pronunciation in South Devon, *moat*, *moaty* in North Devon and West Somerset.

"NESTLE-TRIP = the youngest or smallest child of a family. Mr. Frank Gallsworthy writes: 'A Devon hair-dresser spoke of himself as the *nestle-trip* of his family, meaning youngest or least.'

"The more usual form is 'nestle-tripe,' but in the Hartland district they speak of a 'nestle-draft' (pronounced *nissle-draff*).

"See *Dial. of Hartland*, p. 60.

"See also *Nuzzletripe*, 18th Report, Vol. XXXII, p. 64. R. P. C."

In W. F. Rock's poem *Jim and Nell*, v. 87, the word is used in the above sense.

"A panking, pluffy *nestledraff*,
He'm too good havage vor'n by half."

It most commonly implies the smallest in a litter, especially of pigs.

"PLUMPIE = plump. Servant, middle-aged, when picking a goose, 'He's a nice plumpie bird.'

"A good instance of the use of the termination *-ie* or *-y*, added to an adjective to strengthen it. C. E. L."

It has the force of "like," plump-like. Cp. the adverbial termination *-ly* in the literary language, e.g. *properly* = *proper-like*; and it is interesting that the latter form, with full termination, *like*, is retained in the dialect, and is preferred to the literary *-ly*. A Devonian would say, "I reck'n yü done that job proper *like*," rather than properly. "He's vurry bad off *like*," rather than "he is very badly off." "I'll dü it present *like*," rather than presently.

See under *Rootie*, 22nd Report, Vol. XLI, p. 79.

"RABBET=a rebate, in stone or wood. T. J. J."

"RIBBET=a rivet, to rivet. Woman servant, aged about forty, at Moretonhampstead, of a dish which had been riveted, 'I zee that-there deesh bin ribbeted.' C. H. L."

B and *V* are very frequently interchangeable in the dialect. Curve is often sounded *curb*, valve *valb*; on the other hand, curbstone is pronounced *curve*-stone, disturb *disturbe*, and so on.

"SPAR-GADS=the bent and pointed sticks, usually of withy, used to fasten down the reed in thatching. Used in North Devon. Is this really 'spear-goads,' a duplication? T. J. J."

Most probably. In South Devon they are called simply "spears."

"SPRAWL=activity, agility. Of a person unable to move about without difficulty; 'Er han't a-got no sprawl in 'er.'

"The survival, in Devon, of the noun, the verb being in general use throughout the country. T. J. J."

Common, so pronounced, in North Devon and West Somerset. In South Devon it is usually pronounced *Sproil*.

See *Sproil*, 19th Report, Vol. XXXIV, p. 101.

"SQUINCHES=narrow spaces between floor-boards. Used in North Devon. T. J. J."

Very common throughout the county. The word is applied to any narrow cracks or chinks in wooden doors, partition walls, fencing, etc. A boy informed me that he saw "all wat was gwain on (at a football match), by lookin' drü the squinches" (in the fencing round the playing-field).

"TROY-TOWN=a state of great disorder. (Cp. Aen. II.)

"Used by a native of Kingsbridge. Somewhat commonly used. The word 'hectoring' is also used for domineering.

"Can these be survivals, useful descriptives, of the Classical Renaissance? T. J. J."

Hectoring is not dialect, the word may be found in any standard English dictionary.

Eng. Dial. Dict. gives Troy-Town, a maze, a labyrinth

of streets. Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. Also, a state of confusion, disorder, a litter.

A room with its furniture disarranged is said to be "like Troy-Town."

"TURB = a tub. 'Er bin stan'in' to the warsh-turb aul day.' Agricultural labourer, at South Tawton, 1911. E. S."

It is not uncommon to find an *r* inserted after short *u*, especially when emphasis is laid on the word. I well remember a cabman at Newton Abbot, to whom I had given a gratuity, saying to me: "Thank'e varry *murch*, I'm sure." He repeated it twice, and each time he sounded a distinct *r* in *murch*.

Cp. also the superfluous *r* in *warsh* in the above example, though this word is in South Devon more usually pronounced *waish*, but *warsh* is common in West Somerset.

"UNGODLY = unsightly, objectionable. 'Wat 'ave 'e got that ungodly thing there vor?' Used by a native of North Devon.

Is this a survival from the Reformation period, when images, etc., were spoken of as ungodly? T. J. J."

"VANGING-POST (pronounced *vangin'-paus*) = the post against which a gate falls and to which it is fastened, as opposed to 'hanging-post,' or the post on which it is hung. G. D. M."

"Vang" is a common word in the dialect, meaning to take or receive, so that the "vanging-post" is the post which receives the gate when shut.

"VORYER. To 'dig voryer' is a practice of good husbandry in hilly or sloping fields; it implies conveying the soil from alongside the bottom hedge, and spreading it on the top of the field. L. B. W."

In many parts of Devon the term Fore-head (pronounced *vorrid*), is used for the strip of land at each end of a ploughed field, which, being too close to the hedge for the horses to plough, is usually dug with a spade or shovel, and in the case of "sidelin" fields, the soil dug from the lower "vorrid" is carted up to the top of the field.

Probably "voryer," and "voyer" (as it is also sometimes pronounced) are merely variants of Fore-head, i.e. the headland, or land at the head of the field.

Another common synonym, also used in Devon, is

"Earth-ridge." Marshall, in his *Rural Economy of S.W. Devon*, says: "Earth-ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow."

"WAD = a bunch. 'Goo up arter a li'l wad o' grass to veed the büllicks wi'.' Said by a North Tawton farmer, middle-aged. E. L.-W."

Hal. has *Wad*, a wisp of straw; also, a bundle or quantity of anything. *West*.

"ZEDGY STUFF is what grows in low-lying marshy ground. E. S."

Sedge is always pronounced *zadge* in Devon, in accordance with the rule that *s* in native words is sounded *z* in the dialect.

A.S. *Secg*.

SAYINGS:—

"'The third time pays for all.' Explained as meaning that, if, for instance, you had two falls, neither of which hurt you, should you have a third, you would be seriously injured. C. E. L."

"'The kettle's zingin', he'll züne be dancin'' (=boiling). C. E. L."

INDEX

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHT REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL PROVINCIALISMS.

Including also the words contained in the Glossary to *A Devonshire Dialect Letter*, read by Mr. R. Pearse Chope in 1913.

The figures in brackets immediately after each provincialism refer to the Report, or Reports, in which that provincialism is recorded; following which is a reference to the *Transactions*, volume and page in Roman and Arabic numerals respectively. In the case of words recorded in the glossary to the *Devonshire Dialect Letter*, the initials D.L. are inserted in brackets immediately after them.

The following Table will show the Volume in which each Report may be found, together with the date, and the place at which it was read.

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"	5.	"	xiv.	p.	128	..	1882	..	"	Crediton.
"	6.	"	xv.	p.	75	..	1883	..	"	Exmouth.
"	7.	"	xvi.	p.	86	..	1884	..	"	Newton Abbot.
"	8.	"	xvii.	p.	77	..	1885	..	"	Seaton.
"	9.	"	xviii.	p.	78	..	1886	..	"	St. Mary Church.
"	10.	"	xix.	p.	63	..	1887	..	"	Plympton.
"	11.	"	xxi.	p.	84	..	1889	..	"	Tavistock.
"	12.	"	xxiii.	p.	125	..	1891	..	"	Tiverton.
"	13.	"	xxv.	p.	181	..	1893	..	"	Torquay.
"	14.	"	xxvii.	p.	40	..	1895	..	"	Okehampton.
"	15.	"	xxviii.	p.	67	..	1896	..	"	Ashburton.
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"	24.	"	xliii.	p.	75	..	1911	..	"	Dartmouth.
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"	26.	"	xlvi.	p.	77	..	1913	..	"	Buckfastleigh.
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FIG. 1.

FIG. 1A.

KNIFE FROM CAIRN IN DRIZZLECOMBE. (*Full size.*)

FIG. 2.

CAIRN IN DRIZZLECOMBE. (*After excavation.*)

BARROW REPORT.—*To face p. 131.*

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, the Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

YOUR Committee's report again has reference to Dartmoor and, on this occasion, to remains in the Plym Valley.

DRIZZLECOMBE.

In the Twenty-sixth Report (1907—xxxix. p. 83) will be found a description of a rifled kistvaen in the Drizzlecombe valley, of which a plan and view are also given.

The location is lat. $50^{\circ} 29' 22''$ N., $3^{\circ} 59' 5\frac{1}{2}''$ W.

In August last this kistvaen was thoroughly examined, the interior being cleared out to the full depth of the side stones. A few fragments of charcoal were found, no interment pit could be traced. The depth of the original floor below the top of the side stones proved to be 32 inches.

CAIRN DRIZZLECOMBE.

A stone circle, of which only about one-half of the circumference now stands, lies 675 feet or thereabouts distant from the large cairn known as "Giant's Basin," and in a direction somewhat west of north therefrom. It will be found marked on six-inch Ordnance Survey of Devon, sheet CXII, S.E., in lon. $3^{\circ} 59' 9\frac{1}{2}''$ W., lat. $50^{\circ} 29' 11\frac{1}{2}''$ N. It is one of the outlying members of the Drizzlecombe group, having as nearest neighbour a large

kistvaen eighty yards or thereabouts to the north, which has been described and figured as "Drizzlecombe, northern," in the Nineteenth Barrow Report (XXXII, 1900).

The stones of the circle stand but a few inches above the level of the ground, and are so nearly of one thickness, so level along the top, and so close set as to give the idea of kerbs. The ground within and without the circle was at the same level prior to excavation, there being no trace of any mound. The internal diameter of the circle is 11 feet.

On the 13th August, 1914, the circumference of the original circle was marked out as nearly as it could be restored by reference to the half yet remaining, and the area thus defined was cleared and excavated.

Immediately below the turf were found the stones of a cairn, and these extended as a layer some foot in thickness down to the subsoil or calm. All meat earth had been cleared from the interior of the circle before these stones had been deposited. Almost certainly the "kerb" is the retaining circle of a former small cairn, which has been robbed, and has thus lost its characteristic form.

The tops of the stones of the circle stand from 15 inches to 20 inches above the calm or subsoil.

In excavating and removing the stones of the cairn three flint fragments were found, all evidently flaked by hand, but having no recognised implement form. In addition to these a well-finished knife or scraper was discovered. This has a rounded contour for the most part, but about one-third of its worked edge is more nearly straight; only about one-fifth of the margin is free from secondary chipping, and this is at the thicker end, where the "bulb" of the original flake occurs. The greatest diameter of the implement is 55 mm., and its least is 44 mm.; the average thickness is about 6 mm. Figures 1 and 1^a are from photographs of the two sides, and are the same size as the original.

A little charcoal was found on the surface of the calm. There was also disclosed an interment pit, but its excavation only yielded traces of charcoal. This pit lay 3 feet south of the north margin of the circle; it was irregular in shape, extending about 36 inches east and west, having a width of 20 inches north and south, and a greatest depth of 18 inches below the surface of the calm.

Figure 2 is a view of the circle after the excavation had been completed, and before refilling.

The immediate foreground is a portion of the grass and heather surface outside the circle. Over and beyond this is seen the interment pit, from which the handle of a small spade projects. Between the interment pit and the stones of the circle lies the bared surface of the calm or subsoil.

To the left of the photograph is a heap of stones which were taken out from within the circle, between the grass and the calm. To the right of this heap, one stone, against which the others are piled, is the near end stone of the portion of the circle yet remaining, the whole of which is included in the view; a mound which shows a little behind the retaining circle is earth thrown out in the course of excavation.

In the distance, at the right of the photograph, will be seen the cairn known as "Giant's Basin," and somewhat to the left of this, on the crest of the same hill, the largest of the Drizzlecombe *ménhirs*. There is no sky in this view, the rest of the space above and beyond Giant's Basin being occupied by the hillside of the southern bank of the Plym.

There were present at the examination of this circle the Rev. H. Breton, R. Hansford Worth, and Mr. Brown, of Sheepstor.

[R. HANSFORD WORTH.]

SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PLATE.

SIXTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. G. E. Windeatt, and Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter (Secretaries)—to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Exeter.

Edited by Rev. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

THE Secretary has visited this year all the parishes in the deaneries of Chulmleigh and Hartland, and an account of the plate in those deaneries is appended.

THE RURAL DEANERY OF CHULMLEIGH.

The Deanery of Chulmleigh consists of seventeen parishes and, as noted before, the more important parishes such as Chulmleigh, Winkleigh, Chawleigh and Lapford possess nothing but modern plate (in Chulmleigh, however, this is owing to a fire in 1867), the oldest pieces being found in the smallest parishes.

The one piece of exceptional interest in this deanery is the fifteenth-century paten at Brushford; it is now in a very battered and bad condition, and appears to have been in regular use for nearly four hundred years up till 1850, when it was replaced by a modern piece, and laid aside as worthless, and it was only enquiry as to whether there was not anywhere a chalice cover that led to its discovery.

It is specially interesting as the first pre-Reformation paten that has been discovered in Devon. It was originally parcel-gilt (but from continual wear little of the gilding

can now be noticed), 4 in. in diameter, with a narrow rim of zigzag ornamentation; in the centre is a sunk six-lobed depression, with the vernicle or face of Christ surrounded by a cruciform nimbus; outside this is a circle of rays with hit-and-miss ornamentation, the parts between being filled with zigzag ornamentation. It has no marks, but may be dated as *circ.* 1470.

Elizabethan work is well represented, there being chalices by J. Jones of Exeter (1558–1583) at Bondleigh, Brushford and Nymet Rowland—the latter a curious dwarf piece with scarcely any stem—two at Eggesford and Wembworthy with hitherto unrecorded and unknown marks, and early Jacobean in the Elizabethan style at Burrington, Ashreigney and Thelbridge, all without any marks; also the cups at East and West Worlington retain Elizabethan feet; nearly all have still their paten covers, and at East Worlington there is a small paten in the Elizabethan style. The cover of the Bondleigh chalice, though still dated 1574, was remade at Exeter in 1740. The flagons call for no remark, the oldest is at Zeal Monachorum, 1739, but many parishes have preserved their old pewter ones; at Burrington the pewter tankard has been plated for the purpose of regular use, as also the alms bowl. In no less than seven parishes the old pewter alms bowls are still in use.

Domestic plate given for use of the Church is excessively scanty as compared with other deaneries, and armorials are only found at Eggesford and Wembworthy.

I must acknowledge the kind assistance given by all the clergy, and especially that of the Rural Dean, the Rev. M. D. Buckingham, who accompanied me to every parish and who by diligent enquiry assisted in unearthing the Brushford paten and the Thelbridge chalice cover, each of which had been for years laid aside and forgotten.

ASHREIGNEY.

Chalice.—Jacobean, of late Elizabethan type; with cover, 7 in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with narrow band of strap work and foliation in centre; stem with usual knop, foot with tongue ornamentation, 3 in. diameter.

No marks; on button of cover is inscription, "Ash + Reiney 1610."

PRE-REFORMATION PATEN, CIRC. A.D. 1470.
ST. BRIDGET'S, BRUSHFORD.

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—*To face page 137.*

Alms Bowl.—A. Old pewter alms bowl. 12 in. diameter, 2½ in. high ; that has been plated.

B. Pewter plate, with gadroon border ; 8½ in. diameter.

CHAWLEIGH.

Chalice.—Late Georgian style. 10 in. high ; bowl, hexagonal, ogee-shaped, 3½ in. diameter, 4½ in. deep ; baluster stem ; foot, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, J. A., I. A. (J. & J. Angel) ; (ii.) leopard's head ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1832 (London).

Paten.—On stand, same style. 8 in. diameter, 3½ in. high ; foot, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice.

Flagon.—Similar style to chalice ; 12½ in. high, with cross on top ; 9½ in. to lid ; 3½ in. diameter at lid, 5½ in. at foot.

Marks : (i.) makers, C. T. F., G. F. (C. T. and G. Fox) ; (ii.) leopard's head ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1845 (London).

Alms Dish.—Same style. 8½ in. diameter.

Marks : as on flagon.

CHELDON.

Chalice.—Jacobean style. V-shaped bowl, with baluster stem, 5 in. high ; bowl, 3½ in. diameter, 2½ in. deep ; foot, 2½ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, I Y ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1636 (London).

Paten.—Small plain plate. 4½ in. diameter.

No marks.

Inscription : " Cheldon Francis Corneft Churchwarden 1687."

CHULMLEIGH.

The old plate, which consisted of a silver chalice and cover weighing 1 lb. 1½ oz., and a salver weighing 7½ oz., was destroyed by fire in 1867 ; the description and weights are taken from the terriers of 1727 and 1745. The vessels at present existing are :—

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt. 8 in. high ; bowl, 3½ in. diameter, 3 in. deep ; hexagonal boss to stem ; foot, six-lobed, 5½ in. diameter. Weight, 16 oz.

Marks : maker, E. B., J. B. (E. & J. Burnard), and London marks of 1867.

Patens.—A. Parcel-gilt on six-lobed foot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 6 in. high ; marks as on chalice. Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

B. Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt, with sunk hexagonal centre, 6 in. diameter.

Marks : as before. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Flagon.—Modern mediæval style. 13 in. high, to match chalice and paten ; parcel-gilt.

Marks : as before. Weight, 36 oz.

Spoon.—Gilt, with twisted stem and cross-head. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Marks : as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—Brass. 12 in. diameter ; paten A. was doubtless originally the alms dish.

COLERIDGE.

Here are only a plated chalice and paten of modern mediæval style, and a good collection of pewter vessels, viz. paten, flagon, and alms bowl.

EGGESFORD.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan, of Exeter type, with cover. 6 in. high ; bowl conical, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with small bands of strap work and foliation $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide at lip and base ; stem with usual knop ; foot, 3 in. diameter, with egg-and-tongue ornamentation.

No marks.

Cover.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; button with Tudor Rose.

Marks : (i.)  ; (ii.) .

B. Early Georgian style. $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. high ; bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Marks : (i.) maker, Ho (John Hobson) ; (ii.) lion's head erased ; (iii.) Britannia ; (iv.) date-letter, 1718 (London).

Inscription : "Gulielmus Fellowes de Eggesford in Com. Devon armiger unus magror' Cur Canc Dns Manerij de Eggesford et patronus ecclesiæ ejusdem. Anno Dom. 1718." Arms quarterly 1 and 4. Arg. a fesse indented. Ermine, between three lions' heads erased Or, murally

crowned Arg. (Fellowes). 2 and 3. Two dolphins hauriant (Martin of London). Weight, 15 oz. 13 dwt.

Patens.—A. Cover of chalice A, see above.

B. Forms cover of chalice B; plain, on stand; $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. high.

Marks: as on chalice B.

Inscription: as on chalice B, and "In honorem Dei et servitium sacramentale Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de Eggesforde d. d." Weight, 5 oz. 14 dwt.

Flagon.—Two glass cruets with silver stoppers.

Alms Dishes.—A. Plain plate. $9\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: as on chalice B.

Inscription and Arms as on chalice cover. Weight, 14 oz. 12 dwt.

B. Electro-plated bowl. $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

LAPFORD.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style. 8 in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep; stem with knop of five bosses set with carbuncles; foot circular.

Marks: (i.) maker, E. B., J. B. (E. & J. Barnard), and London marks for 1867.

Paten.—Plain on foot. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks: (i.) maker, P. E. in circle (? Philip Elston), and Exeter marks for 1738–9.

Flagon.—A. Modern mediæval style.

Marks: as on chalice.

B. Fine pewter tankard. 17 in. high; 17th century.

NYMET ROWLAND.

Chalice.—A curious Elizabethan cup, with scarcely any stem, but otherwise usual style. 5 in. high; bowl, 3 in. diameter, 3 in. deep, with band of strap work and foliation in centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; foot circular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) X crowned in circle; (ii.) IONS.

Paten.—A chalice cover of later date than chalice. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

No marks.

Inscription: "Christopher Stoneman, Nov. 1691."

Alms Bowl.—Pewter.

THELBRIDGE.

Chalice.—Late Elizabethan style. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with cover; bowl conical, with lip, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep, with band of foliation round centre, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide; stem with very small knop; foot circular, with tongue-and-dot ornamentation, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

No marks.

Chalice Cover.— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high, with band of hit-and-miss ornamentation; button perfectly plain.

No marks.

Patens.—A. Chalice cover, see above.

B. Plain plate. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker, P. B., A. B. (Peter and Anne Bateman), and London marks for 1790.

Inscription: "Parish of Thelbridge e. dono T. Melhuish, Rector 1791."

Flagon.—Tankard-shape dome lid. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at lid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at base.

Marks: (i.) maker, P. E. in oval (Philip Elston), and Exeter marks for 1737.

Alms Dish.—Pewter plate. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter; inscribed Thelbridge.

WEMBORTHY.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan style, with cover, Exeter pattern, a good example. 7 in. high; bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep, with two bands of strap work and foliation; a narrow one $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter round lip, and one $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter round centre of bowl; stem with usual knop, on which is hit-and-miss ornament; foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, egg and foliation ornamentation.

Marks: (i.) IIII; (ii.) W.

These are unascribed marks I have not met with before.

Chalice Cover.—Very plain. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, with two bands of zigzag ornamentation and Tudor rose on button.

No marks.

B. Georgian style. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; foot circular, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker, W. G. (William Grundy), and London marks for 1769.

Inscription : "The gift of Lewis Tremayne of Heligan in the County of Cornwall Esq. Dec^d 1769."

Arms : Gules, three dexter arms, conjoined at the shoulder and flexed in triangle, Or, with fists clenched arg. (Tremayne).

Patens.—A. Chalice cover, see above.

B. Plain, on foot ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks : inscription and arms as on Chalice B.

Flagon.—Shape of hot-water jug, with belly.

Marks : inscription and arms as on chalice B.

Alms Dish.—10 in. diameter.

Marks : inscription and arms as on chalice B ; also crest, two arms embowed, holding a head proper, with hat Sa. (Tremayne).

Pewter : a paten on stand, 5 in. diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. high, and a tankard, with domed lid, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

WINKLEIGH.

Chalice.—Somewhat curious style, being a kind of Georgian attempt at mediæval style. $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. high ; bowl shallow, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, 3 in. high, circular stem, with boss of three carbuncles ; foot circular, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, T. W., C. W. (Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright), and London marks of 1763.

Inscription : "The gift of Thomas Lethbridge, Esq., 1763."

Paten.—Plain plate. 9 in. diameter.

Marks and inscription as on chalice.

Flagon.—Tankard shape, with domed lid. $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, diameters 4 in. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. at lid and foot.

Marks and inscription as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, T. C. in monogram, and London marks for 1684 (?).

WORLINGTON EAST.

Chalice.—A later bowl and stem have been fixed on an Elizabethan foot. 7 in. high ; bowl conical, with lip, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; stem with slight knop ; foot with egg-and-tongue ornamentation.

Marks : illegible.

Inscription : " Hugh Heard, Warden of East Warlenton 1662."

Chalice cover like top of coffee-pot ; no marks.

Paten.—Plain plate. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with border of Elizabethan style, foliation round rim.

Marks : probably I. T., and London marks for 1628, though paten is thoroughly Elizabethan in style.

Flagon.—Domed-lid tankard, with spout. 12 in. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, diameters $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. at lid, 7 in. at base.

Marks : J. E. (John Emes), and London marks for 1804.

Inscription : " Andrew Cotley gave this to the parish of East Worlinton. Ap. 20, 1804."

Alms Bowl.—Pewter. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

WORLINGTON WEST.

Chalice.—A curious patched piece of four different periods. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; bowl, 3 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; the oldest part is the foot, which is Elizabethan.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks : (i.) maker, I. E. (John Elston, O. S. mark of 1720), and Exeter marks for 1723.

Flagon.—A good pewter tankard. 8 in. high.

ZEAL MONACHORUM.

Chalice.—Seventeenth-century style. 8 in. high ; stem with ring instead of knop ; foot, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, **El**, with crown (John Elston), and Exeter marks for 1715.

Inscription : " Zeale Monachorum Church."

Paten.—On stand, with cable border. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice, but date-letter 1712.

Inscription : " Zeale Monachorum Parish."

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, domed lid. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid ; diameters $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. at lid and base.

Marks : maker, **P E** in oval (Philip Elston), and Exeter marks for 1729.

Inscription : " Zeale Monachorum Church. Mr. Thomas Hole, Thomas Smale, Wardens. Anno Dom 1729."

J. F. CHANTER.

THE RURAL DEANERY OF HARTLAND.

The Deanery of Hartland consists of seventeen parishes, fourteen of which are ancient, one, Lundy Island, an ancient parish revived, and two modern. It contains three important centres, Bideford, Hartland, and Northam, the remainder are mainly small rural districts. Of the more important places Hartland alone retains any pre-Restoration plate; Bideford, the chief town, is remarkable for the quantity and variety rather than the quality of its plate. The Parish Church possesses five chalices, five patens, four flagons, two silver-gilt tazzas, a pyx, a breads box, two straining spoons, alms dish, and a funnel strainer, but the oldest piece is A.D. 1675. At St. Peter's East the Water there is with paten and alms dish an exquisitely designed chalice in the mediæval style, with elaborately worked crucifix, whose date is 1890, while at Northam there is nothing older than 1860. It is difficult to believe that during the latter part of the nineteenth century this parish should have had in succession two vandalistic vicars, and that one was actually made a prebendary of Exeter. Between them they sold or destroyed the entire ancient plate of the parish, consisting of an Elizabethan chalice and cover, three patens, two Queen Anne flagons, and a fine presentation salver left by will to the Parish by a former Vicar, and more surprising still they put their crimes on record; such however was the case.

The most interesting piece in the deanery is most certainly the beautiful fourteenth-century chalice at Littleham. Its history is unknown; it was only given to the church in 1889 by the Rev. H. G. Morse, a former Rector; whence he obtained it we have now no means of knowing. It has been stated to be of foreign workmanship, but it conforms very closely to the English type of the period with the exception of the bowl which is extremely conical; running at the base to a narrow section of a cone, on each of the six lozenges in the knot there is a letter forming the inscription *Sapria*, which may give some clue to the original home of this chalice. On the foot, which is circular, there is a cross pattée on a ground of murrey in a circle. It has no marks.

Elizabethan cups are found at Abbotsham, Clovelly, Landcross, Littleham, Parkham (two), and Woolfardisworthy, while Hartland has a Caroline reproduction,

nearly all of which have their covers. And they are remarkable for the variety of styles and makes they represent. John Jones of Exeter has three examples; Thomas Mathew of Barnstaple, one, and probably was maker of the original of the existing Hartland cup; John Cotton of Barnstaple, one; probably Henry Hardwicke of Exeter, one; and one has unknown marks. The patens, apart from that at Littleham, are of little interest, the oldest being a tazza at Bideford given in 1675, and at Hartland one of Exeter made of 1707.

Flagons are found in most parishes but mostly of late date; the oldest is at Bideford, 1675.

Alms dishes are of little interest. At Woolfardisworthy, one of wood and silver has the date 1600—it was probably the chalice cover.

Armorial are very scanty, but domestic plate is above the average; at Welcombe, all the plate is domestic pieces. And it is gratifying to find that the spirit which caused the dedication of so much interesting domestic plate to sacred purposes still exists. At Appledore, a parish only dating from 1844, according to the Diocesan Kalendar—though the foundation stone was laid in 1836—one of the patens is a salver of 1751; the flagon is an interesting domestic tankard of 1795, and a small waiter was given in 1903. Wear Giffard possesses a very massive tankard given in 1902, being the golden-wedding present given to a benefactor of the parish by his friends in 1890.

Buckland Brewer lost its ancient plate by theft in 1768. Very little pewter survives in this deanery. I have to acknowledge the kind assistance given by all the clergy in this deanery, and especially by the Rural Dean, the Rev. T. Newton Leeke, Rector of Bideford.

J. F. CHANTER.

ABBOTSHAM.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, of Barnstaple type. Height, 7 in.; bowl, tall and very conical, 4 in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with band of strap work and foliation $\frac{1}{10}$ in. wide near the top; stem is formed of two connected spool-like sections (see illustration of Trentishoe chalice in 1st Report); foot circular, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, with two bands of ornamentation, one hit-and-miss work $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, second strap work and foliation $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

Mark : **I C** in square (probably John Cotton, Barnstaple, working from 1568–1601 ; the same mark is found at West-downe).

Patens.—A. Plain, on stand. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks : (i.) maker, S. M., mullet over (Samuel Smith) ; (ii.) lion's head erased ; (iii.) Britannia ; (iv.) date-letter, 1720 (London).

B. Plain plate. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) M. H. & Co., and Sheffield marks for 1854.

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped domed lid. 11 in. high, $9\frac{1}{16}$ in. to lid, 4 in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot.

Marks : maker, **I W**, crown over (John Webber of Plymouth), and Exeter marks for 1736.

Inscription : "Thomas Salterne Armig de Stone in Parkham in usum hujus ecclesiæ D.D."

Alms Dish.—A. A bason. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with rounded rim.

Marks and inscription as on flagon.

B. Pewter, a plain plate. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; inscribed I.H.S. with a London pewterer's marks.

ALWINGTON.

Chalice.—Puritan style. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; bowl very broad with straight sides and slight lip, and flat bottom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; stem and foot trumpet-shaped.

Marks : maker, a mullet over an escallop and six pellets in shield, and London marks for 1664.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice. $4\frac{1}{16}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high ; foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; marks as on chalice.

B. Plain, on stand. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : no makers, but all other London marks for 1814.

Inscription : "E dono Rev^di Thomae Hooper Morrison. In usum sacro sanctæ Eucharistiæ 1815."

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, with domed lid. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at foot ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at lid.

Marks : maker, R. G. (Robert Garrard), and London marks for 1817.

Inscription : "E dono Reverendi Thomae Hooper Morrison, M.A., in usum Sanctæ Eucharistiæ."

Two cruets, silver and glass.

Alms Dish.—Brass.

APPLEDORE.

Chalices.—A. Cup-shaped. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Marks : maker, A. B., W. B. (Anne and William Bateman), and London marks for 1799.

Inscription : “ S. Mary’s Church Appledore. MDCCCXXXVIII.”

B. Replica of A. Marks and inscription the same.

Patens.—A. Small waiter on three legs, with shell and scroll border. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, J. M. (James Morison, ent. 1744), and London marks for 1751.

Inscription : “ Presented by D. and A. Strange 1838 S^t Mary’s Church Appledore.”

B. Plain round waiter on 3 legs. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, J. C. and Co. Lt., and Birmingham marks, 1893.

Inscription : “ In memory of Blanche Emma Perry 1905 S. Mary’s Church Appledore.”

Flagon.—Small embossed tankard, with domed lid. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; 7 in. to lid ; $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at lid ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot.

Marks : maker, P. B., A. B. (Peter and Anne Bateman), and London hall marks for 1795. “ S. Mary’s Church Appledore.”

BIDEFORD.

Chalices.—A. Late Puritan style, silver-gilt (modern gilding). $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; bowl with slight lip, straight sides, and flat bottom, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep ; stem, with ring for knop ; foot, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, W G, with crescent below, and London hall-marks for 1675.

B. Similar style and shape, gilt. $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. deep ; foot, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, **EL**, with crown over (John Elston of Exeter), and Exeter marks for 1703.

C. Modern mediæval style. $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. high ; bowl, shape of half-egg, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; stem hexagonal, with large knop and six bosses ; foot, six-lobed with foliated cross, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker **T P** in oblong, and London marks for 1896.

D. Modern mediæval style ; plated.

E. Modern mediæval style ; plated.

Patens.—A. Plain, on foot gilt. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter ; 1 in. high.

Marks : as on chalice A, 1675.

B. Plain on foot. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high.

Marks : as on chalice B, 1703.

C. Plain plate. 6 in. diameter, with foliated cross on rim.

Marks : as on chalice C, 1896.

D. A tazza, silver-gilt. 9 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, J. C. in monogram, and London marks for 1683.

Inscription : " Deo Sacrum. Given by the Towne of Bideford in the County of Devon for ye service of God in the Church of Bideford in the yeare of our Lord 1684, Mr. Michael Ogilby Chaplaine to his sacred Majesty King Charles the second then rector."

E. A tazza, similar shape to D. $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, 3 in. high ; foot, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) I P with pellet over ; (ii.) lion rampant ; (iii.) fleur-de-lys.

Inscription : " Mr. Abraham Heiman of this towne gaue this plate to the Church in the yeare 75."

Abraham Heiman died last day of Dec., 1681. M.I. in the Church.

F. Plain plate ; modern mediæval style to match chalice D ; plated.

G. Plain plate to match chalice E.

Flagons.—A. Tankard shape, flat lid. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid ; 7 in. at base.

Marks : as on chalice A, 1675.

Inscription : " Bideford in the county of Devon 1675."

B. A replica of flagon A, marks and inscription the same.

C. Modern mediæval style ; a set with chalice E and paten G.

D. Pair of cruets, glass and silver stoppers.

Alms Dish.—Brass.

Straining Spoons.—A. Type of ordinary old English pattern tablespoon, with pierced bowl. $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. long.

Marks : T E in oblong (Thomas England ent. 1739), and London mark 1744 (?).

**MODERN CHALICE. MEDIEVAL STYLE.
ST. PETER'S, BIDEFORD.**

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—To face page 149.

Inscription: "E dono George Buck. Arm. AD. 1784."

B. Teaspoon size, with long round stem, with barbed and pointed end; the bowl with minute perforations. Length of spoon, 6 in.

London marks for 1739; makers indistinct.

These two spoons are two types of class of spoon described on p. 535, Jackson's *Illustrated English Plate*.

Funnel Strainer.—4 in. long; marks indistinct.

Pyx.—Urn-shaped cup. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; with bayonet top; formed by a round box, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ high, with cross on top. In use for reserved sacrament.

Marks: maker, PD over W, and London marks for 1913.

Breads Box.—Plain silver. London marks 1912(?).

ST. PETER'S, BIDEFORD.

Chalice.—A finely designed example of the modern mediæval style; silver-gilt. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is conical, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, around which is an engraved border with the inscription "HIC EST SANGUIS MEUS ✕"; stem hexagonal, with large rounded knop with four bosses; foot hexagonal of shape, which Jackson describes as a mullet of six points, has on it an elaborately traceried crucifix.

Marks: maker, T T & Co, and Birmingham marks for 1890. (See illustration.)

Paten.—To match chalice, plain plate. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with border, on which is inscription "HOC EST CORPUS MEUS."

Marks: as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—Originally a paten, on stand. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: maker, E J. & W B (E. J. & W. Barnard), and London marks for 1848.

BUCKLAND BREWER.

Chalice.—Poor example, Georgian style. $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; bowl, 4 in. deep, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter; slender stem with small knop; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: maker, W.T (William Tuite), and London marks for 1768.

Inscription: "Deo et Ecclesiæ."

CAROLINE CHALICE. A.D. 1684. IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE.
ST. NECTAN'S, HARTLAND.

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—*To face page 151.*

Patens.—A. Chalice cover, see above.

B. Plain, on stand. $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker **EL**, crown over (John Elston), and Exeter marks for 1707.

Inscription : "Rev^{dus}. Gul^s. Orchard Deo et ecclesiæ suæ Dec. 11 1707 (William Orchard was perpetual curate of Hartland 1677–1707)."

C. Plain, on stand. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, **BA** (Richard Bayley), and London marks for 1720.

Inscription : "T^C B."

Flagons.—A and B. A very massive pair, shaped like coffee-pots. 11 in. high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to lid, 3 in. diameter at lid, 4 in. at foot.

Marks : **M A** with leaves and mullet (Matthew Madden), and London marks for 1698.

Arms : impaled Dexter, Az. a fesse arg. between three pears Or (Orchard) ; Sinister, Or a bend between six martlets sable (Luttrell). Paul Orchard, of Kilkhampton, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Luttrell, of Hartland Abbey.

ST. JOHN'S, HARTLAND.

Chalices.—A. Late Georgian style. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; bowl ogee-shaped, 4 in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; stem with small knob ; foot circular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, **CL** (Charles Lias), and London marks for 1841.

Inscription : "Given to the chapel of St John by Hester Wolferstan a native of Hartland."

Arms : Sa. a fesse wavy Or between three wolves' heads erased. Hester Wolferstan, sister-in-law of Rev. William Chanter, B.A., perpetual curate of Hartland, and daughter of Edward Wolferstan, of Berry Hartland. His father, Nicholas Wolferstan, of Statfold, Staffs., was brought to Hartland by his aunt, Mary, wife of Nicholas Luttrell.

B. Originally a replica of A ; has had a new spherical bowl fixed in place of inconvenient ogee-shaped one. Height, 6 in. ; bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, **WK**, and London marks for 1909.

Paten.—Plain plate. 8 in. diameter.

Marks and inscription as on chalice A.

ST. MARTIN'S, HARTLAND.

Chalice.—Parcel-gilt, a good example of the modern mediæval style. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; bowl conical, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; stem hexagonal, with knop; foot with crucifix hexagonal.

Marks: maker, A. & B. Co, and London marks for 1890.

Inscription: "Gulielmus Jacobus Early Bennett. Sacerdos Die 7 Aug 1886."

Paten.—To match. 5 in. diameter.

Marks: as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—Latten. 12 in. diameter.

LANDCROSS.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, a small cup with very short stem. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; bowl, 3 in. diameter, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. deep, with band of strap work and foliation $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, with egg ornamentation.

Marks: (i.) IONS; (ii.) B; (iii.) crowned X with two stars.

Chalice Cover.— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high, with band of hit-and-miss work $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide; button has date 1576 and foliation.

Patens.—A. Chalice cover.

B. Plain plate, electro-plate.

Flagon.—Like small coffee-pot. 6 in. high; electro-plate.

LITTLEHAM.

Chalices.—A. Silver-gilt, a mediæval chalice of Type D of Jackson's Classification (*History English Plate*, p. 333), perhaps of foreign workmanship. $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. high; bowl, very conical, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep; stem hexagonal, with large knot with six lozenges on each of which is a letter forming the inscription "**Sapria**."

The foot is circular, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, on which is a cross pattée on diaper work or murrey in a circle.

No marks.

This chalice was presented by the Rev. H. G. Morse in 1889, but it is not known whence he obtained it.

Inscription: "Littleham 1889. Ex dono Rectoris ora pro anima ejus."

Arms: Per pale a chevron between three mullets all countercharged.

B. Elizabethan, Exeter type, with usual lip. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with cover; bowl conical, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. deep, with band of strap work and foliation $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide; foot circular, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter; stem with usual knop.

Marks: (i.) IONS; (ii.) B in square; (iii.) crowned X in circle.

Chalice Cover: $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high, with band of strap work and foliation $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

Marks: as on chalice, and on button date 1576.

Patens.—A. Plain plate, gilt. 5 in. diameter, with Maltese cross as on chalice A.

Marks: (i.) A saltire on a shield; (ii.) I H in circle.

B. Cover to chalice B.

C. Plain on foot. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks: maker, I C crown over (James Chadwick), and London marks for 1696.

Inscription: "Presented by Jane Arnell 1725."

Pair of silver and glass cruets.

Marks: maker, J.C.S., and London marks for 1877.

Candlesticks.—Fine pair, brass. 3 ft. 5 in. high, made after pattern of pair dredged up near Newstead Abbey.

LUNDY ISLAND.

An ancient parish to which, as far as I am aware, no institution is recorded since 1355, when Nicholas Comyn was collated, till 1886, when Rev. H. G. Heaven, Lord of the Island, and its licensed curate since 1864, was formally instituted as Vicar. The ancient church of St. Helen, long a ruin, though occasional services had been held in it up to 1747, has been rebuilt, and a handsome set of altar vessels in the modern mediæval style provided; these consist of:—

Chalice.—A very good example of modern imitation mediæval work. $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; the bowl, almost hemispherical, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, has a broad band with engraved inscription in Old English capitals,

“Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo”; stem hexagonal, with open-work and large knop; foot, six-lobed, with I.H.S. in circle.

Marks: maker, E. B. & J. B. (E. & J. Barnard), and London marks for 1860.

Paten.—Mediæval style, with hexagonal depression. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; round border is engraved “Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis tuam pacem,” with cross pattée and other ornamentation; sacred monogram in centre of depression.

Marks: as on chalice, but date-letter is 1866.

Flagon.—Mediæval style. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, 5 in. at foot; pointed lid, set with stones; and ornamental border round belly set with amethysts, and engraved with inscription “Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus.”

Marks: maker, H.E.W., and London marks for 1895.

MONKLEIGH.

Chalice.—Georgian style. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 3 in. deep.

Marks: I S. (John Suger), and Exeter marks for 1732.

Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 13 dwt.

Flagon.—Tankard shape, with domed lid. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot.

Marks: maker, T^C_W W. (Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright), and London marks for 1758.

Inscription: “The gift of Mrs Dorothy Glubb.”

Weight, 39 oz. 1 dwt.

NORTHAM.

Here all is now modern, see introduction and inscription on Alms Dish.

Chalices.—A. A modern and tasteless reproduction of the Elizabethan style. 8 in. high; bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with an imitation Elizabethan border.

Marks: maker, M. H. & Co. (Martin, Hall & Co.), and Sheffield marks for 1860.

B. Replica of A with inscription. In memoriam. ET.

Patens.—A. Plain on foot. $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, with debased imitation Elizabethan ornamentation.

Marks : maker, G L T, and London marks for 1860.

Inscription : "Northam Parish Church."

B. Replica of A, marks and inscription same.

Flagon.—Tankard, dome lid. 13 in. high, imitation Elizabethan style ornamentation.

Marks and inscription as on paten A.

Alms Dish.—Modern mediæval style, with hexagonal centre. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, A.S., and London marks for 1874.

Inscription on rim : "Qui dat pauperi non indigebit. This alms dish was purchased with part value of a silver salver presented by the parishioners of Northam to T. H. V. Mill, Vicar in 1834, and left to them in his will for Sacramental use—the other vessels, excepting the chalices, have been provided from the remaining value of such salver, and of three patens together with that of the flagons presented to the parish by Sir Thomas Berry and Johane Melhuish, the chalices were provided in 1865 one remade an exact (?) copy of an old one the other presented by the parishioners in memory of Elizabeth Thorold."

Straining Spoon.—With cross on top. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Marks : maker, C S, and London marks for 1874.

PARKHAM.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan style, with cover, rude and early type and in bad condition ; bowl very conical, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with band of hit-and-miss work $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; stem circular, with rounded knop, ornamented with hit-and-miss work ; foot, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, with tongue ornamentation.

Mark : HH conjoined, egg under in circle, probably Henry Hardwicke of Exeter, 1570–1570—this mark has not been noted previously.

B. Elizabethan style, with cover. $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. high ; bowl slightly conical, with band of strap work and foliation $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep ; stem with small plain knop ; foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, with egg ornamentation.

Mark : (i.) a six-pointed star ; (ii.) indistinct, something in a circle ; (iii.) a small cross.

This chalice was purchased in London by Rev. E. Hensley.

Patens.—A. Cover of chalice A. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with border of dot-and-miss ornamentation, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide on rim.

Mark : as on chalice.

B. Cover to chalice B. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; on button is the date 1574.

Three marks as on chalice B.

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, domed lid. 11 in. high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to lid, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, 6 in. at base.

Marks : maker, *T.S.* in oval (Thomas Sampson), and Exeter marks for 1730.

Inscription : “ Deo et Ecclesiæ Parkhamensi Gulielmus Kingford Rector DDD. MDCCXXXI.”

Arms : mantled Arg. a chief and barry of six pieces Erm. and Arg. in chief a double-headed eagle between two crowns. Crest an eagle displayed with a rose in its beak (Kingford).

Alms Dishes.—A. A plain decent bason. 7 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks and inscription as on flagon.

B. A fine silver bleeding bowl, with pierced handle. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; length of handle, 3 in.

Marks : maker indistinct, and London marks for 1681. Crest of Kingford on handle.

WEAR GIFFORD.

Chalices.—A. Late Georgian style. 7 in. high ; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with cross, halo, and nails.

Mark : maker, *R G* crown over (Robert Garrard), and London marks for 1843.

B. Silver-gilt, wine-glass shape. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; very slender stem, with slight knop ; foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : Maker, G U (George Unite), and Birmingham marks for 1871.

Inscription : “ To the glory of God and in memory of Alfred and Elizabeth Hole. Presented to the Church of Holy Trinity, Wear Gifford, 1902.”

Patens.—A. Plain, on stand. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks : as on chalice A.

B. Silver-gilt plate. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; a cross on border.

Marks : maker, SB. FW. and London marks for 1894.

Inscription : "Presented to the Church of Holy Trinity, Wear Gifford, 1902."

Flagons.—A. Small coffee-pot shape. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid.

Marks : as on chalice A.

B. A massive tankard, silver-gilt, with fluted sides and other ornamentation. 8 in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, 6 in. at base.

This is a composite piece ; the handle bears the maker's mark of Timothy Lee ent 1697—the remainder, which has no marks, is modern. Weight, 40 oz.

Inscription : "A golden wedding gift Jan 7th 1840–1890 with good wishes to Alfred and Elizabeth Hole and in affectionate regard from many old friends. Presented to the Church of Holy Trinity, Wear Gifford, 1902."

Alms Dish.—Brass.

WELCOMBE.

Here the plate consists of two domestic pieces, a handleless flat-bottomed mug or beaker used as a chalice, and a salver on three legs used as a paten.

Cup.— $5\frac{3}{16}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter, with band of leaves in scroll form.

Marks : maker, J.C. in monogram, and London marks for 1653.

Salver.—8 in. diameter, 1 in. high.

Marks : maker, J.M. (James Mouson), and London marks for 1751.

Inscription : "Alice Blighe 1758."

Arms : three moons in a circle.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, a plain example of the work of Thomas Mathew of Barnstaple (1569–1611). $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. high ; bowl, slightly conical, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep, with band of strap work and foliation $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide ; stem with small knob which has hit-and-miss ornamentation—bottom of stem has ornamentation of circles with pellet.

Marks : (i.) a pomegranate slipped ; (ii.) T ; (iii.) MATHEV. letters interlinked.

What appears to be the cover is set as bottom of wooden alms dish ; it has a narrow band of foliation and date 1600.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; foot, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks : maker, P E in oval (Philip Elston), and Exeter marks for 1728.

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, with domed lid. $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. to lid, $3\frac{9}{16}$ in. diameter at lid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot.

Marks : as on paten.

Alms Dish.—See chalice cover above.

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE BOTANY COMMITTEE.

SEVENTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, the Honble. Mrs. Colborne, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. A. C. Morris, Mr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. Sharland, Mr. T. Wainwright, and Mr. W. P. Hiern (Secretary), with power to add to their number—for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire.

Edited by W. P. HIERN.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

RECORDS.

1. BARNSTAPLE BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Ranunculus confusus Godr. Braunton. Accompanying this form (which bears floating as well as submerged leaves) were numerous specimens (without floating leaves), which scarcely agreed with the form *salsuginosus* and which very closely resembled *R. circinatus* Sibth.

Mathiola incana R. Br. Braunton (Mr. G. C. Druce).

Alyssum alyssoides L. Bishop's Tawton (Mr. R. Taylor).

Crambe maritima L. "On the cliffs of the . . . coast . . . of Devonshire very frequent, where it has long been used by the inhabitants as an agreeable esculent, the young shoots, nearly buried beneath the sand, being white, tender, and sweet. . . . It was introduced into Covent Garden by the late Mr. Curtis (who had observed it about Barnstaple) in 1792." Withering, *Arr. Brit. Pl.*, ed. 7, iii. p. 752 (1830).

Viola agrestis Jord. Kentisbury.

V. obtusifolia Jord. Tawstock.

Silene quinquevulnera L. Braunton (Mr. W. A. Harford).

Vicia bithynica L. Martinhoe (Miss Lightfoot, *teste* G. C. Druce).

Lathyrus sylvestris L. Ilfracombe (Mr. G. C. Druce).

Potentilla procumbens \times *reptans* = *P. mixta* Nolte. Northam (Mr. G. C. Druce).

Ribes nigrum L. Bideford.

Parnassia palustris L., var. *condensata*. Branton (Messrs. Travis and Wheldon). I have not seen a specimen and have doubts about it.

Artemisia Stelleriana Bess. Morte-hoe (Mr. G. C. Druce).

Senecio Cineraria DC. Branton (Mr. W. A. Harford).

Jasione montana L., var. *major* Koch. Clovelly (Countess Fortescue and Mr. W. A. Harford).

Linaria arenaria DC. Branton : alien.

Melittis Melissophyllum L. Branton (Mr. W. D. Miller).

Empetrum nigrum L. High Bray.

Orchis Morio L. Ilfracombe. Tawstock.

Neottia Nidus-avis Rich. Bishop's Tawton (Leslie Taylor).

Colchicum autumnale L. Tawstock (Mr. J. Hicking) ; garden-escape ?

Arum maculatum L., var. *Tetreltii* Corb. Barnstaple.

Carex vikingensis C. B. Clarke. Instow.

C. acutiformis Ehrh. Branton.

Setaria viridis Beauv. Pilton, East (Mr. J. Hicking).

Dactylis glomerata L., var. *abbreviata* Bernh. Branton.

Festuca ovina L., var. *glauca* Hack. Georgeham (Mr. E. Vidal).

Lastrea æmula Brack. Stoke Rivers.

Polystichum aculeatum Roth. Ashford.

Ceterach officinarum DC. Northam.

Botrychium Lunaria Sw. Ilfracombe.

Ophioglossum vulgatum L. Ilfracombe.

Nitella opaca Ag. Goodleigh.

Ptilota plumosa Ag. Combe Martin (Miss C. E. Larter). See *Journ. Bot.*, 1914, p. 77 ; 1915, pp. 171, 172.

The following list of fresh-water algæ, mostly collected by Mr. F. A. Brokenshire, of Barnstaple, is contributed by him ; the classification is in accordance with that of G. S. West in his treatise on the British Fresh-water Algæ, 1904 :—

Batrachospermum moniliforme Roth. Challacombe.

Chantransia pygmæa Kütz. Branton.

Bulbochæte gigantea Pringsh. Atherington.

Ulothrix zonata Web. & Mohr. Tawstock (Identified by Mr. F. R. Brokenshire, of Exeter).

- Myxonema tenue* Rabenh. Braunton.
Chaetophora elegans Ag. Goodleigh.
Draparnaldia glomerata Ag. Bideford (Rev. G. Warren).
 Bishop's Tawton.
Enteromorpha intestinalis Link. Barnstaple.
Vaucheria sessilis DC. Goodleigh (galled with the Rotifer,
Notommata Werneckii). Barnstaple.
Mougeotia gracillima Wittr. Bishop's Tawton.
Spirogyra inflata Rabenh. Braunton (Identified by Rev. T.
 Read). Barnstaple.
S. majuscula Kütz. Atherington.
Sphærella lacustris Müll. Braunton.
Crucigenia rectangularis Gay. Atherington.
Scenedesmus quadricauda Bréb. Braunton.
Palmella mucosa Kütz. Bishop's Tawton.
Apicocystis Brauniana Näg. Braunton.
Miscococcus confervicola Näg. Braunton. Instow.
Ophiocytium cochleare A.Br. Braunton (Identified by Mr. F. R.
 Brokenshire).
Tribonema bombycinum Derb. & Sol. Braunton (Identified by
 Rev. T. Read).
Nostoc muscorum Ag. Braunton (Identified by Mr. F. R.
 Brokenshire).
Gloiotrichia natans (Hedw.). Braunton (Identified by Mr. F. R.
 Brokenshire).

2. TORRINGTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Geranium pusillum* L'Herit. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Prunus domestica L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Sanguisorba officinalis L. High Bickington (Mr. J. Hicking).
Potentilla procumbens \times *reptans* = *P. mixta* Nolte. Great Tor-
 rington (Mr. G. C. Druce).
Rosa tomentosa Sm. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Valeriana dioica L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Chrysanthemum segetum L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Myosotis versicolor Sm. Cookbury. Beaford.
Littorella uniflora Aschers. Tetcott (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Chenopodium urbicum L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Salix fragilis L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Orchis prætermisssa Druce. Holsworthy (Mr. G. C. Druce).
Carex vesicaria L. High Bickington (Mr. R. Taylor).

- Lastrea spinulosa* Presl. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Dicranum Bonjeani De Not. West Putford (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Ramalina fastigiata Ach. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Parmelia tiliacea Ach. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Lobaria pulmonaria Hoffm. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Exidia glandulosa Fr. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Tremella mesenterica Retz. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Xylaria Hypoxylon Grev. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
Spirogyra majuscula Kütz. High Bickington.

3. SOUTH MOLTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Mr. G. C. Druce, of Oxford, has kindly sent to me a revised list of 176 species collected by Miss Lightfoot, 1834–1868, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Stockleigh Pomeroy; a selection is here taken:—

- Ranunculus acris* L., var. *R. Boræanus* Jord. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
R. parviflorus L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Barbarea verna Aschers. Stockleigh Pomeroy. (Miss Lightfoot).
Erysimum cheiranthoides L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Teesdalia nudicaulis R.Br. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Reseda Luteola L. Crediton Hamlets (Miss Lightfoot).
Viola odorata L. West Buckland.
Saponaria officinalis L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Linum usitatissimum L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Trifolium fragiferum L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Potentilla procumbens Sibth. Molland (Mr. G. C. Druce).
Ribes rubrum L. Shobrooke (Miss Lightfoot).
Sedum Telephium L. Shobrooke (Miss Lightfoot).
Epilobium angustifolium L. Crediton (Miss Lightfoot).
Petroselinum segetum Koch. Crediton (Miss Lightfoot).
Datura Stramonium L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Antirrhinum Orontium L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).
Anagallis fœmina Mill. or *A. cærulea* Lam. Crediton (Miss Lightfoot).
Chenopodium polyspermum L. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).

Orchis maculata L., var. *trilobata*. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).

Habenaria virescens Druce. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).

Typha angustifolia L. Crediton (Miss Lightfoot).

Carex disticha Huds. Stockleigh Pomeroy (Miss Lightfoot).

Agrostis setacea Curt. Crediton (Miss Lightfoot).

Trentepohlia aurea Mart. Kingsnympton.

Bulbochæte gigantea Pringsh. Chittlehampton.

Spirogyra majuscula Kütz. Chittlehampton.

Crucigenia rectangularis Gay. Chittlehampton.

4. EXETER BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Rhamnus Frangula L. Exeter (Miss Lightfoot).

Agrimonia odorata Mill. Cullompton (Mr. A. Sharland).

Geum rivale L. Uffculme (Mr. W. D. Miller).

Sison Amomum L. Kenton. (Miss Lightfoot).

Oenanthe fistulosa L. Kenton (Mr. W. D. Miller).

Anagallis fœmina Mill. or *A. cœrulea* Lam. Cadbury (Miss Lightfoot).

Polygonum Bistorta L. Huntsham (Mr. W. D. Miller).

Narthecium ossifragum Huds. Kenn (Mr. W. D. Miller).

Carex pendula Huds. Exeter (Miss Lightfoot).

Nostoc commune Vauch. Exminster (Rev. J. B. Williams).

5. HONITON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

The ancient (rural) civil parish of Axminster was divided into two new civil parishes, as from 15 April, 1915, by order of the Devon County Council, 24 September, 1914 ; that is, into Axminster Town (urban), containing about 790 acres, and Axminster Hamlets (rural), containing nearly 6100 acres.

Glaucium flavum Crantz. (East) Budleigh (Miss Lightfoot).

Lotus hispidus Desf. Budleigh (Salterton) (Miss Lightfoot).

Malva moschata L., var. *heterophylla* Lej. Axminster Town (Mr. A. Sharland).

Drosera longifolia L. (East) Budleigh (Miss Lightfoot).

Apium graveolens L. Budleigh (Salterton) (Miss Lightfoot).

Blackstonia perfoliata Huds. Uplyme (Miss Lightfoot).

Plantago lanceolata L., var. *major* Syme. Ottery St. Mary.

- Allium vineale* L. (East) Budleigh (Miss Lightfoot).
Scirpus setaceus L. Coombe Raleigh (Miss Lightfoot).
Rhynchospora alba Vahl. (East) Budleigh (Miss Lightfoot).
Carex flava L., var. *minor* Towns. Axminster Hamlets (Mr. A. Sharland).
Agrostis setacea Curt. (East) Budleigh (Miss Lightfoot).
Sclerachloa distans Bab. Budleigh (Salterton) (Miss Lightfoot).
S. rigida Link. Axminster Town (Mr. A. Sharland).
Chara hispida L. (East) Budleigh (Miss Lightfoot).
Fissidens rivularis Spruce. Harpford (Mr. G. Harris).

The last two species are new records for Devon.

6. TORQUAY BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Ranunculus parviflorus* L. Bickington (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
 Highweek.
Papaver dubium L. St. Mary Church, 15 Sept., 1914 : hairs of
 peduncle spreading, not adpressed, but fruit oblong and
 corolla pale (Miss C. E. Larter).
Corydalis claviculata DC. Moretonhampstead (Miss Lightfoot).
Mathiola incana R.Br. Dawlish (Mr. G. C. Druce).
Draba vulgaris Rouy & Fouc. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E.
 Larter).
Raphanus maritimus Sm. Teignmouth (Miss Lightfoot).
Viola sylvestris Lam., var. *punctata* Rouy & Fouc. Highweek.
V. multicaulis Jord. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E. Larter).
V. lactea Sm. Chagford (Miss Lightfoot).
V. lactea Sm., var. *intermedia* Wats. Hennock (Miss C. E.
 Larter).
Silene anglica L. Dawlish (Mr. W. D. Miller). Brixham (Miss
 Lightfoot). Moretonhampstead (Miss Pratt).
S. gallica L. and *S. quinquevulnera* L. Moretonhampstead
 (Miss Pratt).
Saponaria vaccaria L. Paignton (Miss C. M. Clifford).
Althæa hirsuta L. Paignton (Miss C. M. Clifford).
Geranium pyrenaicum N. L. Burm. Dawlish, West (Mr. W. D.
 Miller).
Medicago sativa L. Teignmouth (Miss Lightfoot).
Trigonella ornithopodioides DC. Dawlish, West (Mr. W. D.
 Miller).
Lotus tenuis W. & K. Brixham (Miss Lightfoot). Tormoham,
 24 July, 1914 (Miss C. E. Larter).

- L. hispidus* Desf. Dawlish, West (Mr. W. D. Miller).
Vicia sepium L., state with white flowers. Stokeinteignhead (Miss C. E. Peck).
Lathyrus Nissolia L. Tormoham (Miss C. E. Larter).
L. sylvestris L. From Dawlish, West, to Teignmouth (Mr. W. D. Miller).
Claytonia perfoliata Donn. Moretonhampstead (Mr. C. H. Laycock). Highweek.
Pimpinella Saxifraga L., var. *dissecta* With. and var. *poterifolia* Wallr.; both in St. Mary Church, 11 Sept., 1914 (Miss C. E. Larter).
Torilis nodosa Gaertn. Stokeinteignhead.
Scandix pecten ♀ L. Stokeinteignhead.
Galium tricornis Stokes. St. Mary Church, 28 Oct., 1914 (Miss C. E. Larter).
G. ochroleucum Kit. "This hybrid, recorded in the Fifth Report of the Botany Committee, p. 6 (122), as found in small quantity at St. Mary Church, still persists in the same station where I first collected it on 11 July, 1912. On 6 July, 1914, I again gathered it" (Miss C. E. Larter).
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L., a form with the ray-florets absent or nearly so. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E. Larter).
Senecio mikanioides Otto. St. Mary Church (Mr. C. Waterfall).
Centaurea Scabiosa L. Tormoham, 21 Oct., 1914, on calcareous rocks by the sea. Leaves fleshy and very variously lobed; on one tuft two leaves were quite entire. Can this be the var. *Gelmi* Briq., or approaching that var.? (Miss C. E. Larter).
Picris hieracioides L., with the stem of a deep purple colour, and the midribs of the lower leaves of a bright carmine, such as one sees sometimes in the midribs of certain dock leaves. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E. Larter).
Gentiana Amarella L. Brixham (Miss Lightfoot).
Menyanthes trifoliata L. Chagford (Miss Lightfoot).
Lithospermum arvense L. Moretonhampstead (Miss Lightfoot).
Orobanche amethystea Thuill. Dawlish, West (Mr. W. D. Miller).
Linaria vulgaris Mill., var. *latifolia* Bab. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E. Larter).
Linaria vulgaris Mill., var. *pulchella* Druce. Tormoham (Miss C. E. Larter).
L. minor Desf. Torbryan with Denbury (Miss Lightfoot).
Nepeta hederacea Trav., galled with *Oligotrophus bursarius* Brems. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E. Larter).

- Salvia Verbenaca* L. Stokeinteignhead.
Pinguicula vulgaris L. Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Mrs. Peacock).
Anagallis cærulea Schrank. Churston Ferrers (Honble. Mrs. Colborne).
Chenopodium Vulvaria L. Teignmouth (Miss Lightfoot).
Daphne Laureola L. Torbryan with Denbury (Miss Lightfoot). Tormoham.
Orchis pyramidalis L. Torbryan with Denbury (Miss Lightfoot). Tormoham.
Ophrys apifera Huds. Brixham (Miss Lightfoot).
Narcissus poeticus L. Torbryan with Denbury (Miss Lightfoot).
Scilla autumnalis L. Brixham (Miss Lightfoot).
Endymion non-scriptus Garcke, in quantity with white flowers. Stokeinteignhead (Miss Peck).
Carex paniculata L., and form *simplicior* And. Stokeinteignhead.
C. helodes Link. Lustleigh (Mr. C. Waterfall).
Fossombronia Husnoti Corb., var. *anglica*. St. Mary Church (Mr. W. E. Nicholson).
Frullania dilatata Dum. St. Mary Church (Miss C. E. Larter).
Mycena tenerrima Qué. Cockington, Nov., 1914 (Dr. H. G. Peacock).
Hygrophorus niveus Fr. St. Mary Church, Dec., 1914 (Dr. H. G. Peacock).
Sparassis laminosa Fr. Milber, Nov., 1914 (Dr. H. G. Peacock).
Humaria Chateri Sacc. Cockington, Jan., 1915 (Dr. H. G. Peacock).
H. omphalodes Mass. Cockington, Jan., 1915 (Dr. H. G. Peacock).

Miss C. E. Larter, F.L.S., contributes the following :—

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

In 1914 *Helianthemum polifolium* Mill. was still flowering on 26 September, the latest date on which I have ever seen it thus. *Calluna vulgaris* Mill. was in full bloom on the coast as late as 3 October; and on 27 October *Cornus sanguinea* L. was but just opening its flower-heads in the hedges at St. Mary Church, some of them being still in bud. In the same parish on 20 November a state of *Geranium Robertianum* L. with white flowers, first noted on 25 June, was still flowering freely. *Scrophularia*

nodosa L. was on 2 December in fine flower; from its fleshy green leaves the plant appeared to be quite a young one.

In 1915 on 10 January *Heracleum Sphondylium* L. showed flower-heads already bursting through the spathe; and on 22 January *Ranunculus Ficaria* L. was in abundant flower. On 5 February two plants of *Daucus Carota* L., growing together in a quarry, had, one of them 45 umbels, the other 36. These were in all stages of floescence, from quite young, still closely folded umbels to widely open ones. They were intermixed with many stems of remnants of last year's flowering, whose seed-heads were brown and empty.

7. PLYMOUTH BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Papaver Argemone L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

Fumaria capreolata L. Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke (Miss Lightfoot).

Hesperis matronalis L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

Brassica alba L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

Draba vulgaris Rouy & Fouc. Berry Pomeroy (Miss C. E. Larter).

Reseda lutea L. Ivybridge (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).

Viola hirta L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

V. sylvestris Lam. Berry Pomeroy (Miss C. E. Larter).

Hypericum hircinum L. Stokenham (Rev. J. Miller); alien.

Medicago arabica Huds. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

Trifolium arvense L. Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke (Miss Lightfoot).

Lotus hispidus Desf. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

Potentilla procumbens \times *reptans* = *P. mixta* Nolte. Ivybridge (Rev. E. S. Marshall).

P. reptans \times *erecta*. Ivybridge (Rev. E. S. Marshall).

Rubus egregius Focke, var. *plymensis* Focke. Plym Valley, etc. (Dr. W. O. Focke).

Rosa spinosissima L. Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke (Miss Lightfoot).

Sedum Telephium L. Ugborough (Honble. Mrs. Colborne).

Saxifraga granulata L. Harford (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).

Viburnum Lantana L. Ugborough (Honble. Mrs. Colborne).

Matricaria suaveolens Buchen. Plymouth.

Centaureum pulchellum Druce. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).

- Polemonium cæruleum* L. Plympton St. Mary (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Convolvulus Soldanella L. Thurlestone (Miss Lightfoot).
Scrophularia Scorodonia L. Kingsbridge and Dodbroöke (Miss Lightfoot).
Mimulus moschatus L. Brixton (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Lasiopera viscosa Hoffmansegg & Link. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).
Veronica Chamædryas L., with purple flowers, turning bluish after gathering. Plymouth.
Mentha rotundifolia Huds. Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke (Miss Lightfoot).
M. gentilis L. Brixton (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Lysimachia vulgaris L. Ermington (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
L. Nummularia L. Ugborough (Honble. Mrs. Colborne).
Statice binervosa G. E. Sm., a white-flowered state. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).
Daphne mezereum L. Ivybridge (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Orchis ustulata L. Wembury (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Butomus umbellatus L. Slapton (Miss Lightfoot).
Ruscus aculeatus L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).
Scilla autumnalis L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).
Allium vineale L. Salcombe (Miss Lightfoot).
Echinochloa Crus-galli Beauv. Holbeton (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Calamagrostis epigeios Gaertn. M. & S. Wembury (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Hordeum marinum Huds. Holbeton (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).

The plants given on the authority of Quartermaster H. W. Smith, of the Plymouth Institution, are taken from a paragraph which appeared in the *Western Morning News* of 27 February, 1915, under the heading of "Plymouth District Flora." The paragraph was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse, of Plymouth.

8. TAVISTOCK BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Malva moschata* L., var. *laciniata* Lej. Tavistock (Mr. A. Sharland).
Lathyrus montana Bernh., var. *tenuifolia* (Roth). Buckland Monachorum (Miss Comber).

- Epilobium neogradiense* Borbás. Tavistock (Mr. A. Sharland).
Pimpinella Saxifraga L., var. *dissecta* With. Tavistock (Mr. A. Sharland).
Mimulus moschatus L. Bickleigh (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
M. Langsdorffii Donn. Shaugh Prior (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Stachys ambigua Sm. Tavistock (Mr. A. Sharland).
Primula veris L. Banks of the Tavy, in great numbers (Honble. Mrs. Colborne). According to the late T. R. Archer Briggs, this species grew plentifully at Maristow and about the borders of a pasture between Lopwell and Denham Bridge : Bere Ferrers and Buckland Monachorum parishes. The hybrid, *P. officinali-vulgaris*, the "Oxlip" of some people, occurred in the same localities. See *Journ. Bot.*, 1868, pp. 206, 207, and *Fl. Plym.*, pp. 279, 280 (1880).
Euphorbia Esula L. Between Bickleigh and Shaugh, one plant (Quartermaster H. W. Smith).
Sparganium simplex Huds. Tavistock (Mr. A. Sharland).
Phalaris arundinacea L., var. *picta* L. Tavistock (Mr. A. Sharland).
Asplenium lanceolatum Huds. Whitchurch (Miss Emmie Larter).
Cantharellus cibarius Fr. Lydford (Miss C. E. Larter).

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT of the Committee—consisting of
*Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. Thomas
Wainwright, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—*
appointed to collect and tabulate trustworthy and com-
parable Observations on the climate of Devon.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH (*Secretary of the Committee*).

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

ONE new station appears (temporarily) in the present report. At Ashburton Mr. J. S. Amery has obtained the assistance of Mr. Wilfred J. O. Evans, who has recorded the rainfall at West St., at a height above O.D. of 240 feet. This station by way of comparison with "Druid" at a height of 584 feet above O.D. will, it is hoped, appear in our report for a few years.

One station, records for which were not available last year, is, it is now known, lost by the death of Mr. H. Lovejoy, of Northgate, Totnes. The loss of this observer was duly noted in the *Transactions*, but had not until recently become known to the Committee's Secretary; we record it with regret.

The returns for the Devonport watershed are now supplied by Mr. F. W. Howarth, M.I.C.E., who, with the extension of the Borough of Plymouth, has become the engineer in charge.

The best thanks of the Association are due to the observers, through whose kindness the preparation of the report becomes possible.

The year 1914 in Devon was distinctly wet, with 25 per cent. more than the average rainfall. About one in every ten years equals or exceeds this percentage.

The temperature was slightly above the average, but the excess was probably not much above one-half degree on the mean of the whole year at any one station.

The sunshine was above the average, the additional hours at Rousdon being 48.

Nineteen hundred and fourteen was thus at once very wet, rather warm, rather bright.

The distribution of rainfall in the year was unusual. January was very dry, June was distinctly dry, April, May, September and October were dry.

December and March were very wet, February, July and November were distinctly wet, August was normal.

As regarding temperature January was cold and July was rather cold, all other months were nearly normal.

The rainfall at Rousdon, which is one of our drier stations, was the largest recorded during 30 years' observation. The fall of 3·20 inches measured July 19th at this observatory was also a record for the station. This fall was part only of a long, continuous storm, which started at 8 p.m. on the 18th of July and extended over 30 hours, yielding in all 3·70 inches.

At most stations there were four spells of continuous dry weather. Thus no rain fell at Huccaby from 11 January to 24 January inclusive, fourteen days; none from 11 April to 1 May inclusive, twenty-one days; none from 11 May to 21 May inclusive, eleven days; and none from 21 September to 11 October inclusive, twenty-one days. It is a curious coincidence that of these four dry spells three should have commenced and the fourth ended with the eleventh day of a month.

At Princetown the longest period of dry weather was 21 days, and on no other occasion were more than 8 consecutive days without rain.

A blizzard occurred at Princetown, commencing 2 a.m. on the 20th of March and continuing to about 10 a.m.; the snow on level ground measured 15 inches, and drifted to between 6 and 8 feet.

An interesting comparison between the months of January and December is made by the observers both at Rousdon and Teignmouth.

January was a very dry month, the rainfall at Teignmouth being but 0·59 inch and at Rousdon 0·84 inch, but it was also very dull, the sunshine at Teignmouth being 40 hours below the average, and at Rousdon 28 hours below the average.

On the other hand, December was a very wet month, with rainfall, Rousdon 7·43 inches and Teignmouth 9·02

inches, but it was also rather bright, Rousdon having about 9 hours and Teignmouth 17 hours above the average sunshine for that month. Dry and dull, wet and bright are very possible winter conditions, but perhaps this year has afforded an extreme example in contrasts.

The following table gives in short a comparison of the weather of 1914 with the average. The rainfall comparison is based upon the Druid record, the period taken for average being the 40 years ending 31 December, 1905. Temperature is also based on the Druid record, the period for average being 20 years to the end of 1914. Sunshine comparisons are founded on the Rousdon record, the period for average being the past 31 years.

The weather of 1914 compared with average conditions.

	Rain %.	Temperature Degrees.	Sunshine %.
January	28 ...	-1.7 ...	60
February	184 ...	+3.6 ...	55
March	223 ...	+1.4 ...	78
April	79 ...	+3.1 ...	141
May	84 ...	+0.2 ...	98
June	58 ...	+1.6 ...	128
July	155 ...	-1.9 ...	107
August	101 ...	+0.4 ...	105
September	71 ...	±0.0 ...	137
October	71 ...	+0.9 ...	86
November	153 ...	-0.3 ...	109
December	232 ...	+0.3 ...	113
Whole year	125 ...	+0.5 ...	103

The driest month was June, the warmest month was August, the brightest month was June. At the other extremes we have: wettest—December; coldest—January; dullest—January. There are local variations, January was the driest month at some stations, and May at North Devon stations.

The stations are as follows:—

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Abbotskerswell (Court Grange)	150 ...	Mrs. Marcus Hare.
Ashburton (Druid)	584 ...	J. S. Amery.
Ashburton (West St.)	240 ...	W. J. O. Evans.
Barnstaple	25 ...	Thomas Wainwright.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh).	124 ...	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.F.
Brandis Corner	400 ...	Sir Gerald Corbet, Bart.
Cullompton	202 ...	Murray T. Foster, F.R.Met.Soc.
Dartmoor, Leusdon Vicarage	...	Rev. A. A. Woolcombe.

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STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Devonport Watershed :—		
Cowsic Valley (weekly)	1352	} Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Devil's Tor (near Bear-down Man) (monthly)	1785	
Exeter (Devon and Exeter Institution)	155	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Holne (Vicarage)	650	The Rev. John Gill, M.A.
Huccaby	900	Capt. H. H. Joll.
Ilfracombe	20	O. Prowse, A.M.I.C.E.
Lynmouth (Rock House)	22	T. H. Mead-Briggs.
Newton Abbot (The Chest-nuts)	100	E. D. Wylie.
Okehampton (Oaklands)	505	Maj.-Gen. E. H. Holley, R.A., J.P.
Plymouth Observatory	116	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.Met.Soc.
Plymouth Watershed :—		
Head Weir (Plymouth Reservoir)	720	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Postbridge (Archerton)	1200	E. A. Bennett.
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359	George Parry.
Roborough Reservoir	548	} Frank Howarth, M.I.C.E.
Siward's Cross (monthly)	1200	
Rousdon (The Observatory)	516	C. Grover, observer for Lady Peek.
Salcombe		J. Partridge.
Sidmouth (Sidmount)	186	Miss Constance M. Radford.
Simonsbath	1080	Rev. H. F. Ramsay.
South Brent (Great Aish)	500	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
Tavistock (L. and S.W. Rly. Station)	375	W. J. Monk.
Teignmouth Observatory	20	G. Rossiter.
Teignmouth (Benton)	320	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Torquay Observatory	12	Frederick March, F.R.Met.Soc.
Torquay Watershed :—		
Kennick	836	} S. C. Chapman, M.I.C.E.
Laployd	1041	
Mardon	836	
Torrington, Great (Enfield)	336	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	185	Charles Barran, J.P.
Woolacombe (N. Devon)	60	R. W. Hansford, for Miss Chichester.

JANUARY, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Abbotakerswell .	1.32	.39	29	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	1.62	.50	29	14	39.0	35.6	43.3	39.5	27	57	89	8.3	...	...
Ashburton (West Street)	1.49	.51	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.63	.26	10	15	39.5	35.5	44.6	40.1	21	54	82	8.0	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.14	.31	29	13	39.7	36.0	44.3	40.2	22	55	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	1.79	.33	29	15	...	33.0	42.0	37.5	17	52	...	...	38.2	18
Cowsic Valley .	2.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	0.86	.15	29	15	38.0	33.4	43.5	38.5	20	55	89	8.2	32.2	16
Devil's Tor .	2.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.72	.27	4	9	39.6	36.8	43.8	40.3	26	56	...	...	...	...
Holne .	2.20	.58	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.59	.49	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.76	.30	4	16	...	38.3	45.7	42.0	28	56	82	8.0	28.5	...
Leusdon .	2.12	.54	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	2.36	.48	4	15	...	39.1	44.1	41.6	26	55	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	0.93	.23	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	2.44	.60	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.18	.27	29	14	41.2	37.3	44.9	41.1	26	53	93	9.0	33.4	15
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	2.85	.74	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	2.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	4.38	1.21	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	5.18	1.15	29	16	35.2	31.8	39.5	35.6	19	51	...	8.8	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	2.11	.50	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	0.84	.17	29	14	...	33.8	41.5	37.7	25	53	...	...	41.1	15
Salcombe .	1.45	.39	29	10	...	37.1	44.9	41.0	27	53	...	...	38.9	19
Sidmouth .	0.71	.17	4	10	39.0	35.2	43.0	39.1	26	55	89	8.0	35.6	15
Simonsbath .	4.49	.98	29	19	...	...	...	...	17	50	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	3.38	1.06	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	1.90	.41	29	16	39.1	35.3	44.0	39.7	29	55	87	7.8	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	0.59	.14	5	9	40.4	37.4	45.4	41.4	26	56	84	7.9	26.9	20
Teignmouth (Benton)	0.61	.11	5	13	39.3	35.6	43.7	39.6	26	55	93	8.0	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	0.80	.25	29	11	41.0	37.5	45.1	41.3	29	54	86	8.0	28.5	18
Torquay Wtshd. Kennick .	0.94	.17	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.31	.26	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.02	.20	31	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	2.55	.40	29	16	...	...	...	...	18	49	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	1.55	.55	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.58	.36	4	15	41.7	38.1	45.1	41.6	25	54	83	7.6	30.0	16

FEBRUARY, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.		
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburt'n (Druid)	6.71	1.62		19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	8.67	1.65		18	44.5	40.5	50.4	45.0	34	57	87	6.5	...	...	...	...
(West Street)	8.27	1.93		18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.13	.42		19	44.0	39.2	51.1	45.2	28	56	83	8.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	5.22	.72		18	44.4	39.8	50.4	45.1	29	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	5.40	1.16		17	...	38.0	48.5	43.3	25	54	...	...	...	69.1	6	...
Cowsic Valley .	12.55	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	3.86	.77		23	43.6	38.7	51.0	44.9	27	57	89	8.1	49.0	10	...	...
Devil's Tor .	7.20	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	3.50	.88		19	45.0	40.3	50.8	45.5	31	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	9.65	1.76		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	8.70	1.58		19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.68	.70		19	...	42.7	51.8	47.3	34	58	81	7.0	82.0	...	...	...
Leusdon .	10.54	2.17		18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	5.81	.80		21	...	43.1	45.2	44.2	34	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	4.74	.85		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	6.44	.92		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	5.47	.86		19	46.2	41.8	50.9	46.3	32	55	95	8.0	62.0	9	...	...
Plymouth Wtrshd.																
Head Weir .	9.97	1.77		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	9.10	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	11.59	1.82		23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	14.93	2.62		21	40.9	37.6	46.0	41.8	30	52	...	8.6	...	...	...	...
Roborough																
(S. Devon)	7.34	1.14		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.86	.60		19	...	40.0	47.8	43.9	33	51	...	...	48.7	6	...	...
Salcombe .	4.51	.86		20	...	42.1	53.3	47.7	32	54	...	...	71.0	7	...	...
Sidmouth .	4.55	.97		20	45.2	41.0	49.7	45.4	33	56	92	8.4	58.6	5	...	...
Simonsbath .	6.77	1.02		23	...	...	...	...	28	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	8.98	1.74		18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	6.79	1.17		21	44.7	39.3	49.7	44.5	29	59	91	7.8	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.92	1.00		17	45.5	42.5	52.5	47.0	34	57	88	7.1	61.1	5	...	...
Teignmouth																
(Benton)	3.33	.81		20	44.8	41.1	50.7	45.9	34	56	91	7.4	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	4.47	1.08		18	46.0	42.5	51.4	47.0	35	56	87	7.0	65.0	4	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.																
Kennick .	6.49	1.56		22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	7.80	1.85		21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	6.67	1.70		22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.90	.72		20	...	...	...	...	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes																
(Berry Pomeroy)	5.85	1.05		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.19	.45		20	46.3	43.2	51.4	47.3	37	51	86	6.0	71.4	11	...	...

MARCH, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell .	6.87	1.06	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	8.99	.94	19	8	44.8	39.0	51.2	45.1	32	62	88	6.5	...	...
Ashburton														
(West Street)	8.82	1.01	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	5.82	.75	8	8	46.0	39.2	50.2	44.7	30	64	82	8.0	...	...
Bere Alston	7.66	.80	8	8	45.1	39.5	50.6	45.0	29	59	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	8.41	.96	8	9	...	37.0	47.0	42.0	26	56	...	...	97.2	5
Cowsic Valley	13.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	6.60	1.05	8	0	44.9	38.3	51.1	44.7	27	65	87	7.5	103.9	8
Devil's Tor	7.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	4.75	.62	19	8	46.1	39.3	52.3	45.8	30	65	...	...	...	...
Holne .	10.44	1.07	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	9.47	.92	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	7.07	.84	11	7	...	41.9	50.2	46.1	35	64	83	8.0	93.0	...
Leusdon .	10.77	1.12	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	7.75	.96	8	9	...	42.0	49.0	47.5	34	62	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	5.49	.83	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	9.93	1.81	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	6.51	.79	8	6	46.8	40.7	50.8	45.7	32	57	91	8.0	120.3	6
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	10.67	1.00	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	11.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	13.84	1.24	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	18.49	2.20	8	9	39.7	36.0	44.6	40.3	39	51	...	8.6	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	9.10	.96	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	5.15	.76	8	5	...	38.1	49.1	43.6	29	56	...	...	103.0	10
Salcombe .	6.94	1.03	8	6	...	40.8	51.3	46.0	32	58	...	...	134.2	6
Sidmouth .	5.42	.71	19	8	45.9	39.6	51.1	45.4	31	57	86	7.5	127.9	3
Simonsbath	13.25	1.54	11	9	...	...	...	...	27	56	...	...	...	...
South Brent	12.68	1.38	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	8.61	1.04	8	9	44.6	38.4	49.2	43.8	35	73	88	8.5	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	4.89	.87	19	3	46.1	40.8	52.5	44.6	32	65	83	6.5	123.3	5
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	4.71	.54	8	5	45.4	39.3	52.0	45.6	32	63	86	7.5	...	...
Torquay Obs.	5.21	1.11	19	3	47.1	41.1	52.6	46.9	32	63	82	6.5	128.3	5
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	6.68	.81	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laplovd .	7.22	.85	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	6.10	.73	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	6.34	.92	8	27	...	...	...	...	25	58	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	7.43	1.01	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	5.44	.82	8	26	46.0	42.1	50.0	46.1	35	62	85	7.4	91.3	8

APRIL, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.				
Abbotskerswell .	1.98	.41	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburtn (Druid)	2.55	.53	4	10	52.9	43.4	58.9	51.2	38	69	68	3.6	...	...	...
Ashburton																
(West Street)	2.43	.48	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.33	.61	10	9	52.7	41.6	59.0	50.3	33	74	69	4.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.08	.45	10	10	51.9	42.0	58.8	50.4	37	69	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	2.52	.50	10	10	...	38.5	58.0	48.3	28	73	...	...	244.1	0	...
Cowsic Valley .	5.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.77	.36	5	11	53.2	40.0	61.4	50.7	32	74	71	5.2	230.1	0	...	
Devil's Tor .	2.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.17	.20	3	10	53.1	42.8	60.2	51.5	36	71	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	2.94	.63	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	2.71	.55	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.82	.41	4	10	...	45.8	56.7	51.3	41	66	77	4.0	255.2	...	...
Leusdon .	2.93	.53	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	2.70	.80	10	11	...	44.1	55.0	49.6	37	68	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.43	.26	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	2.37	.49	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.97	.54	4	12	53.9	44.7	58.1	51.4	38	71	80	5.0	240.0	1	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.																
Head Weir .	2.86	.64	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	2.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	3.52	.70	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	4.36	1.17	9	11	47.7	40.7	54.4	47.6	35	68	...	5.7	...	...	...
Roborough																
(S. Devon)	2.46	.58	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.40	.39	9	11	...	42.2	56.4	49.3	36	67	...	...	240.2	1	...
Salcombe .	1.38	.48	4	10	...	44.1	57.2	49.1	37	65	...	...	241.0	1	...
Sidmouth .	1.45	.28	9	11	52.9	42.6	57.6	50.1	36	68	71	5.0	256.6	1	...	
Simonsbath .	4.66	.86	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	3.14	.82	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	2.15	.45	10	12	53.6	42.7	58.6	50.7	35	73	71	5.3	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.33	.25	24	10	51.4	43.8	58.1	50.9	38	69	75	4.2	235.3	0	...	
Teignmouth																
(Benton)	1.05	.19	4	10	51.7	42.4	57.8	50.1	36	67	76	5.0	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	1.20	.44	4	10	52.6	45.4	58.3	51.9	38	67	76	4.5	236.5	0	...	
Torquay Wtshd.																
Kennick .	1.99	.35	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.25	.42	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.01	.33	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	2.28	.56	10	10	...	...	...	...	31	67	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes																
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.47	.42	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.42	.32	10	9	51.9	45.9	57.8	51.9	40	70	75	3.5	246.5	1	...	

MAY, 1914.

	ins.	ins.		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.
Abbotskerawell .	1.53	.70	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	2.23	.96	3 14	54.6	46.0	60.7	53.3	39	74	60	5.2	...
Ashburton												
(West Street)	2.18	1.01	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.60	.35	3 14	54.3	44.2	59.7	52.0	36	72	70	6.0	...
Bere Alston .	2.05	.61	3 15	54.1	45.1	61.1	53.1	37	75	...	...	...
Brandia Corner .	1.69	.37	3 14	...	40.5	59.5	50.0	31	72	...	...	174.4 3
Cowsic Valley .	3.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.01	.32	3 17	55.3	44.0	62.8	53.4	33	77	71	6.3	190.0 3
Devil's Tor .	2.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.51	.41	3 15	54.9	46.2	62.2	54.2	39	73	...	...	...
Holne .	2.76	.97	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	2.71	1.00	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.90	.65	3 14	...	48.1	57.6	52.9	42	69	78	6.0	214.2
Leusdon .	2.77	.98	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	2.09	.69	3 14	...	46.3	60.0	53.2	40	67	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.74	.66	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	2.02	.42	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.60	.63	3 13	55.9	46.8	59.4	53.1	39	70	71	6.0	215.6 2
Plymouth Wtshd.												
Head Weir .	3.27	.96	3 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	2.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	3.59	.79	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	4.85	1.43	3 14	50.4	42.5	55.7	49.1	35	71	...	6.2	...
Roborough												
(S. Devon)	2.32	.79	3 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.87	.56	3 16	...	43.8	58.8	51.3	34	72	...	...	213.5 4
Salcombe .	1.57	.60	3 11	...	46.6	59.9	53.2	39	71	...	...	221.9 5
Sidmouth .	1.77	.56	3 16	54.9	45.3	59.9	52.6	36	73	72	6.1	203.4 2
Simonsbath .	3.56	.97	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	3.02	1.21	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	2.39	.75	3 16	54.7	44.3	59.6	52.0	35	74	70	6.4	...
Taignton Obs.	1.64	.70	3 13	54.7	47.3	60.1	53.7	40	73	73	5.1	215.6 2
Taignton												
(Benton)	1.43	.53	3 14	54.1	45.5	60.2	52.9	37	74	71	6.1	...
Torquay Obs.	1.38	.56	3 12	55.5	48.1	60.6	54.4	41	72	69	5.0	225.3 2
Torquay Wtshd.												
Kennick .	2.17	.66	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.25	.67	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.23	.67	3 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	1.32	.44	3 13	...	...	...	...	33	65	...	...	...
Totnes												
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.51	.71	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.62	.54	3 13	53.6	47.8	58.3	53.1	42	69	71	5.4	196.5 5

JUNE, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell .	1.48	.50	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n (Druid)	1.52	.46	9	10	60.8	50.3	67.7	59.0	41	79	70	3.7	...	...
Ashburton														
(West Street)	1.48	.47	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.20	.66	9	10	59.7	50.6	65.6	58.1	42	77	75	6.0	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.84	.67	9	10	59.8	50.9	69.5	60.2	41	83	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	1.88	.56	9	10	...	47.5	66.3	56.9	38	80	...	...	220.0	1
Cowsic Valley .	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.95	.46	9	10	61.5	49.4	69.8	59.6	41	82	71	6.4	233.1	2
Devil's Tor .	2.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.17	.38	9	8	62.0	52.0	69.6	60.8	43	80	...	...	...	...
Holne .	1.32	.53	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hnccaby .	1.69	.57	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.84	.70	9	7	...	53.2	63.6	58.4	47	72	79	7.0	215.6	...
Leusdon .	1.71	.48	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	2.49	.88	9	10	...	52.2	64.0	58.1	44	72	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.38	.43	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	2.10	.48	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.18	.43	9	11	60.8	52.1	65.7	58.9	42	75	75	7.0	241.5	0
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	2.20	.55	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	2.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	2.05	.49	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.77	.68	14	13	59.2	48.6	62.6	55.6	38	77	...	6.7	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	1.67	.58	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	2.27	1.04	14	10	...	48.9	65.7	57.3	39	74	...	...	270.2	2
Salcombe .	0.87	.21	8	12	...	51.2	67.8	59.5	43	75	...	...	260.9	0
Sidmouth .	1.73	.78	9	9	60.2	50.3	66.3	58.3	42	74	79	6.5	265.9	2
Simonsbath .	3.52	.80	22	12	...	...	...	...	40	73	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	1.47	.41	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	2.10	.60	9	14	60.3	49.7	66.8	58.3	39	79	73	6.4	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.06	.40	9	9	60.0	52.5	67.4	60.0	45	76	75	5.3	251.7	1
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	1.08	.42	9	11	60.7	50.4	67.2	58.8	42	75	72	6.8	...	...
Torquay Obs.	0.78	.32	9	9	61.3	52.8	67.9	60.4	44	76	71	5.0	261.0	0
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	1.95	.71	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.19	.75	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.74	.67	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	1.66	.63	9	11	...	...	...	...	37	87	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.34	.61	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	2.15	.75	9	8	58.3	53.2	63.7	58.5	46	74	80	5.4	202.9	6

JULY, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburton(Druid)	3.72	2.21	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	4.79	2.11	19	18	61.4	54.2	66.5	60.3	46	77	74	6.3	...	...	...
(West Street)	4.47	2.14	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	4.60	1.18	19	22	61.5	52.4	66.0	59.9	43	79	76	7.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston	7.17	1.42	4	20	61.6	54.3	67.6	61.0	44	84	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	3.58	.87	19	20	...	51.0	66.0	58.5	40	80	...	...	140.0	...	1
Cowsic Valley	5.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullompton	4.09	1.70	19	23	62.9	53.5	69.8	61.7	41	85	76	8.0	158.1	...	2	
Devil's Tor	6.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	3.44	1.87	19	13	64.1	55.4	70.4	62.9	45	78	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	6.04	2.48	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	7.07	3.23	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uffracombe .	3.81	.95	19	17	...	56.4	65.3	60.9	50	78	79	7.0	192.5	...	...
Leusdon .	6.48	2.55	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	3.91	1.59	19	14	...	56.0	66.1	61.1	50	76	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	3.62	1.68	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	4.67	1.67	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	5.63	1.62	19	20	62.5	55.3	65.9	60.6	46	76	80	8.0	183.5	...	2	
Plymouth Wtrshd.																
Head Weir	7.39	1.70	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	8.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	8.06	2.84	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	9.52	2.26	19	20	56.4	50.3	60.8	56.0	45	75	...	8.1	...	...	...
Roborough																
(S. Devon)	7.30	2.01	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	6.12	3.20	19	16	...	52.8	64.1	58.5	45	75	...	...	166.1	...	4
Salcombe .	3.26	1.06	19	15	...	55.5	66.7	61.1	47	73	...	...	206.2	...	2
Sidmouth .	4.62	2.10	19	17	61.7	54.3	66.6	60.5	44	79	80	8.0	191.7	...	2	
Simonsbath	7.19	1.88	19	20	...	...	...	...	39	75	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent	6.02	1.89	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	5.99	1.24	19	23	61.1	53.3	65.7	59.5	41	80	73	7.8	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.38	1.70	19	14	62.7	56.0	68.0	62.0	46	77	75	5.7	176.3	...	2	
Teignmouth																
(Benton)	3.39	1.20	19	14	62.2	54.1	67.4	60.7	45	76	80	7.6	...	...	...
Forquay Obs.	2.97	1.59	19	14	63.1	56.5	67.8	62.2	49	76	75	6.0	178.6	...	2	
Forquay Wtrshd.																
Kennick .	5.21	2.39	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay .	5.56	2.52	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	5.13	2.13	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forrington	4.67	1.56	19	20	...	...	...	...	39	83	...	...	...	...	...
Polnes																
(Berry Pomeroy)	3.60	1.83	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	3.76	1.02	19	17	61.2	55.6	65.3	60.5	49	73	80	6.3	177.6	...	2	

AUGUST, 1914.

STATION	RAINFALL.			TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
	ins.				deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Abbotakerswell .	3.08		9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	3.91		13	62.7	54.8	68.1	61.5	50	74	78	4.6	...	...	...
Ashburton															
(West Street)	3.11		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	4.06		17	56.0	53.1	67.8	60.4	43	81	78	6.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.98		16	61.2	53.4	68.6	61.0	43	77	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	3.29		16	...	50.0	69.0	59.5	40	82	...	...	205.1	2	...
Cowsic Valley .	7.10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	3.19		17	63.7	52.6	71.5	62.1	44	82	79	6.5	187.9	2	...	
Devil's Tor .	4.70		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.90		12	62.5	54.4	71.1	62.7	48	79	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	4.48		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	3.57		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.97		15	...	57.5	66.9	62.2	53	82	82	6.0	224.1	...	...
Leusdon .	3.65		12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	3.46		16	...	55.3	66.3	60.8	52	73	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	2.38		12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	3.44		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	2.32		13	61.8	55.4	67.4	61.4	48	77	83	7.0	236.1	3	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.															
Head Weir .	4.77		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	4.83		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	5.89		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	6.37		15	58.0	52.2	63.4	57.8	47	71	...	6.8	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	3.19		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	2.96		13	...	53.1	65.9	59.5	47	74	...	...	211.7	5	...
Salcombe .	2.44		12	...	55.2	66.7	60.9	48	72	...	...	255.9	4	...
Sidmouth .	2.99		12	62.5	54.4	67.2	60.8	48	77	83	6.2	219.0	3	...	
Simonsbath .	5.27		18	...	...	...	...	43	74	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	4.41		14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	4.17		17	62.7	53.3	67.6	60.5	44	78	79	5.7	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	2.09		9	62.5	55.9	69.1	62.5	50	73	80	5.1	217.1	1	...	
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	1.98		10	62.6	54.4	69.1	61.2	50	74	80	5.7	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.39		12	63.3	56.7	68.6	62.7	52	74	77	4.5	230.9	2	...	
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick .	2.38		14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laplovd .	2.69		14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.69		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	4.09		15	...	...	...	...	42	75	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	3.09		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.89		14	62.7	57.1	67.3	62.2	52	82	82	5.0	212.6	3	...	

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.																					
		Wet Days.												Humidity, 9 a.m.		Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).		Sunshine.		Sunless Days.	
		ins.	ins.	9	10	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.					
Abbotskerswell	3.61	1.40	9	10		
Ashburt'n (Druid)	2.95	.99	9	14	59.7	50.8	64.7	57.7	40	74	76	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton (West Street)	2.68	1.01	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple.	2.79	.55	9	12	58.4	48.6	65.0	56.8	32	78	80	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	3.25	1.00	7	13	57.4	48.1	64.3	56.2	31	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	3.13	.75	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199.3	3	...
Cowais Valley	4.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	2.32	.70	9	12	59.5	46.6	67.2	56.9	32	79	80	5.4	177.9	2	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor	3.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.46	1.50	9	10	59.2	48.2	65.8	57.0	36	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	3.30	1.06	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	2.27	1.05	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe.	2.82	1.07	9	12	...	54.6	64.9	59.8	43	76	75	4.0	207.3	...	...	...	...	...
Leusdon	3.34	.98	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth	3.02	1.60	9	12	...	52.0	61.1	56.6	40	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	2.08	.62	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	2.99	.65	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	3.04	.82	7	10	60.8	51.9	65.5	58.7	38	77	79	5.0	206.6	1	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.																					
Head Weir	3.94	.64	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	4.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	5.22	1.14	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	5.33	1.00	13	12	55.2	45.2	59.6	52.4	38	71	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	3.08	.85	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	2.70	1.12	9	9	...	50.0	63.0	56.5	39	72	...	...	210.1	1	...	...	...	...
Salcombe	3.47	.68	7	11	...	52.0	63.9	57.9	39	71	...	...	209.8	0	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth	3.84	2.15	9	10	60.3	51.3	64.8	58.1	40	76	76	4.9	226.1	0	...	...	...	...
Simonsbath	4.64	1.36	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent	5.09	1.21	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	2.78	.56	16	12	60.5	48.6	64.7	56.7	33	78	74	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	2.52	1.10	9	12	58.5	51.6	65.0	58.3	37	74	80	4.2	188.5	1	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	2.42	1.19	9	12	59.2	51.3	64.9	58.1	38	75	83	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.53	1.26	9	11	59.9	53.0	65.3	59.2	42	74	79	4.5	198.5	1	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtshd.																					
Kennick	2.55	.80	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	2.91	.65	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	2.95	.99	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.42	.47	9	12	...	...	...	...	29	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	2.98	.98	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.32	.84	9	9	60.7	53.9	65.1	59.5	45	77	74	3.5	191.4	2	...	...	...	...

OCTOBER, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN								Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.														
		in.	ins.		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%				0-10
Abbotskerswell .	3.45	.83	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n (Druid)	4.14	1.05	31	15	52.9	47.0	58.8	52.9	37	65	82	6.1	...	...	...
Ashburton															
(West Street)	3.79	1.03	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.78	.48	28	17	51.6	42.6	58.0	50.3	34	62	85	8.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	3.36	.84	31	13	50.3	44.4	57.8	51.1	32	64	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	3.36	.55	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.5	4	...
Cowsic Valley .	2.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	3.71	.87	31	17	51.3	42.3	58.8	50.6	31	67	88	7.8	80.0	7	...
Devil's Tor .	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	2.90	.92	31	16	52.9	45.8	58.3	52.0	35	64	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	3.61	.68	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	3.13	1.20	31	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	2.20	.48	25	10	...	50.7	58.2	54.5	41	62	79	7.0	91.5	...	...
Leusdon .	3.94	.80	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	3.80	.75	28	27	...	49.0	59.1	54.1	40	62	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	3.17	.70	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	4.18	1.32	31	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	2.85	.84	31	12	54.3	47.6	58.7	53.1	36	64	84	8.0	101.7	3	...
Plymouth Wtshd.															
Head Weir .	3.59	1.13	31	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	4.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	4.91	1.14	31	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	5.38	1.80	31	15	49.8	44.0	52.9	48.4	34	60	...	6.6	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	3.05	.85	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.86	.79	31	16	...	44.8	56.9	50.9	35	63	...	...	103.8	8	...
Salcombe .	3.37	.72	31	12	...	47.8	58.6	53.2	37	63	...	...	115.9	5	...
Sidmouth .	2.97	.80	23	15	52.9	45.9	58.1	52.0	36	65	84	7.1	96.4	4	...
Simonsbath .	5.40	.82	25	16	...	...	...	...	32	57	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	4.42	1.29	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	3.00	1.75	31	15	53.1	45.2	57.5	51.4	33	65	85	7.5	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	2.66	.70	31	14	52.3	48.0	59.3	53.6	38	65	85	6.4	93.6	3	...
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	2.50	.62	31	15	52.6	47.0	58.9	52.9	38	67	87	7.5	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.65	.70	31	13	53.5	49.0	59.4	54.2	37	66	82	6.5	103.9	4	...
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick .	4.00	1.25	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	4.45	1.33	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	4.18	1.19	31	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.62	.95	31	13	...	...	...	...	29	58	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	3.66	1.02	31	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	2.32	.36	31	13	54.6	50.0	58.5	54.3	52	63	83	6.6	94.7	4	...

NOVEMBER, 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN									
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.									
		Depth.	Date.											
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.						
Abbotskerswell .	5.73	1.09	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n (Druid)	8.59	1.65	29	20	46.1	40.9	51.3	46.1	29	60	87	6.0	...	...
Ashburton														
(West Street)	7.89	1.55	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	4.32	.59	30	20	45.0	38.5	52.1	45.3	22	58	84	7.0	...	...
Bere Alston	4.23	.78	1	21	43.6	37.5	50.8	44.1	23	58	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	4.39	.50	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.4	9
Cowsic Valley .	11.55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	3.08	.38	13	20	44.2	37.4	50.7	44.1	21	60	88	8.1	47.1	13
Devil's Tor	5.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	2.55	.47	4	20	45.5	39.2	50.3	44.7	25	59	...	...	...	...
Holne .	8.48	1.75	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	6.21	.97	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.96	.87	15	19	...	44.4	53.1	48.8	32	59	84	8.0	55.1	...
Leusdon .	8.96	1.95	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth	5.46	.98	30	19	...	42.2	50.2	46.2	30	58	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	4.74	.76	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	5.13	.66	29	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	4.21	1.10	1	21	47.1	42.4	52.0	47.2	27	60	89	8.0	68.5	10
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	6.71	1.72	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	7.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	10.53	2.37	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	10.66	3.17	29	21	41.8	37.5	46.7	42.1	25	53	...	8.8	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	4.74	.94	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.88	.77	2	19	...	39.8	50.1	45.0	28	64	...	...	84.8	6
Salcombe .	4.48	.70	14	19	...	42.2	52.3	47.3	29	59	...	...	75.8	10
Sidmouth .	3.27	.55	2	18	46.4	40.6	51.3	46.0	29	59	87	7.0	70.8	6
Simonsbath	8.21	1.03	30	22	...	...	...	...	23	54	...	...	...	...
South Brent	8.05	1.40	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	5.05	1.19	29	22	45.1	38.2	50.9	44.6	29	59	91	7.1	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	4.35	.60	29	17	46.1	42.1	52.4	47.2	28	61	89	7.3	62.6	6
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	4.01	.55	4	20	46.1	40.9	51.7	46.3	29	60	95	7.7	...	...
Torquay Obs.	4.41	.71	29	15	47.6	42.8	52.9	47.9	32	61	86	7.0	70.1	6
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	5.16	.87	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploayd .	6.31	1.25	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	5.65	.97	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	4.70	.83	30	21	...	...	...	...	20	51	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	6.74	1.14	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	4.52	.95	15	18	49.8	43.8	52.4	48.1	32	58	84	6.5	62.7	10

DECEMBER, 1914.

Abbotskerswell .	11.49	1.12	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashbur't'n(Druid)	14.88	1.75	17	27	42.0	38.6	48.2	43.4	32	54	90	6.4	...	...	...
Ashburton (West Street)	13.99	1.77	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.05	.81	28	25	41.1	36.8	48.4	42.6	25	57	87	8.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	11.09	.92	25	26	41.7	36.2	47.5	41.9	26	54	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	9.38	.90	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.2	7	...
Cowsic Valley .	12.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	8.43	1.17	30	28	40.7	34.9	47.1	41.0	23	55	88	7.6	60.1	13	...
Devil's Tor .	9.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	7.56	1.02	30	28	42.5	36.3	47.1	41.7	26	56	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	14.90	1.68	17	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	14.86	1.77	30	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	7.65	1.17	4	25	...	40.7	49.3	45.0	31	56	80	7.0	54.9	...	...
Leusdon .	16.06	1.96	17	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	9.49	1.27	4	27	...	39.1	46.2	42.7	30	54	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	8.54	.77	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	11.82	1.39	30	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	9.91	1.05	30	24	45.0	39.4	49.6	44.5	30	55	91	8.0	63.0	8	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	13.26	1.50	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	14.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	18.23	2.22	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	18.74	2.74	30	26	38.8	34.7	43.1	38.9	27	52	...	8.8	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	11.78	1.20	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	7.43	.88	12	23	...	37.6	47.0	42.3	28	53	...	...	74.2	11	...
Salcombe .	8.86	.85	28	24	...	39.9	49.5	44.7	30	55	...	...	73.2	10	...
Sidmouth .	8.07	1.16	28	29	43.1	37.7	48.3	43.0	28	55	89	6.9	68.9	6	...
Simonsbath .	10.67	1.14	28	27	...	...	...	...	24	50	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	14.30	1.53	17	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	11.32	1.15	30	28	42.2	36.5	47.8	42.2	27	54	89	7.5	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	9.02	1.07	11	27	43.9	39.0	49.5	44.2	29	56	88	7.1	69.4	8	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	7.74	.94	11	29	42.9	38.7	48.7	43.7	29	55	92	7.2	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	9.51	.99	11	25	44.4	40.1	49.4	44.8	31	55	87	6.0	69.6	7	...
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	11.52	1.52	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	13.40	1.85	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	13.60	1.67	30	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	7.45	1.03	4	28	...	...	...	...	21	49	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	11.17	1.08	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	6.14	.90	4	26	44.9	40.6	48.9	44.8	33	55	83	6.0	59.0	11	...

SUMMARY FOR WHOLE YEAR 1914.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.				MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
					Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotakerswell	50.97	2.21	19/7	174	...	...	...	...	deg.	deg.	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	64.84	2.11	19/7	201	51.8	45.1	57.5	51.2	27	79	79	5.6	...	...
Ashburton														
(West Street)	60.60	2.14	19/7	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple.	41.31	1.18	19/7	208	50.8	43.5	57.3	50.5	21	81	79	6.6	...	...
Bere Alston	52.07	1.42	4/7	203	50.9	43.9	57.6	50.8	22	84	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	48.82	1.10	12/2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1613.1	59
Cowsic Valley	83.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	41.87	1.70	19/7	224	51.5	42.6	58.7	50.6	20	85	81	7.1	1549.4	78
Devil's Tor	60.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	33.63	1.87	19/7	188	52.2	44.7	58.4	51.5	25	80	...	...	...	...
Holne	70.12	2.48	19/7	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	63.98	3.23	19/7	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe.	45.48	1.17	4/12	193	...	47.9	56.9	52.4	28	82	80	7.0	1713.8	...
Leasdon	73.29	2.55	19/7	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth.	52.34	1.60	9/9	210	...	46.7	55.5	51.1	26	76	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	40.44	1.68	19/7	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	57.53	1.81	8/3	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	45.87	1.62	19/7	195	53.0	46.3	57.4	51.8	26	77	84	7.0	1772.2	60
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	71.48	1.77	7/2	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	74.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge.	91.81	2.84	19/7	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	106.68	3.17	29/11	213	47.8	42.1	52.4	47.3	19	77	...	...	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	58.14	2.01	19/7	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	42.34	3.20	19/7	191	...	43.7	55.5	49.6	25	75	...	...	1719.1	72
Salcombe	42.60	1.06	19/7	182	...	46.2	57.5	51.9	27	75	...	...	1894.7	69
Sidmouth	41.30	2.15	9/9	195	52.1	44.9	57.0	50.9	26	79	82	6.8	1821.0	49
Simonsbath	77.63	1.88	19/7	224	...	...	...	...	17	75	...	...	...	...
South Brent	74.96	1.89	19/7	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	56.25	1.75	31/10	225	51.8	43.7	57.1	50.4	27	80	81	6.9	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	37.45	1.70	19/7	174	52.0	46.4	58.2	52.3	26	77	81	6.0	1721.4	55
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	34.25	1.20	19/7	193	51.8	45.1	57.6	51.3	26	76	84	6.8	...	...
Torquay Obs.	38.30	1.59	19/7	173	52.9	47.1	58.3	52.7	29	76	79	5.9	1796.2	51
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick.	51.04	2.39	19/7	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd.	58.34	2.52	19/7	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	53.97	2.13	19/7	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	44.91	1.56	19/7	206	...	...	...	...	18	87	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	50.39	1.83	19/7	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	38.86	1.02	19/7	188	63.2	47.6	57.0	52.3	25	74	81	5.8	1636.6	79

CHURCHYARD CROSS, PINHOE.

CROSS, ST. THOMAS, EXETER.

was originally higher, unless indeed the shaft and head do not belong to one another. The head is disproportionately large for the height of the shaft, upon which it is awkwardly balanced, with bits of slate to keep it steady. On each side of the centre of the head a niche is cut 9×4 inches, large enough to hold a small wooden image. The cross is deeply sunk into the base, so that the spurred corners of the shaft are nearly hidden.

Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Across arms, 2 ft. 2 in.

Height of top, 2 ft. 7 in. Length of shaft, 3 ft. 6 in.

Depth of top to arms, 1 ft.

Pinhoe Cross is not only one of the finest near Exeter, but has the rare merit of being unbroken. It is said to have been buried during the Parliamentary wars and thus preserved from mutilation. It stands *in situ*, in the correct place for a churchyard cross, in front of the south porch, its base resting on the grassy soil without the additional steps so often added to elevate a cross at modern restorations.

Height, 7 ft. 5 in. Arms, 2 ft. across.

Length of shaft, 6 ft. 3 in.

Poltimore. A cross at the east end of the churchyard is an old shaft with a new top standing on the remains of a base. The new head and arms have been clumsily set upon this old shaft, the straight line below the arms having a particularly ungraceful appearance. A small Latin cross has been cut on both sides at the top of this head piece, not centrally as in the case of the old crosses. These clumsy reparations lead one to ask why those who undertake such repairs never go and look at some existing example of original work to see how they ought to be done.

Total height, 5 ft. 8 in.

Length of old shaft, 4 ft.

Rewe affords an interesting group of crosses. On the south side of the churchyard is a very fine cross, the ancient tall shaft having had a new head placed upon it some thirty years ago. The lofty steps upon which the base is elevated are regarded as dating from the fifteenth century, and the new work has been carried out with great care and consideration of original proportions, rendering this cross extremely dignified and imposing.

Height, 9 ft. 9 in. Across arms, 3 ft.

Depth of new head, 3 ft. 3 in.

Length of old shaft, 6 ft. 6 in.

Base, 18 in. deep.

At the crossway near the schools the stumpy fragment of a cross remains under a tree. These crosses at Rewe have particularly massive bases, deeper and with spurs more boldly cut than those in other parishes.

Height of shaft, 15 in.

Base, 3 ft. square. 1 ft. deep.

Burrow Cross, not far off, is actually in Stoke Canon parish, forming the boundary on the old Tiverton road between Rewe, Stoke Canon, and Nether Exe. A piece of shaft on a mound, leaning far out of the perpendicular, is all that remains. The base, roughly broken away, seems never to have been cut with the usual spurs at the corners. The head of this cross was found near it in the hedge by the Rev. F. Robson, vicar of Stoke Canon, and is preserved in the tower of the church there. It is a very battered fragment, scarcely recognizable as the head of a cross, but interesting because the form of the top and arms seems rounded, as if Burrow Cross had differed from the prevailing style of local crosses.

Length of shaft, 3 ft. 10 in.

Upton Pyne possesses a fine shaft in the churchyard, standing on its base *in situ* by the south porch. A shaft that seems to cry out for careful restoration to make it a feature worthy of the beautiful church tower above it.

Length of shaft, 8 ft. 8 in.

In the Park at Pynes is another cross little known, though marked on the ordnance maps. It is particularly interesting because it stands on the old church path between Cowley and Brampford Speke. In 1269 Bishop Bronescombe appropriated a tithe sheaf of Cowley to Brampford Speke, ever since which date Cowley has been attached to that parish, though separated from it by Upton Pyne. A right of footpath between the two places passes under Pynes, its boundary marked by this cross; now almost hidden in the thickness of a copse. It is a shaft from which the arms are missing, the stone so much smoothed by weathering that only the octagonal form denotes their previous existence. The base, nearly buried in leaves, seem to be quatrefoil in shape.

Height, 5 ft. 6 in.

Shillingford St. George has two crosses in the churchyard. On the east side a lofty new granite cross set upon an old base of the usual form.

Height, 7 ft. Across arms, 3 ft. 2 in.

On the south side of the churchyard is a curious cross of local red stone. On one side a circle is raised between the arms, which appears to have four small holes in it as if something had been fastened there. This cross was brought from a garden in the lower part of the parish, known as Shillingford Abbots from its connection with Torre Abbey. Where it originally stood is not known.

Height, 4 ft. Across arms, 2 ft. 2 in.

Whitstone. The shaft of a cross remains here on the north side of the churchyard. The position is so unusual that it appears to have been moved out of the way. It stands on the original base, and has been broken across and repaired.

Length, 4 ft. 8 in.

Windy Cross can scarcely be described as in the neighbourhood of Exeter, neither is it in the neighbourhood of anywhere else. It stands solitary on a hill-top about two miles from Ide, where the roads divide for Longdown, Dunsford, Shillingford, and Exeter. No doubt originally it was placed prominently at the cross way; what remains of it has now been set back in a copse that borders the road. It is only the top of a cross, and even this has been broken off about 10 in. from the ground and repaired.

Height, 4 ft. 7 in. Across arms, 2 ft. 5 in.

That these crosses date from the fifteenth century, the style of their moulding indicates; and so similar are they in appearance that it must be concluded they all were erected much about the same period. It does not seem unreasonable to enquire why a zeal for putting up granite Latin crosses prevailed all over the county at one particular time.

Mr. Reichel has told us that Saint Walpurga said:—

“It is the custom of the Saxon race that on many of the estates of nobles and of good men they are wont to have not a church but the standard of the holy cross dedicated to our Lord and revered with great honour lifted up on high so as to be convenient for the frequency of daily prayer.”¹

¹ “Domesday Churches of Devon,” *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, Vol. XXX, 1898.

It is well known that the sites of our churches are far older than the fifteenth-century buildings standing upon them, which are renovations of earlier work; so also the new churchyard cross may have replaced the ruins of a cross that had existed from time immemorial.

The wayside crosses are nearly (if not quite) all boundary crosses. By the fifteenth century the ravages of the Black Death and the constant wars had led to many changes in the ownership of land; and it is probable that new crosses were erected at boundaries by men anxious to be quite certain of the limits of properties. A cross was the simplest symbol for illiterate people to understand, and the holy sign may not have been without deeper significance to those inclined to dispute parish bounds and the rights of way.

The value of the crosses as boundary marks has prevailed for their preservation. In 1541 a statute was passed forbidding the destruction of crosses, enacted, it may be supposed, not so much from a religious as from a legal point of view. Even the Puritan who smashed the cross preserved the broken stone; and these fragments yet serve as landmarks, and are such valuable indications of ancient boundaries that the relics are preserved and their sites marked on maps to the present day.

A complete and careful survey of the churchyard and wayside crosses of Devon would be of great value and interest to the county, and I should like to ask the Devonshire Association to undertake it.

In conclusion I will venture upon another suggestion: that these broken crosses should be restored by the parishes in which they stand when Peace on Earth, which we so ardently hope for, is consummated; as a fitting commemoration of the Peace, and a memorial to those who will have given their lives to secure the tranquillity and liberty of this country.

(I have to express my thanks to Miss K. M. Clarke for kindly photographing the Pinhoe Cross and the cross at St. Thomas for my illustrations.)

THE HUNDRED OF EXMINSTER IN EARLY TIMES.

BY REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. AND M.A. ; F.S.A.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

I. *General remarks.*

THERE are two points of special interest about Exminster Hundred. One is the early existence of a collegiate church there. The other is the indirect evidence which it affords of the old moorland Hundred of Moreton, the constituents of which were distributed before *Domesday* between the Hundreds of Haytor, Teignbridge, and Exminster.

1. The evidence for the existence of a collegiate church at Exminster is first to be found in the name itself. Exminster or Exe monastery is so called from the minster or collegiate church on the Exe ; and as the estate bore that name in King Alfred's time (871-901), the minster must already have been there then. When the minster was founded, there is no evidence to show. But if the Saxon settlement in Devonshire, as evidenced by the Stockleighs and Stokes which are found in four lines across the county, had reached the second line of Stoke Canon, Stockleigh English, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and Stockleigh Luccombe in Cheriton Fitzpaine by the year 710, when "Ina and Nun his kinsman fought against Gerent King of the [West] Welsh" (*Sax. Chronicle*, A.D. 710), it is probable that the minster on the Exe was founded in the next period of the extension westward, *i.e.* between the years 710 and 823.

The Geldroll of the year 1084 mentions the presbyters of Exminster as holding $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land. In *Domesday*, two years later, there is no mention of the presbyters of Exminster. The inference from this apparent omission is not that the land had been lost to the presbyters, but that it was deemed to form part of the ancient crown lordship of Exminster, another part of which had been taken therefrom to form a county-land, afterwards known

as Kenton. The difference between an ancient crown lordship and a county-land as it existed in Saxon times was, that an ancient crown lordship was an estate set apart for the use of the King and the crown, whereas a county-land was intended for the use of the Queen or some member of the royal family at the King's disposal. When therefore King Alfred bequeathed land at Exminster to his younger son Ædelward in 901 (*Cod. Dipl.* II. 112, No. 314 and V. 130, No. 1067; *Cart. Sax.* II. 182; *Trans.* ix. 214), we may conclude that this was not a gift of the ancient crown lordship or Hundred manor, for that was still in the King's hands in 1086 and for more than a century afterwards, but a bequest of that portion of Exminster which had been set aside as a county-land, in other words Kenton manor. Similarly it is suggested that the $\frac{1}{2}$ hide which the presbyters of Exminster held in 1084 was not necessarily an estate within the present parish of Exminster, although it formed part of Exminster Hundred manor, but was the prebendal estate of the church of Salisbury within the parish of Kenton.

From the earliest times two churches between the Exe and the Teign, viz. Kingsteignton and Kenton or Exminster, and three other churches west of the Teign, viz. West Alvington, Harberton, and Yealmpton, appear to have belonged to the church of Salisbury, or its predecessor in title the church of Sherborne. Three of these churches, viz. Kingsteignton, Kenton, and Yealmpton, appear to have been held by Sherborne when it was the seat of the only bishop for the whole of the West of England. The positions of Harberton and West Alvington are not quite so clear, because of some of the Sarum charters which, if genuine, may be original grants or confirmations of a state of things already existing. Thus Adeliza, lady de Redvers, about 1130, addressed the following to William [Warelwast] bishop of Exeter (*Sarum Charters and Muniments* (Rolls Ser.), p. 5) :

" We acquaint you, my lord, that when King Henry [I] gave to me the manor of Alfinton (West Alvington), he granted it to me by virtue of (*per*) the liberty and customs which he had there ; and he granted to me the church of the township which previously he had granted to augment a certain prebend in Salisbury church so that the canon should hold and acknowledge it of God

and of me as he formerly acknowledged it of the King, and saving your episcopal rights I would have it so confirmed."

Another charter of "Baldwin earl of Exeter" about 1150 recites (*ibid.*, 20) :

"I earl Baldwin quit claim and without reserve (*calumnia*) give to God and blessed Mary and the church of Sarum the churches of [Kings] Teigntone, and Herburtone (Harberton)¹ and Elvintone (West Alvington) with all their appurtenances. I do not intermeddle with the church of Kenton and make no claim on it, leaving the bishop of Sarum and Exeter to come to an agreement."

Yet another addressed by Richard the Patrician to Robert [Warelwast] bishop of Exeter in 1156 (*ibid.*, 55) dealing with Yealmpton church which certainly belonged to St. Mary of Sarum in 1084 (*Geldroll*, xliii. A 3) runs :

"Be it known to you that we have restored (*reddidisse*) to God and St. Mary of Sarum church and to Lewis canon of the said church, the church of Alentona (Yealmpton), to hold for ever as freely and peaceably as King Henry [I] of good memory bestowed it on the aforesaid church."

It will help to decide the doubt if we remember that on the death of bishop Hedda in 705, the bishopric of the West Saxons had been divided into two, one at Winchester, the other at Sherborne, Daniel being appointed bishop of Winchester and Aldhelm first bishop of Sherborne (*Baeda*, v. 18). Two centuries later in 909 the see of Sherborne was subdivided into five new sees, one of the five being Crediton, afterwards transferred to Exeter, whilst Ramsbury and eventually Old Sarum succeeded to the mother see of Sherborne.

Bearing these facts in mind the simplest way in which the possession of churches in the diocese of Exeter by the church of Sarum can be accounted for is by supposing that these churches were founded at the time when

¹ On 26 November, 1236, an agreement was concluded between the prebendary of Salisbury, who held Kingsteignton church, and the bishop and chapter of Exeter, whereby all disputes were compromised on the prebendary's undertaking to pay to the canon of Exeter who held Harberton 8 marks a year. *Sarum Charters*, 239.

Sherborne was the only see in the West, *i.e.* between 710 and 909. Apparently the minster on the Exe and probably also Kingsteignton church were established after 710 and before 823 when the third line of Saxon settlement was advancing westwards to Stock in Holne, Hembury castle in Buckfastleigh, and Stokenham, whereas West Alvington and Yealmtun probably date from the final stage of settlement in the county between 823 and 900.

However this may be, the presbyters of Exminster were in possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land in Exminster Hundred on behalf of the church of Old Sarum in 1084, and at the same date the priests of Alentona or Yealmtun held one hide at Lyneham on behalf of the same canons of St. Mary of Sarum (*Vict. Hist.* 406 and *Trans.* xxx. 287).

An interesting document of bishop Briwere (A.D. 1224–1244) relating to four of these churches which was rescued from loss by William Germyne, registrar from 1578–1594, is given in the introductory pages of bishop Bronescombe's *Register*, p. 6, by the late prebendary Hingeston-Randolph. This document is also to be found in *Sarum Charters and Documents* (Rolls Ser.), 171, and runs as follows :

“ To all Christ's faithful people to whom this present writing shall come William [Briwere] by divine compassion bishop of Exeter health in the Lord. Be it known to you all that we having viewed a concession made by favour (*indulgentiam*) of pope Honorius III [1216–1227] of happy memory to the venerable father the bishop of Sarum and to the chapter of the same place touching the prebend of [King's] Teynton which the church of Sarum enjoys, with [the approval of the venerable] father lord R[ichard le Poer] bishop of Sarum [1217–1228] and the chapter of the same place patrons of the said prebend who of their own accord have submitted themselves to our ruling ; taking into consideration as was meet the loss of our church of Exeter and the needs of the church of Sarum and [the terms of] this concession, with the advice of discreet and God-fearing men, after invoking the grace of the divine Spirit have made order as follows touching the churches belonging to the said prebend ; to wit that the church of [King's] Teynton with the chapel of High Week (Teinngeweke) and the church of Yealmtun (Yealminnton) with its chapel [of Revelstoke] and with all the goods belonging to the said churches and chapels shall for the future be

prebendal,² and the bishops of Sarum for the time being whenever a vacancy shall occur, shall in future for ever bestow them as patrons; provided always that whoever may be collated to the said prebend, shall be instituted thereto by us or our successors, saving an adequate provision for the vicarages. On the other hand the churches of Kenton and West Alvington (Affington) with their chapels and all the crops (*proventus*) and goods whatsoever to them belonging and the tithes of *Evetruwe* (*Heavitree*)³ shall for all time go to the use of the daily distribution of the canons of Exeter church in compensation for the great damage sustained by our church of Exeter by the aforesaid concession. And that this our ruling may for ever remain firm, in force and unshaken, we have caused our seal to be affixed to the present writing together with the seals of the venerable father the bishop of Sarum and the chapters of Sarum and Exeter."

According to the Calendar of Papal Registers (I. 97) the authority for this conversion was sanctioned by the pope in 1224 and the conversion after being effected was confirmed by him in 1245 (*ibid.*, 215).

The settlement of the vicarages which were thus saved was effected by bishop Bronescombe on 1 August, 1270, by the following instrument (*Bronescombe*, 193):

"Be it known to you all that we Walter by divine mercy humble administrator of the church of Exeter, with the consent of the discreet men the dean and chapter of Sarum do settle (*taxamus*) the vicarages of Kenton and West Alvington (Alfintone), churches appropriated to them in common, and make order that they be settled in form following: viz. that the vicarage of the church of Kenton shall consist in all the altar-dues (*altalagium*)⁴ other than the tithe of the fishery. Also we ordain that

² i.e. instead of going into the common fund for distribution among the canons, it is assigned to one particular canon as the endowment of his canonry.

³ The words in italics are added from the *Sarum Charter*.

⁴ *Altalagium* included all the offerings made at the altar (*oblaciones*) and dues paid for services (*obventiones*) otherwise called customary fees, also the tithe of domestic animals kept at home and of all things raised in the garden and curtilage such as garden peas and beans, herbs, butter, milk, and cheese. On the other hand, great tithes consisted of the tithe of corn and hay and things grown in the open field, including peas and beans when grown as a field crop. *Bronescombe*, 194; *Trans.* xxxix. 370 n. 18.

the vicar for the time being shall have a suitable dwelling (*mansus*) to wit the one in which the chaplain of the place was wont aforetime to dwell together with the curtilage (*curtellus*), to which we add half an acre of the glebe (*sanctuarium*) next to the same curtilage; and the said vicar shall discharge all the due and accustomed burdens of the said church."

2. The other point on which an examination of the existing Hundred of Exminster throws light is the existence of the old moorland Hundred which bore the name of Moreton from Moretonhampstead, the county-land of the Hundred. The importance of Moreton Hampstead in Saxon times is evidenced by the statement in *Domesday* that "with this manor goes the third penny of the Hundred of Teignbridge" (*Vict. Hist.* 410b), a survival no doubt from the time when Moreton was the head of a separate Hundred. The memory of this Hundred still survived in the fourteenth century, as we meet in *Feudal Aids*, 391, with Hundreds of Haytor and Moreton grouped together.

If the contents of the Hundred of Haytor in 1086 are added up, the total assessment is found to be 68 hides 1 virgate 3 ferlings. But the pre-*Domesday* assessment of Carsewilla Hundred, as we learn from the Geldroll, was only 50 hides (p. xl). The excess 18 hides 1½ virgates apparently belonged to Moreton Hundred, to which also probably belonged the 1 virgate of Beetor, the 3 virgates of Higher and Lower Shapleigh, and the 1 virgate of Venn and Jesson (*Escapeleia*) now in Exminster Hundred. Moreton Hundred had therefore probably an assessment of 20 hides. But this only in passing.

II. *The townships of Exminster Hundred.*

The following is the list of townships as they were grouped to meet the requirements of the Parliament at Lincoln on 20 February, 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, 377).

The lord of the Hundred of Exminster is Hugh de Cortenay. In it there is no borough, but the following townships:

[87] Township of KEN with AYSHCUMB, NITHERTON and TEYG ST. GEORGE members belonging thereto. The lord of the same is Hugh de Cortenay.

[88] Township of AYSHERYSTON (Ashton) with SHAPLEGH, LEIGH PEVEREL (Doddiscombsleigh) and DONSHIDEOK, members belonging to the same. The lord thereof is Nicolas Martyn.

[89] Township of SHILLYNGFORD with PEAUMER BOLLAY (Peamore), POWDERHAM, MATFORD and TOUCENYNESTON (Towsington), its members. The lord of the same is William le Speck by reason of the tender age of the heirs of Thomas son of Ralf [de Shillyngford].

[90] Township of DOULYSH (Dawlish) with MOULYSH (Mowlish) and MAMMEHEVEDE (Mamhead) members belonging thereto. The dean and chapter of Exeter are the lords.

[91] Township of TEIGNTON BISHOP with IDE of St. Peter and CHUDLEIGH its members. Walter [Stapeldon] bishop of Exeter is lord of the same.

[92] The manor of KENTON and the lord of the same is lord Edmund of Wodestok.

III. *The tithings of Exminster Hundred.*

An old Exeter MS. of the date 1384 gives a list of 19 tithings and 1 hamlet in the Hundred of Exminster (*Suppl. to Devon Not. and Qu.*, 1907, p. 19). With this agrees John Hoker's account in his *Chirographical Synopsis* of the amounts paid for tenths and fifteenths in this Hundred, except that in Hoker's last entries three are duplicates, No. 351 of 338, No. 352 of 337, and No. 354 of 346 (Harl. MSS. 5827, p. 109):

HUNDRED OF EXMYSTER.

	Amount due.		Deductions.		Amount payable.
[326] Exmyster	32 0	..	2 8	..	30 4
	In thys parysh dwelleth Tothill, Peter of Bowye, Wyatt of Shill. Marshal.				
[327] Kenne	38 0	..	nil	..	38 0
	Geare and Drewe.				
[328] Shillingford and Tever- shed (Towsington)					
and Ralf Abbotis	20 0	..	3 0	..	17 0
	Southcott.				
[331] Powderham	16 0	..	3 4	..	12 8
	Sir W. Courtney, Knt.				

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		Amount due.		Deductions.		Amount payable.
[332]	Ashecombe	26	8	3	6	22 2
[333]	Mamhead	13	4	4	0	9 4
In thys parysh dwelleth Ball.						
[334]	Dawlish and					
[335]	Easttenymuth	58	0	20	0	38 0
[336]	Holecombe	12	0	nil		12 0
[337]	Tyngemouth [Bishop]	110	0	53	4	56 8
[338]	Tengton (Bishops- teignton)	20	0	6	8	20 0
[339]	Chudleigh	26	8	6	8	20 0
Courteney, Ball, Hunt, Wichalse, Clyfford and Hore.						
[340]	Tenge St. George	20d.		nil		20d.
[341]	Moulyshe	2	0	nil		2 0
[342]	Shapley, Fenner and					
[343]	Jurdeston	13	4	nil		13 4
[344]	Trosham	10	0	nil		10 0
[345]	Asheton	13	0	3	4	9 8
Pollard and Stapehill.						
[346]	Leigh Doddescumb	7	6	nil		7 6
[347]	Yde	11	8	nil		11 8
Carye, Drake and Hyll.						
[348]	Donechedeck	4	0	nil		4 0
Peters.						
[349]	Hamlet [of Matford Immour] and					
[350]	[Matford] Butter	7	2	2	0	5 2
[351]	Tenton Bishop Cove.					
[352]	Westtyngmouth					
[353]	Kenton					
Hurst of Exon and Atwill.						
[354]	Dadscomba [Legh] Bubb and Dowdney.					
		22	3	0	108	10 16 14 2

IV. *Constituents of the Domesday Hundred.*

(Estates which the Geldroll shows lay in this Hundred are in large capitals. Estates not belonging to the Hundred in 1084 are in italics.)

hundred in 1062 are in italics.)

	ASSESSMENTS.						Value.
	Total.		Lordship.		Villagers.		
	Hides.	Vir. Ferl.	Hides.	Vir. Ferl.	Hides.	Vir. Ferl.	Acreage.
I. THE KING; ANCIENT CROWN LORDSHIP :—							
W. 2, p. 6 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 403a) : <i>Aexeminiſtra</i> . . .	1	0 0	0 0	0 3 ^s	0 2 0	2878	[Honour of Plymton] £8
(Exminster with the outliers of Knowl and Little Kidden)							
The King; aforetime King Edward.							
W. 3, p. 6 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 403a) . . .	—	—	0 0	2	—	[80]	.
(Exwell in Powderham)							
William de Ou; aforetime part of Exminster.							
W. 4, p. 6 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 403a) . . .	—	—	0 0	1	—	40	
Monks of Battle; aforetime a priest by leave of Eccha the reeve. (Kenbury)							
THE KING; COUNTY LANDS :—							
W. 49, p. 36 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 409a) : CHENTONA . . .	3	0 1	1 0 0	2 0 1	2000	£30	
(Kenton)							
The King; aforetime queen Eideta or Eadgytha.							
II. THE BISHOP OF EXETER :—							
W. 106, p. 100 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 415a) : TAINTONA . . .	18	0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	4770	[The Bishop's barony] £24; of old £14	
(Bishop's Teington, Chudleigh, and West Teignmouth)							
Himself; aforetime the same.							

W. 107, p. 102 (*Vict. Hist.* 415a): DOUELIS . . . 7 0 0 1 0 0 6 0 0 2454 £8;
(Dawlish and East Teignmouth) of old £7

Set apart for the support of the canons.

W. 108, p. 104 (*Vict. Hist.* 415): IDA . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 483 40/-
(Ide)

Set apart for the support of the canons.

III. THE ABBOT OF BUCFAST:—

W. 244, p. 254 (*Vict. Hist.* 432b): TRISMA . . . 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 349 30/-;
(Trusham with its outlier Higher and Middle Bramble) of old 25/-
Himself; aforetime the same.

IV. COUNT OF MORTAIN:—

W. 286, p. 350 (*Vict. Hist.* 438a): MADFORT . . . 0 1 0* 0 0 1 0 0 1 164 10/-
(Matford Butter, *alias* Matford Barton and hamlet in Exminster) [*Honour of Montacute*]
Alured the cupbearer; aforetime Alwy Taber.

V. BALDWIN THE SHERIFF:—

W. 411, p. 438 (*Vict. Hist.* 453b): CHENT . . . 6 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 2140 £10;
(Kenn) of old £12
Himself; aforetime Brismar or Brismer.
With this manor go (*adjacent*) 11 burgesses dwelling in Exeter.

W. 412, p. 438 (*Vict. Hist.* 453b): TEIGNA . . . 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 535½ 20/-
(George Teign in Ashton)
Roger de Molis; aforetime Ustret or Uctred.

* It is suggested that we ought to read here 1 virgate and 1 fering instead of 1 virgate all but 1 fering. The particulars will then agree with the total.

* Probably this should be ¼ virgate, the 1 virgate including Matford Speke as well as Matford Butter.

	ASSESSMENTS.					Villagers, Hides, Vir. Forl.	Acreege.	Value.
	Total, Hides, Vir. Forl.	Lordship, Hides, Vir. Forl.	Hides, Vir. Forl.	Hides, Vir. Forl.	Hides, Vir. Forl.			
W. 413, p. 440 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 453b) : <i>Begatora</i> . (Beetor in North Bovey)	. 0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 3		328	25/-; of old 20/-	
Anger or Anser; aforetime Erdulf or Eddulf.								
W. 414, p. 440 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 453b) : <i>Escapeleia</i> . (Lower Shapley in Chagford)	. 0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2		167	12/6	
Robert [de Beaumont]; aforetime Aret.								
W. 415, p. 442 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 453b) : <i>Escapeleia</i> . (Higher Shapley in Chagford)	. 0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0		245	7/6	
Robert; aforetime Edwy.								
W. 416, p. 442 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 454a) : MAMMEHETUA (Mamhead)	. 0 3 0	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 2		458	30/-; of old 20/-	
Ralf de Pomaria; aforetime Algar.								
W. 417, p. 444 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 454a) : <i>Escapeleia</i> . (Venn and Jesson in Chagford)	. 0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2		245	15/-; of old 10/-	
Goduin; aforetime Uluric.								
VI. RALF DE POMARIA :—								
W. 649, p. 918 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a) : AISSECOMA . and 3 thanes' lands	. 2 0 0 ⁷	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0		879	[Honour of Berry] £10; of old £9	
Himself; aforetime Aluric Piga.								
W. 650, p. 920 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a) : HOLCOMMA . (Combe Cellars in Combe-in-Teignhead with 4 salt-workers)	. 0 1 0	—	—	—		80	6/5	
Himself; aforetime Aimar or Almaer.								

W. 651, p. 920 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a) : <i>Peumera</i> (Peamore in Exminster)	.	.	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	243	15/-; of old 10/-
Roger [son of Pagan (<i>Lysons</i> , II, 235 n.)]; aforetime Wichin													
W. 652, p. 922 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a) : <i>BOLEWIS</i> (Mowlish in Kenton)	.	.	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	80	5/-
Richard; aforetime Leuegar.													
VII. WILLIAM CAPRA :—													
W. 841, p. 680 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502a) : <i>SELINGEFORDA</i> (North Shillingford, <i>alias</i> Shillingford Abbot with Pengilly and Great and Little Bowhays in Exminster)	.	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	650	£4; of old £3
Himself; aforetime Edmar.													
W. 842, p. 682 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502a) : <i>ESSEMINISTRA</i> (Towsington in Exminster)	.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	412	30/-; of old 20/-
Himself; aforetime Wichin.													
W. 843, p. 682 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502) : <i>MATFORDA</i> (Matford Speke, <i>alias</i> Dinham, <i>alias</i> Higher Matford in Exminster)	.	.	0	0	2	0	0	1½	0	0	0½	87	5/-
Ralf [Pagan or Paganell]; aforetime Wichin.													
W. 844, p. 684 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502) : <i>HACOMA</i> (Netherton or Nether Haccombe in Combe-in-Teignhead)	.	.	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	342	30/-; of old 20/-
Robert; aforetime Otre.													

⁷ The text says that Ashcombe manor together with the 3 thanes' lands was assessed at 2 hides. As the lordship paid for ½ hide and the villagers for ½ hide, it may be taken that the 3 freeholding thanes must have paid for the other hide. Presumably the 3 thanes' lands were Charlwood, Langdon Barton, and Woodhouse.

⁸ Here we ought to read ½ for 1 hide to make the particulars agree with the total, *Trans.* xxvii. 178.

	ASSESSMENTS.						Value.
	Total. Hides, Vir.	Ferl. Hides, Vir.	Lordship. Hides, Vir.	Villagers. Hides, Vir.		Acreege.	
VIII. THE FRANKLING KNIGHTS :—							
W. 983, p. 766 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 518) : POLDREHAM (Powderham)	. 0	2	0	0	1	0	[Honour of Hereford] £6
Rannulf under William de Ou ; aforetime Torsus or Torssus. In this manor is $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate of land which went with Exminster in King Edward's time [W. 3, p. 6].							
W. 984, p. 898 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 518) : DONSEDOC (Dunchidiock)	. 1	0	0	0	2	0	[Honour of Plymton] 422 100/- ; of old 60/-
Ralf Pagan or Paganel ; aforetime Merlesuain.							
IX. ENGINEER OFFICERS :—							
W. 1022, p. 1100 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 522b) : LEUGA (Doddiscumbesleigh)	. 0	3	0	0	0	2 ⁹	[Honour of Plymton] 710 £3 ; of old 40/-
Godbold ; aforetime Alsi or Alstus.							
W. 1023, p. 1102 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 523a) : LEUALIGA (Lowly in Doddiscumbesleigh)	. 0	1	0 ¹⁰	0	0	1	350 20/- ; of old 10/-
Godbold ; aforetime Alsi or Alscus.							
W. 1024, p. 1124 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 523a) : ESSELINGEFORDA (Shillingford St. George)	1	0	0	0	2	0	243 30/- ; of old 20/-
Fulcher ; aforetime Brismar.							
X. ENGLISH THANES :—							
W. 1119, p. 1190 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 533) : MANNEHEUA (Ashford Peverel perhaps Newhouse in Mamhead or Ashfarm Lyson in Kenton)	. 0	1	0	—	—	—	[Honour of Plymton] 80 45 pence
Saulf ; aforetime the same.							[Honour of Marshwood]

W. 1120, p. 1190 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 533a) : MILEHYUIS (South Mowlish in Kenton) Saulf ; aforetime the same.	0	1	0	—	—	80	50 pence
XI. HERVEI DE HELION'S WIDOW :—							
W. 1133, p. 1091 (<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 534) : ESSESTONE . (Ashton)	1	0	2	particulars not given	322	20/-	
Herself ; aforetime Almer.							
2 THANES' LAND added	0	2	2		290	10/-	
	52	3	3				

* Apparently 1 ferling has been omitted in the account of the lordship, which would then be 3 ferlings. There were 3 ferlings in the lordship, 1 virgate 1 ferling the villagers had and 1 virgate was wood. The following entry is similar, but these are the only two cases in which wood is assessed apparently as
¹⁰ As in the last entry besides 1 ferling in the lordship and 2 i-
 parently belonging to neither.

V. *The evidence of the Geldroll.*

From the Geldroll as tabulated by the late Mr. Brooking-Rowe we obtain the following information (p. xxxvii) as to the Hundred in 1084 :

Geld had been received from 27 1 1

A. Exemption was allowed to—

1. The King in respect of . . .	4	2	0	[Kenton, <i>George Teign, Mamhead, Peamore, Mowlsh.</i>]
2. Bishop Osbern in respect of . . .	7	0	0	[Bishopsteignton, Dawlish, Ide.]
3. Baldwin . . .	3	2	0	[Kenn.]
4. William Capra . . .	1	3	1	[North Shillingford, Towsington.]
5. Fulcher . . .	2	0		[Shillingford St. George.]
6. Widow Emma [de Helion] . . .	1	1	0	[Ashton and added lands.]
7. Abbot of Bucfast . . .	1	0		[Trusham.]
8. Godbold . . .	1	0		[Doddiscombesleigh, Lowly.]
9. Ralf de Pomaria . . .	1	0	0	[Ashcombe.]
10. Aderet the forester . . .	0	2		[The outlying part of Kenton in Manaton.]
11. Presbyters of Exminster . . .	2	0		[Kenton rectory manor.]
12. Saulf . . .	1	0		[Ashford Peverel, South Mowlsh.]

20 3 3

B. Geld had not been received from—

1. The fee-gatherers' allowance . . .	1	0	0	
2. Edwin tenant of Ralf [Paganel] . . .	2	0		[Dunchidiock.]
3. Robert tenant of William Capra . . .	1	0		[Netherton.]

1 3 0

50 0 0

We have here a total of 52 hides 3 virgates 3 ferling as the assessment of the *Domesday* estates in this Hundred, whereas the Geldroll gives 50 hides as the total. How are these totals to be reconciled? In the first place we must exclude the 1 hide of Exminster, that being an ancient crown lordship and forming an inland Hundred by itself.

It is then further suggested that the assessment of Leuge should be taken as 2 virgates instead of 3, and that of Leualiga as 3 ferlings instead of 1 virgate to bring the totals into agreement with the particulars. That means a reduction of 1 virgate and 1 ferling. For the same reason the assessment of the Count of Mortain's Matford should be put down as $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 1 virgate. Also $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate should be deducted from Powderham because it belonged to Exminster.

It is further suggested that the 1 virgate of Beetor, the 3 virgates of the two Shapleighs, and the 1 virgate of Venn and Jesson, in all 5 virgates, should be excluded on the ground that in 1084 they belonged to the old Moorland Hundred of Morton. These deductions amount to 2 hides 3 virgates 1 ferling, and when taken from 52 hides 3 virgates 3 ferlings leave 50 hides and 2 ferlings for the Hundred.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL MANORS IN EXMINSTER HUNDRED.

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It is proposed in this paper to trace the several *Domesday* manors as far as possible from the time of the Conquest to the middle of the fifteenth century, when the usual county histories take up the thread of their descent, and to deal with them in the order of the several honours of which they were held.

I. *First are the estates held of the honour of Plymton.*

EXMINSTER was an ancient crown lordship in 857 and the capital of the Hundred of that name, part of which, the county land of Kenton, King Alfred bequeathed to his younger son Ædelward in 901 (*Trans.* ix. 214). At the time of the great Survey Exminster was still an ancient crown lordship and in the King's occupation, and it appears to have continued crown property longer than most of the royal estates in Devon. It was still a royal estate at the beginning of Henry III.'s reign (*A.-D. Inq. incerti temporis* No. 248, p. 47), but before 1244 two-thirds of the manor and Hundred must have come to the earl of Devon, as in that year he was buying up rent charges there (*Devon Fine*, No. 419), and in 1263 the manors of Breinton, Holdham, and Southwood are returned as held of earl Baldwin (*A.-D. Inq.* 47 Hen. III. No. 17). In 1284 Exminster was one of three manors of which Amice countess of Devon died seised (*A.-D. Inq.* 12 Ed. I. No. 33). On the death of Isabella de Fortibus, countess of Devon, in 1293, Hugh II. Courtenay succeeded to her estates, and to him on 1 July, 1305, William de Langedon and Amy his wife conveyed the bailiffship and a third part of the Hundred of Exminster in consideration of £20 sterling (*Devon Fine*, No. 911). This conveyance

was repeated by William Beneyt of Exemynistre and Joan his wife on 25 November, 1311 (*ibid.*, No. 992). On 22 February, 1335, Hugh II. Courtney was created 1st earl of Devon, and in 1340 died seised of Exminster (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ed. III. No. 27). He was succeeded by Hugh III. Courtney, 2nd earl of Devon, who was in possession of Exminster in 1345 (*A.-D. Inq.* 19 Ed. III. No. 65), and died seised of the same "on Saturday next after Holy Rood Finding day" (3 May) 1376 (*A.-D. Inq.* 50 Ed. III. No. 6). In 1419 Hugh III.'s grandson, Edward Courtney, 3rd earl of Devon, died seised of Exminster (*A.-D. Inq.* 7 Hen. V. No. 74); in 1422 Edward's son, Hugh IV., 4th earl of Devon (*A.-D. Inq.* 10 Hen. V. No. 29b); in 1458 Thomas Courtney, 5th earl of Devon (*A.-D. Inq.* 36 Hen. VI. No. 36),¹ whose son Thomas, 6th earl, was attainted and beheaded in 1461 (1 Ed. IV.),¹ when the King resumed it.

Under what circumstances the advowson came into the hands of Plymton priory I am not able to say. It is not mentioned in the charters of either Henry I. or Henry II. (Oliver, *Mon.* 135), nor in the confirmation of bishop John Fitz-Duke (1186-1191, *ibid.*, 131, 138); but as Exminster was a royal estate it must have been given to the priory by the King. The priory was in possession in 1214, as in that year prior Antony granted Exminster church to Walter de Bisiman for an annual payment of 5 marks by way of pension (Oliver, *Mon.* 131b). Plymton priory presented to the church in 1274 (*Bronescombe*, 141), in 1317 (*Stapledon*, 216) and continuously down to the dissolution, and regularly received payment of its pensions of 5 marks or £3 6s. 8d. a year for rent of the great tithes (Oliver, 150). William de Bayonen is mentioned as rector of Exminster before the years 1199 and 1215 (Oliver, *Mon.* 187a).

BREINTON or Brenton, a sub-manor "within the manor of Exminster," was held in 1241 by Reginald de Brenton for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 718, p. 182a). Walter de Breyngton had succeeded to it before 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 347), and Adam de Breynton before 1346 (*ibid.*, 389). In 1428 the freeholders were John Shappeleghe and William Bottockysside (*ibid.*, 482), the last named being the owner of Dunchidiock.

¹ These dates are from *The case in the House of Lords*, 1832, p. 15.

Holleham or Holdeham now called HALDON in Kenn was another sub-manor of Exminster held in 1263 of Baldwin, earl of Devon (*A.-D. Inq.* 47 Hen. III. No. 17), and in 1422 of Hugh IV., earl of Devon (*A.-D. Inq.* 1 Hen. VI. No. 63). In 1303 Holleham was held for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee by John de Weston (*Feud. Aids*, 346). Hugh III. Courtney at the time of his death held land at Holdham (*A.-D. Inq.* 50 Ed. III. No. 6), Exminster and Cōtford in Sidbury, of which William de Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury, died seised in 1396 (*A.-D. Inq.* 20 Ric. II. No. 17), and Hugh IV. de Courtney in 1422 (*A.-D. Inq.* 10 Hen. V. No. 29b; *Trans.* xxvii. 408).

If the 1 ferling which "Eccha the reeve of Exminster allowed a certain priest the benefit of" and which the monks of Battle Abbey held in 1086 is KENBURY, an explanation will be found of Kenbury being in clerical hands before the Conquest, although the initial grant of it is not forthcoming. Countess Gytha had endowed St. Olaf's church, Exeter, in 1057 with Sherford for prayers for her deceased husband, earl Godwin (*Trans.* xxx. 288). The Conqueror diverted St. Olaf's estates in Collumpton and Sherford, and with them Kenbury to Battle Abbey to secure prayers for the souls of those who had fallen in the Conquest of England, and at the same time founded the priory of St. Nicolas as a cell to that abbey (*Dugdale, Mon.* III. 245; *Oliver, Mon.* 117). St. Nicolas priory very soon advanced from being an administrative cell to the status of a dependent priory, and took over at a fixed rent payable to the mother-house all the estates of Battle Abbey in Devon.² Kenbury, having thus passed to St. Nicolas' priory, continued with the priory until the dissolution, when it was held by a tenant, paying a rent for it to the priory of £3 6s. 8d. a year.

It has, however, been urged that an assessment of 1 ferling is too small an assessment for the 100 acres of rich land which constitute Kenbury (*Polwhele*, II. 108), and that this ferling more probably represents the 16 acres of Exminster glebe. But to this suggestion there is the fatal objection that this 1 ferling was held in 1086 by Battle Abbey and that Battle Abbey never had anything to do with the advowson of Exminster. It follows that Kenbury, being the only estate in Exminster which

² The reserved head rent was originally £3, reduced afterwards to 20/-, but at the time of the dissolution £7 (*Oliver, Mon.* 113).

Battle Abbey possessed, this 1 ferling must necessarily represent Kenbury. If the whole of Exminster was only assessed at 1 hide, there is nothing disproportionate in the 100 acres of Kenbury being assessed at $\frac{1}{8}$ hide or 1 ferling.

DUNCHIDIOCK, although not mentioned in any list of fees held of the honour of Plymton, must have belonged to that honour as did all the rest of Ralf Paganel's estates in Devon. It appears to have passed to Joel de Valletorta, who sold it to Robert Foliot, and was acquired from Robert Foliot by purchase on 30 May, 1244, by Warin, son of Joel, at a fee farm rent of 20 shillings a year (*Devon Fine*, No. 372). From Warin it descended to his son Joel, son of Warin, and then to Joel's two daughters coheiresses, Joan, wife of Henry Tregoz, and Alice, wife of William de Newenton. By a fine levied in 1282 William de Newenton and Alice his wife conveyed the entirety to Henry Tregoz and Joan his wife (*Devon Fine*, No. 811). In 1261 the patronage of the advowson was in Walter de Pembroke, archdeacon of Barnstaple (*Bronescombe*, 133), but in 1338, 1342, and 1348 Ralf Tregoz held the manor and in right of it presented to the rectory (*Grandisson*, 1323, 1336, 1374). Before 1361 the manor and advowson had passed to the family of Budokeside (Polwhele, II. 113; Lysons, II. 169). In that year Nicolas de Bodekeside presented to the rectory (*Grandisson*, 1477), and again in 1375 (*Brantyngham*, 37). In 1410, again in 1411 and 1419, William de Buddockyside, gentleman (*domicellus*), presented to the rectory (*Stafford*, 164), also in 1425 (*Lacy*, 29, 83). In 1447 his son Thomas Budokyside presented "in right of his lordship of Dunchidioc manor" (*Lacy*, 325), and again two years later (*ibid.*, 341).

Godbold's Leuga and Leualiga, now known as DODDESCOMBSLEIGH and Lowly, were formerly called Leghe Guobol (*Bronescombe*, 132), or Leigh Peverel (*Feud. Aids*, 377). Doddescombesleigh was generally associated with and in the same ownership as Lowton Peverel in Moreton Hampstead,³ variously written Lowedon, Lughedon, and Luedon. In 1241 Ralf de Doddescumb held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Leudene of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 721, p. 182a), this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee including Doddyscombsleigh as well as Lowton; and he presented to Doddyscombsleigh rectory on 6 December, 1259 (*Bronescombe*, 132), and again on 23 April,

³ Or else Lowton in Bridford.

1261. From a fine levied in 1256 it would appear that he had no issue, and that Ralf, John, and Alan, the three sons of another Ralf de Doddescumb, were his next heirs (*Devon Fine*, No. 567). He died before 1268, and on 22 December in that year his widow, Joan, presented to Doddyscombsleigh (*Bronescombe*, 132). She presented again on 23 November, 1272, both times in right of her dower (*ibid.*). In 1303 John de Doddescomb and Hugh Gubbewolt held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Legh and Lowedcum (Doddyscombsleigh and Lowton) (*Feud. Aids*, 346). John presented to the rectory on 20 December, 1309 (*Stapeldon*, 206). In 1346 John's widow, Cecilia de Dodescumbe, held [Doddyscombs] Leghe for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 388), and Lowton for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*ibid.*, 390), and on 5 February, 1349, presented to the rectory (*Grandisson*, 1038, 1374).

On Cecilia's death the manor and advowson fell between her five daughters, Alice, wife of sir William Bigbury, from whom descended lord Brook and Edgecombe; Cecily, wife of Simon de Newenham, from whom sir William Strode; Emma, wife of John Pollard of Harwood; Elisabeth, wife of John Prall, from whom Carswell; and Agnes, wife of Adam Branscombe, ancestor of Thomas Wyse (Polwhele, 83). John Newenham presented to the rectory on 23 March, 1363 (*Grandisson*, 1490), and at the next turn on 18 December, 1374, Thomas de Littiltone (*Brantyngham*, 35). On 22 January, 1396, William Amadas presented in right of Catharine his wife (*Stafford*, 164), and on 10 October, 1399, John de Nywenham (*ibid.*).

In 1428 the freeholders of the manor are returned as the heir of William Bykebery, Walter Pollerd, Robert [Litilton, Roger Honyton, John Strode, Thomas Deneys, William] Holbeyne and Elisabeth his wife [Thomas Wyse and Joan his wife, and Walter Burgayn and Joan his wife] (*Feud. Aids*, 482). On 24 March, 1436, Thomas Wyse esquire presented to the rectory (*Lacy*, 209); on 31 December, 1448, Robert Burtone esquire and Elisabeth his wife (*ibid.*, 336); and on 18 March, 1456, John Tressalond gentleman and Joan his wife (*ibid.*, 405). Sir William Pole reports that in his time, 1630, there is not any of Doddescumb descendants living there.

SHILLINGFORD ST. GEORGE was Fulcher's in 1086. Fulcher's successor, according to Pole, 253, was Ralf de monte Geroldi. According to the same authority Osmund

or Edmund held Shillingford of Ralf de monte Geroldi in Henry I.'s reign, and was succeeded by Ralf, son of Ralf. In 1241 Richard, son of Ralf, was in possession, and held Shillingford for $\frac{2}{3}$ fee of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 717, p. 182a). Before 1303 Thomas le Fyz Raw, or son of Ralf, had succeeded to it (*Feud. Aids*, 346), but he was then, and as late as 1316, under age, and in the wardship of William le Speck (*ibid.*, 377) as middle lord (*A.-D. Inq.* 46 Ed. III. No. 34). In 1346 Ralf, son of Ralf, otherwise known as Ralf de Schyllingford (*Trans.* xxxv. 290), held Schilyngford for $\frac{2}{3}$ fee in succession to Thomas, son of Ralf (*Feud. Aids*, 389), and on 27 March, 1343, he presented to the rectory (*Grandisson*, 1339). At the next two vacancies the bishop presented by lapse (*ibid.*, 1417, 1440), but on 9 October, 1358, either the same or another Ralf de Shillyngforde presented (*ibid.*, 1450). The next presentation on 9 January, 1373, was again made by the bishop by lapse (*Brantyngham*, 25), at a time when presumably John, brother of the last Ralf, was in possession; but in 1384 master Baldwin de Shillyngford, the third brother, having succeeded to the manor resigned the rectory, and on 17 December, 1384, presented to it (*ibid.*, 90). Baldwin again presented to the rectory on 13 December, 1392 (*ibid.*, 124), and on 6 June, 1401 (*Stafford*, 207), and then conveyed the whole estate to his natural son, John Shillingford (Pole, 253). William Schyllingforde, John's son, was in possession of the manor in 1428 (*Feud. Aids*, 487) and presented to the rectory on 17 April, 1422 (Lacy, 49), after whom came John Shillyngforde who, on 8 December, 1453, presented to the rectory (*ibid.*, 381), and died in 1461 (*A.-D. Inq.* 1 Ed. IV. No. 1, App.). William Shellingford who followed, died in 1480 seised of Shyllingford manor (*A.-D. Inq.* 20 Ed. IV. No. 70), when the estate fell between his two daughters coheiresses and was disposed of by them.

Hugh Peverel who, in 1241, held Mamhead (*Testa*, 551, p. 180b), and gave his name at one time to the Leigh now called Doddiscombeleigh, also gave his name to the small estate which appears in *Domesday* as Manneheva, and was subsequently known as ASHFORD PEVEREL. In 1241 Esseford was held by William de Melehywis and Ralf Bonvalet for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 720, p. 182a). A year or two later on 12 June, 1244, William de Mowlish made over to Ralf, son of Peter, a moiety

of an oxgang of land in Aysford lying to the north (*Devon Fine*, No. 404). Before 1303 Nicolas de Carru, who held Mamhead, had acquired Ashford Peverel and held it for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 347). In 1346 Joan Carru held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Aysford Peverel of the honour of Plymton which the tenants of Aysford formerly held (*ibid.*, 389). It is suggested that this is the estate now known as Newhouse in Mamhead or else Ashfarm, Lyson in Kenton.

In the list of Hugh de Courtney's fees held of the castle of Plymton (*A.-D. Inq.* 1 Ric. II. No. 12) is a group of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fees, held aforetime by Robert Helion, consisting of Asherton or Ashton, 1 fee; Clyst St. Mary, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, held in 1241 by Robert Blund's heirs (*Testa*, 727, p. 182a); Hackworthy, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, held in 1241 by John de Hakeworth (*Testa*, 639, p. 181b); Cridie Helion, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, held at the same date by William de Helihun (*Testa*, 724, p. 182a); Fen next Poughill, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee; and Wydecumbe and Whiteleigh next Farway, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, held in 1241 by Robert de Helihun (*Testa*, 619, p. 181a). These constituted a small vavassourship under the honour of Plymton of which ASHTON was the capital manor.

ASHTON was Hervei de Helion's after the Conquest, but he died before 1086 and in that year it was held together with the other estates named by Ima or Emma his widow. According to Pole, 255, the widow was succeeded by Robert de Helion, and Robert by another Hervei, who gave land at Sutton Lucy in Widworthy with his daughter Mabel to Maurice de Lucy (*Devon Fine*, No. 128), which, on 21 June, 1220, Mabel called on Robert II., son of Harvei, to warrant to her (*ibid.*). Robert II. was succeeded by his son Robert III., who, on 9 May, 1244, granted $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughland in Sutton Lucy to the abbot of Quarrere (*Devon Fine*, No. 407), and on 12 June in the same year made over the advowson of Creedy Helion, *alias* Upton Helion, to Polslae priory (*Devon Fine*, No. 374). With Alice, daughter of Hervei de Helion, a collateral of Robert III., Ashton passed to Fulk Ferrers of Throwleigh (*Devon N. and Qu.* v. 150), and with Alice, daughter of Fulk Ferrers, to sir William le Pruz, who died in 1269 (*ibid.*). In 1303 his son, William le Pruz (*b.* 1245; *d.* 1315), held Ashton for 1 fee (*Feud. Aids*, 346), which he afterwards gave to his brother Richard by deed (*Harleian MS.* quoted by Polwhele, II. 84 n.). Richard's daughter

Thomasine carried it to John, son of John Chudleigh of Chudleigh, about 1320, in whose family it continued until 1745 (*Lysons*, II. 17).

II. *Estates held of the Crown or the Prince.*

KENTON we have seen was already in King Alfred's time a county-land, *i.e.* an estate assigned for the support of the queen or some other member of the royal family placed at the head of the county. As such it was administered by the sheriff in 1155, when it produced a revenue of £34 (*Pipe Roll*, 2 Hen. II.). It contributed 4 marks to the aid of 1177 (*Pipe R.*, 23 Hen. II.), and in 1187 the men of Kenton owed £7 18s. 8d. by way of gift (*ibid.*, 33 Hen. II.). In 1196 an annuity of £24 15s. was given to queen Eleanor from Kenton (*ibid.*, 7 Ric. I.). In 1204 the men of Kenton paid 40 marks for the right of farming their own township at a yearly rent of £60 (*ibid.*, 6 John). In the tallages of 1207 and 1214 Kenton contributed £10 each time (*ibid.*, 9 and 16 John). In 1218 Henry III. gave the reserved rent of £33 from Kenton to Isabel the queen-mother (*ibid.*, 2 Hen. III.), and after she had remarried the earl of March in 1222 he bestowed it on his brother Richard of Allemaigne, earl of Cornwall, together with the 22 tenements in Manaton parish belonging to it called Southteign (*Hund. Rolls*, No. 23, p. 74). The rights of Kenton manor extended out to sea as far as you can espy a humber barrel, and included the outliers of Gutteridge and Wick, the bed of the river Exe bounded on the east by an imaginary line drawn from Darling's rock at Lympstone to Chickston rock at Exmouth (*Survey of the Manor of Kenton* in 1695, quoted in Polwhele, II. 161), together with a tenement in St. Thomas', Exeter (Polwhele, II. 164), and a tract of land called Brimley now in East Teignmouth (*Trans.* xiii. 114), besides 22 tenements in Manaton parish. It was also entitled to wreck of the sea if cast up on the land of the manor (*Hund. Roll*, No. 23, p. 74). On the death of earl Richard and of his son Edmund in 1300 without heir, Kenton reverted to the King. In 1316 it was in the occupation of Edmund of Woodstock (*Feud. Aids*, 378), to whom it was given by his brother Edward II. on 13 November, 1319 (*Exch. Plea Roll*, No. 68, 16 Ed. III.). It was then stated to be worth £80, but let to farm to the tenants for £60. In 1331 Edmund, earl of

Kent, and Margaret his wife died seised of it (*A.-D. Inq.* 4 Ed. III. No. 38); in 1351 John, earl of Kent (*A.-D. Inq.* 26 Ed. III. No. 54); in 1399 Thomas de Holand, earl of Kent, and Alice his wife (*A.-D. Inq.* 20 Ric. II. No. 30); in 1411 Elisabeth, widow of John, sometime earl of Kent (*A.-D. Inq.* 12 Hen. IV. No. 35). It lost its connection with the crown when queen Elisabeth sold it to lord Clifton (Polwhele, II. 161), and after passing through several hands by sale was purchased in 1712 by sir William Courtenay of Powderham (*ibid.*).

"This manor," says Polwhele, p. 160, "had a pretty custom, that if the issue of any of the tenants held their tenements three descents, they claimed the inheritance of the tenement." Upon which Polwhele observes, "but this custom extended only to the socage tenements of the manor; and hath been of no force since the statute of Charles II. which reduced all such tenures to free and common socage."

The barton of OXTON paying a freehold rent of 40 shillings to Kenton manor, and BRICKHOUSE paying 3s. 4d. are within the manor of Kenton (Polwhele, II. 161). The 22 tenements in the parish of Manaton which belong to this manor probably represent the estate in this Hundred for which Aderet the forester was allowed exemption in 1084.

The rectory manor, which is a small one, includes part of Kenton town and a few other tenements. For the reasons already stated it appears to have been given to the church of Sherborne before the division of that see in 909, and to have passed from Sherborne to Salisbury as part of the possessions of that see. In 1270 the vicarage of Kenton was settled by bishop Bronescombe (*Reg.*, 193).

On 13 September, 1318, the dean and chapter of Salisbury presented to the vicarage (*Stapeldon*, 226). On 3 December, 1333, and again on 25 June, 1349, the *locum tenens* of the dean and chapter presented (*Grandisson*, 1297, 1393). On 17 October, 1392 (*Brantyngham*, 123) and ever since the dean and chapter of Salisbury have been the patrons.

CHEVERSTON, otherwise Cheston, and KENTON COURTNEY are two submanors originally created out of Kenton manor, the tenants of which, however, since the time when these submanors came into the possession of the

Courtneys, used to do suit at Powderham court (Polwhele, II. 164). Cheverston lies west of Kenton town, and pays a chief rent of 40 shillings a year to Kenton. It was held by William de Chevereston, who also held Ilton and Sewer in Marlborough in 1285 (*Trans.* xlv. 183, 192). His descendant, John de Cheverston, married Joan, daughter of Hugh III. Courtney, 2nd earl of Devon, and his wife Margaret Bohun, and having no issue himself nor yet his brother, conveyed Cheverston to his wife and her father, from whom it descended to Philip Courtney of Powderham (Pole, 258; Polwhele, II. 164 n.). Philip Courtney died seised of Cheverston in 1406 (*A.-D. Inq.* 7 Hen. IV. No. 51), and it has since continued in his descendants. Kenton Courtney, consisting of five houses in Kenton with the enclosures belonging to them, has been held by the Courtney family by a chief rent payable to Kenton since the fourteenth century.

The fee lists know of three manors called Matford, two of which are in Exminster Hundred and one in Wonford Hundred (*Trans.* xliv. 323). The two Matfords in Exminster, respectively known as Matford Butter and Matford Speke, are both represented in *Domesday*, Matford Butter being then held of the Count of Mortain and subsequently of the honour of Montacute (*Feud. Aids*, 389), Matford Speke being then William Capra's and subsequently held of the honour of Braneys (*A.-D. Inq.* 28 Ed. I. No. 48). On the other hand, Matford in Wonford Hundred (*Feud. Aids*, 345) does not appear in *Domesday*, and being held of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 478, p. 180a) must have been carved out of some estate held of that honour. It is therefore probably Matford in Alphington (*Trans.* xlv. 397). All three Matfords were in the fourteenth century held by or of the Dynhams, which renders it sometimes difficult to prevent confusing them (see below, p. 230).

MATFORD BUTTER, which I take to be Matford Barton in Exminster, with which is connected Matford Immer,⁴ takes its name from the family of Botour or Boter who were in possession in the thirteenth century. In 1086 Matford was one of a group of small estates, the others being Frizenham and Woodland in Little Torington,

⁴ The list of tithings in Exminster Hundred in 1384 (*Suppl. to Devon Not. and Qu.*, 1907, p. 19) says "tithing of Matford Botour and Immour."

Wedfield in West Putford, Stockleigh Luccombe in Cheriton Fitzpaine, Chitterleigh in Bickleigh, Densham in Woolfardisworthy, and one large one, Sutton Satchvil and Upcot (*Trans.* xxviii. 414), which Alured Pincerna held of the Count of Mortain. Two of these estates, Sutton Satchvil and Upcot, appear to have passed to John Mohun of Cadleigh, of whom they were held by Robert Satchvil in the thirteenth century (*Feud. Aids*, 426), but Matford hamlet was purchased for 30 marks on 23 February, 1270, by Oliver de Dynham from Robert de Beteliscoombe and Agnes his wife (*Devon Fine*, No. 707). Oliver de Dynham died seised of Matford hamlet in 1299 (*A.-D. Inq.* 27 Ed. I. No. 42, 149), and two years later Joce de Dynham (*A.-D. Inq.* 29 Ed. I. No. 56). In 1333 John de Dynham died seised of Matford (*A.-D. Inq.* 6 Ed. III. No. 59); in 1383 sir John de Dynham (*A.-D. Inq.* 6 Ric. II. No. 28); and in 1468 sir John de Dynham (*A.-D. Inq.* 7 Hen. VI. No. 56). Henry le Botour therefore who held Matford for $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortain fee in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 346) must have held it of John de Dynham. In 1346 John de Dynham was in possession in succession to Henry le Botour (*Feud. Aids*, 389). The Botour family, nevertheless, regained possession, seeing that on 4 February, 1441, bishop Lacy gave licence to Henry Boter and Joan his wife and John Mar and Elisabeth his wife to have divine service in their manor of Matford Boter (*Lacy*, 790).

III. *Estates held of the bishop.*

The bishop's Domesday manor of Taintona included the present parishes of Bishopsteignton, West Teignmouth, and Chudleigh. In Bishopsteignton are the domain of Radway, and the submanors of Venn, Nether Rixtail, and Luton. In Chudleigh is Place or the bishop's palace, about a quarter of a mile from the town, the precentor's seat at Ugbrook and the bartons of Waddon and Harcombe.

BISHOPSTEIGNTON and WEST TEIGNMOUTH both continued to be estates of the see until bishop Vesey, under pressure from the crown, made them over together with the palace at RADWAY to sir Andrew Dudley in the year 1549 (Lysons, II. 490). At Radway the site of the bishop's palace is known as Old Walls (Lysons, II. 150).

VENN or LA FENNE in Bishopsteignton was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in 1249 by Walter le Thailleur (*Devon Fine*, No. 519), and in 1303 by Richard le Taillour and Ralf de la Were (*Feud. Aids*, 347), but I do not find any other notice of it in the fee lists.

LUTON, anciently called Luneveton and Lunaton, was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the bishop and in 1303 was in the bishop's hands (*Feud. Aids*, 347), and the bishop also held it in 1346 (*ibid.*, 389).

NYTHERRYXSTINELE or Lower Rixtail was in 1303 held of the bishop for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by Roger de Nytherryxstinele (*Feud. Aids*, 347), to whom Nicolas de Kyrkam succeeded before 1346 (*ibid.*, 389), and William de Ryxtynell before 1428 (*ibid.*, 487).

CHUDLEIGH was one of the bishop's principal residences until bishop Vesey at the instance of the crown made it over in 1550 to sir Thomas Brydges (Lysons, II. 105).

About the same time the precentor's estate at Ugbrook was alienated to sir Peter Courtney of Borscombe, Wilts (Lysons, II. 105; Polwhele, II. 120), ancestor of the present lord Clifford.

A tract of land essarted by the bishop after 1205 constitutes the manor of WADDON held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the bishop, and appears to be the Wudeton which Gilbert de Wudeton sold to Walter de Raleigh on 9 December, 1262 (*Devon Fine*, 625). In 1303 it was in the bishop's possession (*Feud. Aids*, 347).

DAWLISH, which includes East Teignmouth or Holcombe and Southwood, is first heard of in 1044, when it was given by King Eadward to his worthy chaplain Leofric, afterwards bishop of Exeter (*Trans.* xiii. 106), "free from all fiscal tribute or impost, saving only field-faring, and bridge and stronghold upkeep." Leofric, with King William's consent, in 1069 bequeathed Dawlish, Holcombe, and Southwood to the church of St. Peter of Exeter (*Trans.* xiii. 124, 127), and these, together with Ide, Staverton, and Combe Pafford in St. Mary church, were before 1086 set apart for the support of the canons (*Vict. Hist.* 415). One effect of this setting apart was that on a vacancy of the see they did not fall into the hands of the crown. The canons appear at an early date to have alienated Holcombe to the sheriff of Devon, and

Southwood to the earl of Devon. Thus Holcombe came to be held of the honour of Okehamton and Southwood of the honour of Plymton. The manor of Dawlish and the fee farm rents the canons retained until 1803, when they were sold to redeem the land-tax. Three years later, in 1806, they were purchased by viscount Courtney, who was already in possession of the manor of Teignmouth Courtney (Polwhele, II. 146; Lysons, II. 488).

HOLCOMBE, Higher Holcombe or East Teignmouth, otherwise Teignmouth Courtney, called by Leland Southern Teignmouth or Teignmouth Regis (*Itin.* III. 31), was in Domesday included in Dawlish and cannot have been granted out at a fee farm rent to Courtney before the end of the twelfth century. In the thirteenth century it appears held of the honour of Okehamton, the Courtneys being then lords of that honour. In 1241 Osbert le Bat held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Teignemue or Teignmouth Courtney of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 554, p. 180b). One of the then landowners there, Isabella de Kylebire, on 6 June, 1249, sold 4 ferling of land in Holcombe and Teignmouth to Walter le Thailur, the then owner of Venn (*Devon Fine*, No. 519). In 1303 Serlo de la Gore had succeeded to the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Holcombe (*Feud. Aids*, 347), and has apparently left his name in Gorway Cross (*Trans.* xiii. 125), the boundary between it and another Holcombe. In 1346 David atte Gore and Richard de Enton were the tenants in possession (*Feud. Aids*, 389).

There was another HOLCOMBE in Exminster Hundred, Lower Holcombe, which adjoins Higher Holcombe and is separated from it by Goreway Cross. This appears in the fee lists as held with Upcot in Wonford Hundred of the honour of Okehamton (*Trans.* xlv. 330).⁵ This Holcombe must have been included in the Domesday Opecota in Wonford Hundred held in 1086 by Modbert, son of Lambert of Baldwin the sheriff (W. 484, p. 514; *Vict. Hist.* 461b), seeing that Kelly, the successor of Modbert, was middle lord in the thirteenth century. In 1241 Upcot and Holcombe were held by Thomas and Reginald de Uppecote and Geoffrey de la Hak for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 552, p. 180b) with a middle lord

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, 346. The heir of Joel de Uppecote holds in Uppecote [in Wonford Hundred] along with Holecomb in Exministre Hundred $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.

between ; in 1285 by Joel de Uppecote and Richard Tirel with Nicolas de Filelegh and John de Kelly as middle lords of Hugh de Cortenay (*Feud. Aids*, 314) ; in 1303 by Richard de Exton (*ibid.*, 347) ; and in 1346 by Walter French, John Colehaie, and Nicolas Cockescomb in succession to Joel de Oppacote, Walter Franceys, and Nicolas Cockescomb (*ibid.*, 387).

SOUTHWOOD was also a part of Dawlish in 1086, but after being granted by the canons to the earl of Devon, appears in the fee lists among estates held of the honour of Plymton. In 1241 Thomas Mauduth held it of the honour of Plymton for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*Testa*, 719, p. 182a) ; in 1303 John Franceys (*Feud. Aids*, 347) ; and in 1346 another John Fraunceys (*ibid.*, 389). In 1428 it was the estate of William Wenard in succession to John Fraunces (*ibid.*, 487).

IDE is stated to have been one of the estates given by King Aedelstan to the church of St. Mary and St. Peter at Exeter (*Trans.* xiii. 119), and it has been suggested that Morkshut, now called Marshal, may be the old name of the place before the church of St. Ide was built. It was one of the four estates which after the transfer of the see from Crediton to Exeter in 1050 was set apart for the support of the Exeter canons, and it continued with the canons until their estates were taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

IV. *Estates held of the honour of Okehamton.*

Besides the two Holcombes which were held of the honour of Okehamton and one of them by that honour of the canons, the following manors held in 1086 of Baldwin the sheriff, were in later times held of his successors the barons of Okehamton—Kenn, George Teign, and Mamhead, also Beetor in North Bovey, the three Shapleys in Chagford, better known as Higher and Lower Shapley, Venn and Jesson ; but Beetor, the three Shapleys and Venn and Jesson on the borders of Dartmoor appear to have belonged in 1084 to the old moorland Hundred of Moreton.

KENN, which takes its name from the river Kenne and includes the outlier of Perridge, N.W. of Dunchideock, was Baldwin the sheriff's in 1086, and descended with the rest

of Baldwin's estates to John de Courtney (*Trans.* xxxviii. 355), who died seised of it in 1274 (*A.-D. Inq.* 2 Ed. I. No. 3). In 1341 Hugh II. Courtenay died seised of Kenn and three mills on the Exe (*A.-D. Inq.* 14 Ed. III. No. 27), and in 1377 Hugh III. Courtenay (*A.-D. Inq.* 50 Ed. III. No. 6). It continued with the Courtenays, following the vicissitudes of that family until the attainder of Henry, marquis of Exeter, in 1539 (Lysons, II. 296), when it reverted to the crown; and the crown was still in possession of it a century later in Risdon's time (Polwhele, II. 181).

TEIGN GEORGE, otherwise Teign Geory, *alias* Jory, or George Teign, was held by Roger de Molis of Baldwin the sheriff in 1086, and by Girard de Spineto for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the honour of Okehamton in 1241 (*Testa*, 548, p. 180b). It appears among fees held of Hugh Courtenay in 1292 as Tenge manor (*A.-D. Inq.* 20 Ed. I. No. 58); as Tindon held by Hugh II. Courtenay in 1330 (*A.-D. Inq.* 4 Ed. III. No. 107); and as Tenge George among fees held of Hugh IV. Courtenay in 1422 (*A.-D. Inq.* 1 Hen. VI. No. 63). John le Noreys was tenant in possession in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 346); Margaret Noreys in 1346 (*ibid.*, 389); and in 1428 John Shapewik (*ibid.*, 486).

MAMHEAD was held in 1086 by Ralf de Pomeray of Baldwin the sheriff, and represented the 1 fee which Henry de Pomeray held of Robert the King's son in 1166, i.e. of the honour of Okehamton (*Black Book*, 120). Before 1241 it had come into the possession of Hugh Peverel of Ermington (probably by purchase), who then held it for 1 fee of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 551, p. 180b). Hugh Peverel's son, sir John Peverel, gave it with his sister Amice to Nicolas Carew (Pole-Carew MS. No. 2; Polwhele, II. 155); and Nicolas, son of Martin, who appears to have married the widow of Nicolas Carew,⁶ presented to the rectory on 27 January, 1263, "in right of his wife's dower" (*Bronescombe*, 152). In 1303 another Nicolas Carew was in possession of the manor (*Feud. Aids*, 347), and presented to the rectory on 13 September, 1309 (*Stapeldon*, 233). On his death in 1311 sir John Carew succeeded to it, whose widow, dame Joan, presented to

⁶ Mr. Watkin suggests that Nicolas Martin must have married either the daur. or sister of Hugh Peverel; but if so Mamhead would have gone to the Martin family. Vivian's account of the early Martin family is altogether wrong. See *Trans.* xlv. 171 and *Vict. Hist.* 565.

the rectory on 20 January, 1349 (*Grandisson*, 1371), and again on 18 March in the same year (*ibid.*, 1405). In 1368 sir John de Gournay was in possession of the advowson in right of the lands which he had with Elisabeth his wife (*ibid.*, 1505). In 1410 Thomas, baron Carew, held Mamhead manor, and presented to the rectory (*Stafford*, 186). Sir Thomas Carreu held Mamhead, and presented to the rectory on 18 November, 1426 (*Lacy*, 88); in June, 1429 (*ibid.*, 118); and again in July 1434 (*ibid.*, 172).

HIGHER and LOWER SHAPLEIGH in Chagford were both held in 1086 by Robert [perhaps Robert son of Hervei de Helion] of Baldwin the sheriff, and appear to be represented in 1166 by the 1 fee which Goelmus de Helyun held of Robert, the King's son, of the honour of Okehamton (*Black Book*, 120). In 1247 Robert de Hylum or Helion held Shaplegh for 1 fee of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 549, p. 180b). With Margaret, daughter of Robert de Helion, Shapleigh passed to sir Richard Prouz, whose sons William and Hugh le Prouz held Shapleigh for 1 fee in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 346). In 1346 Hugh Prouz was in possession in succession to Hugh and William Prouz (*ibid.*, 388). In 1428 dame Joan Courtney held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Shapleghe in dower in succession to Hugh Prous (*ibid.*, 482), and Thomas Stowford held $\frac{2}{3}$ fee in Shaplegh in succession to the same (*ibid.*, 486).

Yet another Shapleigh was held by Godwin in 1086 of Baldwin the sheriff. This appears to be the estate now known as VENN AND JESSON, otherwise Jordaneston in Chagford, which Herbert de Cumbe held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in 1241 of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 550, p. 180b). Before 1303 Robert de Valepitte had succeeded Herbert de Cumbe, and held La Fenne and Jordaneston for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 346), and in 1346 William Prous and Thomasia Kirkham held the same $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in La Fenne and Jordaneston of the honour of Okehamton, which had been previously held by the free tenants of the same (*ibid.*, 388).

Respecting Beetor in North Bovey I have been unable to obtain any information. In 1086 it was held by Annger of Baldwin the sheriff. All other of Annger's estates held of Baldwin the sheriff appear in later times as held by the family of de Esse or Ash of the honour of Okehamton. Probably Beetor was also by de Esse.

V. *Estates held of the honour of Berry.*

The estates held of the honour of Berry include four manors held by, or of Ralf de Pomeray in 1086, viz. Ashcombe, Holcombe, Peamore, and Mowlish. Ashcombe and Holcombe Ralf de Pomeray held himself, Roger [son of Payne] held Peamore under him, and Richard held Mowlish also under him.

ASHCOMBE, otherwise called Aylicheston (*Feud. Aids*, 487) and Alleston (*ibid.*, 346), was held in 1292 by Nicolas de Kirkham as a freehold of the manor of Berry by the render of a pair of white gloves at Easter (*Testa*, 966, p. 185a in *Trans.* xxviii. 368). In 1303 Baldwin de Countevill was tenant in possession (*Feud. Aids*, 346). Before 1346 Baldwin had been succeeded by Thomasia Kirkham, who held Alycheston for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*ibid.*, 389). In 1428 Thomas Kirkham had succeeded Thomasia Kirkham (*ibid.*, 487), and in 1468 Robert Kirkham died seised of Ashcombe (*A.-D. Inq.* 7 Ed. IV. No. 49).

Goslin, son of Ralf de Pomeray of Domesday, had about 1125, with the consent of Emma his wife and his five sons, Henry, Roger, Philip, Goslin, and Ralf, given to St. Mary du Val the tithe of his capital manor of Berry, the manor of Canonteign, and all his chapel rights in England (*Cal. Docts. in France*, 536, in *Trans.* xxxix. 375). These chapel rights included St. George's Clyst and Ashcombe. In 1167 Henry de Pomeray the younger confirmed all the gifts of Goslin de Pomeray [his grandfather] and of Henry his son [his father] to St. Mary du Val "in advowsons and other possessions both in England and Normandy" (*ibid.*, 537). Owing to the difficulty of oversea communications St. Mary du Val found it more convenient to grant the tithes of these chapelries to their chaplains serving there in consideration of a reserved rent or pension, and thus the chaplain of Ashcombe became a rector charged with the payment of 6 shillings to St. Mary by way of pension (*Dugdale, Mon.* 248b).

Some time before 1259—the year in which there is first evidence of Merton priory presenting to St. George's Clyst—the house of St. Mary du Val had made over their lands and church rights in England to the prior and convent of Merton in exchange for lands and churches belonging to Merton priory in the diocese of Bayeux

(*Oliver, Mon.* 65). The exchange was confirmed by Henry de Pomeray, heir of the donor on 16 February, 1268 (*Corn. Fine*, No. 256), and approved by bishop Walter Branscombe on 29 May, 1278 (*Bronescombe*, fol. 86), and by his successor Peter Quivil on 26 April, 1282 (*Oliver, Mon.* 65). Thus the patronage of Berry Pomeroy, St. George's Clyst, and Ashcombe, together with the manor of Canon Teign, came into the possession of the prior and convent of Merton, and the priory became entitled to the chief rents or pensions reserved on the grants of these rectories. The prior and convent of Merton presented to St. George's Clyst on 29 August, 1259 (*Bronescombe*, 125), and to Ashcombe on 7 June, 1280 (*ibid.*, 108), and from that time exercised the patronage continuously until the dissolution.

The chief feature about Pomeray's HOLCOMBE or Holcomma was that there were there four salt-workers. It must therefore have lain on a stream close by the sea. The late Mr. Davidson accordingly identified it with Holcombe or East Teignmouth (*Trans.* xiii. 130). With all respect to so great an authority this identification seems to me impossible for two reasons. First, Pomeray's Holcomma would be held of the honour of Berry, whereas the Teignmouth Holcombe was held of the honour of Okehamton (*Testa*, 554, p. 180b). Secondly, the lords paramount of the Teignmouth Holcombe were the canons of Exeter, showing that Teignmouth Courtney must have originally formed part of their Dawlish estate.

It is therefore suggested that Pomeray's Holcomma is most probably the estate in Combe-in-Teignhead known as Combe Cellars or Combe Salterns, Combe being an abbreviation of Holcombe and Cellars of salinaria or salterns. The same word written Celer is met with as a place name in Branscombe in 1270 (*Devon Fine*, No. 712). There are also Clay Cellars in Kingsteignton. I am indebted to Mr. A. J. P. Skinner, of Colyton, for first drawing attention to this meaning of the word Cellars, and it is confirmed by Mr. R. Pearse Chope (*Trans.* xliii. 276, n. 4). Mr. Davidson had previously explained a saltern as a salt-aern or salt-shed (*Trans.* xiii. 113 n.).

PEAMORE, also called Peamore Bollay, was held in Domesday by Roger, son of Pagan, of Ralf de Pomeray. There is no mention of it among fees held of Henry de

Pomeray in 1241, and it may be presumed that it had been acquired by purchase by William Briwere the elder, and had passed on the division of the Briwere estate in 1235 through his daughter Margaret de Affertis to Patrick de Chaworth, because it is subsequently described as held of the honour of Lancaster, Chaworth's honour (*Feud. Aids*, 389). Chaworth seems to have parted with it to Deneys, as Robert le Deneys was in possession in 1289 (*Devon Fine*, No. 846), Robert's successor was Nicolas de Kirkham, who in 1315 held it as middle lord of Patrick de Chaworth (*A.-D. Inq.* 8 Ed. II. No. 56 (Rolls Ser.) 293). Before 1303, when Joan de Bolhay held Peamore for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 346), Nicolas Kirkham had sold the manor to Bolhay, retaining the lordship of the fee and some 205 acres which descended in Kirkham's family. In 1431 Robert Kirkham came into possession (*A.-D. Inq.* 20 Hen. VI. No. 51), and in 1443 died seised of 3 messuages, 200 acres of arable and 5 acres of meadow at Peamore, held of the duchy of Lancaster (*A.-D. Inq.* 22 Hen. VI. No. 12). To him succeeded another Robert Kirkham, who died seised of the same lands in 1454 (*A.-D. Inq.* 33 Hen. VI. No. 14), and then another Robert Kirkham, who died in 1468 seised of the fee of the manor (*A.-D. Inq.* 7 Ed. IV. No. 49). As already stated, the actual possessor of the manor in 1303 was Joan de Bolhay. Philippa Bolhay was next in possession (*Feud. Aids*, 389). She was succeeded by John Cobham, who married Amice, daughter and heiress of James Bolhay, and in 1346 held Peamore for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of Nicolas Kirkham, Kirkham holding it of the honour of Lancaster (*Feud. Aids*, 389). After continuing for several generations in the Cobham family, on the death of Elisabeth, heiress of Cobham, without issue, the right to it was contested between sir William Bonvill and the heirs general of Cobeham, which were lord Hungerford, Hille of Spaxton, and Bamfield of Poltimore. Sir William Bonvill was the successful claimant, through whom it descended to Henry Gray, duke of Suffolk, and on his attainder reverted to the crown (*Polwhele*, II. 107).

MOWLISH, in Kenton, was in 1086 the estate of Richard, who held it of Ralf de Pomeray. Richard's successor there in 1166 was Nicolas de Mulhiwis, who held Mowlish for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of Henry de la Pomeray (*Black Book*, 129). In

1219 William de Mowlish was in possession, and on 24 June in that year exchanged a ferling in Mowlish for a ferling in Clampit with Robert de Mowlish the owner of Clampit (*Devon Fine*, No. 110). In 1241 William de Molehywisse held Mowlish for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Henry de Pomeray (*Testa*, 771, p. 182b), and on 12 June, 1244, ceded to Ralf, son of Peter, a moiety of an oxgang of land at Ashford Peverel on the north side (*Devon Fine*, No. 404). Before 1303 this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee had passed to John de la Bourne (*Feud. Aids*, 347; Pole, 258).

VI. *Estate held of the honour of Marshwood.*

Quite distinct from Pomeray's manor of Mowlish is the small quillet of SOUTH MOWLISH or Milehyuis, which the English thane Saulf held of the King along with Manneheva or Ashford Peverel in 1086. In 1241 this quillet was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by Robert de Molehiwis of the honour of Marshwood (*Testa*, 842, p. 183a). In 1303 Henry de Moulsh was in possession (*Feud. Aids*, 389), who on 6 October, 1310, granted 1 messuage and 2 ferlings at Cofford to Maurice de Coketon or Cofton and Joan his wife, with reversion on failure of heirs by Joan to his own son Maurice (*Devon Fine*, No. 976). In 1346 John Garland was in possession of this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 389), and in 1428 Roger Mowlysh was the holder (*ibid.*, 487).

VII. *Estates held of the honour of Braneys.*

The estates held of the honour of Braneys are the four which William Capra or his tenants held in 1086. They include North Shillingford, Towsington, and Matford Speke in Exminster, and Nether Haccombe, otherwise Netherton, in Combe-in-Teignhead. Shillingford and Towsington were held in 1086 by William Capra himself, and in 1166 by Roger de Omnibus Sanctis, *alias* Touz Seynts (*Black Book*, 122).

In the foundation deed of Tor abbey, which dates from 1199, William Briewere, the founder, asserts that he has purchased from William de Tracy [successor of William Capra] for 4 score marks the lordship of NORTH SHILLINGFORD, in Exminster, and has given the same to Tor abbey (Oliver, *Mon.* 173). This William de Tracy was the son of sir Gervase de Courtney (*Tor. Cart.* in Oliver, *Mon.* 187a)

and his wife Eva, daughter and heiress of William de Tracy, who held the honour of Braneys in 1166 and died in 1176 (*Devon Not. and Qu.* ii. 188). The estate given to Tor abbey was in consequence known as Shillingford abbot, and in one place is written Sibbrigeford (*Devon Fine*, No. 201). It included Pengilly and Great and Little Bowhays (Polwhele, 107, 108), and being held free from military service does not appear subsequently in the fee lists.

TOWSINGTON, simply called Esseministre in Domesday, takes its distinctive name from Roger de Touz Seyntz, who held it in 1166, along with Middleton in Parracombe in Shirwell Hundred, for 2 fees of William de Tracy, the holder of the honour of Braneys (*Black Book*, 122). As Middleton was held in 1241 by the heir of Adam de Barneville for 1 fee of the honour of Barnstaple (*Testa*, 21, p. 175a), it must have been held by William de Tracy of the honour of Barnstaple; for in the same year Lucas de Tuz Seinz and Lucas de Bar[n]evill held Tuz Seinzeston or Towsington for 1 fee of the honour of Braneys (*Testa*, 817, p. 183a). Five years later, on 12 November, 1246, Isabella, widow of Lucas de Barneville, surrendered her dower from lands in Tuzseinteston and Middleton to John de Weston and Joan his wife (*Devon Fine*, No. 459), who in 1303 were in possession (*Feud. Aids*, 346). John de Weston died seised of Towsington in 1324 (*A.-D. Inq.* 17 Ed. II. No. 63). In 1346 William de Weston held 1 fee in Touzceyneston in succession to John de Weston, "and it is parcel of those 2 fees in respect of which John de Weston was charged for his relief" (*ibid.*, 389). "The tenants it is said paid for $\frac{1}{3}$ fee (*ibid.*, 437), and William de Weston paid on 1 fee for Touzceyneston and on $\frac{2}{3}$ fee for Middleton in the Hundred of Shirwell⁷ parcel of the said manor" (*ibid.*, 440). In 1428 the countess of Devon held the 2 fees of Towsington and Middleton in dower (*ibid.*, 482).

MATFORD SPEKE, one-half the size of Matford Butter, and probably now Higher Matford, was held in 1086 by one Ralf, son of Pagan, who also held Ash Rogus in Braunton, Awliscombe Tremenet in Awliscombe, Cobbaton

⁷ *Feud. Aids*, 416, A.D. 1346: William de Weston for $\frac{2}{3}$ fee in Middleton, parcel of Touseiniston held of the honour of Braneys in chief, which, John de Weston aforetime held, and it is parcel of those 2 fees for which John de Weston was charged for his relief.

in Whimple, and Puddington of the honour of Braneys, besides a small estate annexed to Buckerel (W. 878, p. 718; *Vict. Hist.* 506). In 1241 Nicolas le Engimur was tenant in possession of Matford Speke, which he held for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the honour of Braneys through a middle lord (*Testa*, 818, p. 183a). In 1270 Robert Knoel and Petronilla his wife were in possession, who on 27 January in that year conveyed 1 ploughland at Matford to Oliver de Dinham (*Devon Fine*, No. 685). In 1303 the heir of Joce Deneham had succeeded to it (*Feud. Aids*, 346). Matford descended in the Dinham family, and was held in 1346 by John Dynham and Henry Ordolf (*ibid.*, 389). In 1428 John Dynham, chivaler, William Boter, and Robert Beste held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Matford Speke in succession to John Dynham and Henry Ordolf (*ibid.*, 482).

The fourth and last estate which belonged to the honour of Braneys in this Hundred was Hacombe, NETHER HACCOMBE or NITHERTON in Combe-in-Teignhead. In 1086 this manor was held by Robert [le Baron], who also held Buckland Baron in Haytor Hundred (*Trans.* xl. 124). Nitherton and Buckland Baron constitute the $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees which Richard le Barun held of William de Tracy in 1166 (*Black Book*, 122). In 1241 Netherton was held for 1 fee by John le Barun and Walter per Tut (*Testa*, 816, p. 183a). Before 1303 Netherton had been divided and was held in moieties (*Devon Not. and Qu.* i. 107), Eustace le Baroun holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Nytherecote, and Isabella de Brente holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Nitherton (*Feud. Aids*, 346). Before 1346 William Baron had succeeded to Eustace le Baron's $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Nitheriton or Nytherecote, and Peter Clyfford to Isabella de Brenta's $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Netherton (*ibid.*, 388). In 1428 William Baron's $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was held by Nicolas Carrowe and Joan his wife, Matilda, widow of John Fokeray, William Fokeray, William Werthe, and William Medborne, whilst Peter Clyfford's $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was held by the same persons with the addition of Richard Clifford (*ibid.*, 482).

VIII. *Estates held of the honour of Hereford.*

Only two estates in this county were held of the honour of Hereford, viz. POWDERHAM in the Hundred of Exminster and Whitstone in the Hundred of Wonford. William de Ow or de Eu was the Domesday lord of both, but on the forfeiture of William's son in 1096 the lordship was given

to the earl of Hereford (Round, *Peerage*, 187; Polwhele, II. 170). The tenant of both, under William de Ow, in 1086 was Rannulf [de Powderham]. Peter de Poudreham was in possession about 1212, and was succeeded by his son Thomas de Powderham (*Devon Fine*, No. 80), who was in possession in 1219. Roger de Powderham followed in 1249 (*ibid.*, No. 475), but probably owing to the minority of Andrew de Powderham sir Hugh de Bohun, son of the earl of Hereford, presented to the rectory in 1258 (*Bronescombe*, 164). Andrew de Poderham had succeeded to the manor and advowson before 1263 (*Trans.* xliv. 334), and in 1271 presented to the rectory (*Bronescombe*, 164).

In 1285 John de Powderham succeeded him (*Trans.* xliv. 334). He held Powderham in 1303 by paying to the earl of Hereford 2 marks a year (*Feud. Aids*, 347). His son John, the last of the Powderhams, was under age in 1321, when Humfrey de Bohun as his guardian presented to the rectory (*Stapeldon*, 244). He died soon afterwards, and Humfrey de Bohun then gave Powderham manor with his daughter Margaret to Hugh III., 2nd earl of Devon, who in turn gave it to his son sir Philip Courtney (Polwhele, II. 170). A presentation was made to the rectory on 17 February, 1348, by Henry de Nortone "in right of the dower of Agnes his wife in the manor of Powderham" (*Grandisson*, 1375). This cannot have been Agnes St. John, the wife of the first earl, as suggested by prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, because Agnes St. John had been then dead eight years, having predeceased her husband.⁸ Neither the first earl of Devon nor his wife had any interest in Powderham. I do not find Agnes' name among the numerous daughters of the second earl and Margaret. Yet it seems most likely that she was a daughter, as Margaret herself presented at the next vacancy in 1391 only a fortnight before her death (*Brantyngham*, 115).

IX. Estate of the abbot of Bucfast.

TRUSHAM is the only estate in this Hundred which the abbot of Bucfast held. It was his before the Conquest, and it continued to be his until the dissolution of the abbey on 25 February, 1538. Although the revenue from

⁸ Hugh II. Courtney was created earl of Devon on 22 February, 1335, and died 23 December, 1340. His wife Agnes, daur. of John lord St. John, predeceased him on 11 June, 1340, and was never a widow or married a second time (Vivian, *Visit.* 244).

assessed rents at Trusham amounted to £10 14s. 10½d., yet only 7s. 2d. was derived from free tenants (Oliver, *Mon.* 375). We shall therefore perhaps be right in concluding that this amount was paid from the estate of Staplehill, where a family, taking its name from the place, maintained itself from the time of Henry III. to that of Elisabeth (Polwhele, II. 117). At Trusham, as on most of the Bucfast Abbey estates, the local chaplain held the rectory by grant from the abbey. For such a grant the rector of Bucklastleigh paid 16s. 8d. a year, the rector of Down St. Mary £2 13s. 4d., the rector of Petrockstow £1 6s. 8d., and the rector of Trusham 1 lb. of wax (Oliver, *Mon.* 377). The reserved annuity is sometimes called a *portion* (*ibid.*, 375), at other times a *pension* (*ibid.*, 377). The meaning of these terms has been already explained (*Trans.* xxxix. 390).

X. Summary.

Parish.	Acreage in 1883 (Trans. xxi. 146).	Domesday manors.		Hides.	Vir.	Fert.	Acreage.
ASHCOMBE . . .	1932	W. 649, p. 918; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a	Aissecoma	2	0	0	879
ASHTON . . .	1709	W. 1133, p. 1096; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 534	Esestone	1	3	0	612
Teign George . . .	—	W. 412, p. 438; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 453b	Teigna	0	3	0	535½
BISHOPSTEIGNTON . . .	4748	W. 106, p. 100; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 415a	Taintona	18	0	0	4770
Luton . . .	—	included in Taintona					
Nether Rixtail . . .	—	"					
Radway . . .	—	"					
Venn . . .	—	"					
CHUDLEIGH . . .	6037	"					
Harcombe . . .	—	"					
Ugbrook . . .	—	"					
Waddon . . .	—	"					
COMBE-IN-TEIGNHEAD . . .	1200*						
Combe Cellars . . .	—	W. 650, p. 920; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a	Holcomma	0	1	0	80
Netherton and Nithercot } . . .	—	W. 844, p. 684; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502	Hacoma	0	2	0	342
DAWLISH . . .	5512	W. 107, p. 102; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 415a	Douelis	7	0	0	2454
Higher Holcombe, East Teignmouth, included in Douelis			—	—	—	—	—
Southwood			—	—	—	—	—
Lower Holcombe held with Opecota in Tedburn		<i>Vict. Hist.</i> 461b	—	—	—	—	—

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH . . .	2391	W. 1022, p. 1100; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 522 <i>b</i>	Leuge	0	1	3*	710
Lowly . . .	—	W. 1023, p. 1102; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 523 <i>a</i>	Leualiga	0	0	3*	350
DUNCHIDIOCK . . .	950	W. 984, p. 898; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 518	Donsedoc	1	0	0	422
EAST TEIGNMOUTH, otherwise Holcombe, included in Donelis							
Brimley . . .	—	included in Chentona	—	—	—	—	—
EXMINSTER . . .	5817	W. 2, p. 6; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 403 <i>a</i>	Aexministra	1	0	0	2878
Bowhays . . .	—	included in Selengeforda	—	—	—	—	—
Brenton . . .	—	" Aexministra	—	—	—	—	—
Kenbury . . .	—	" "	—	—	—	—	—
alias }							
Selengeforda admodum	—	W. 841, p. 680; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502 <i>a</i>	Selengeforda	1	3	0	650
Matford Butter, alias }							
Matford Barton	—	W. 286, p. 350; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 438 <i>a</i>	Madfort	0	0	2*	164
Matford Speke, alias }							
Higher Matford	—	W. 843, p. 682; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502	Matforda	0	0	2	87
Pengilly . . .	—	included in Selengeforda	—	—	—	—	—
Peamore . . .	—	W. 651, p. 920; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480 <i>a</i>	Peumera	0	1	0	243
Towsington . . .	—	W. 842, p. 682; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 502 <i>a</i>	Esseministra	1	0	0	412
Ida! . . .	1436	W. 108, p. 104; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 415	Ida	2	0	0	483

* The total area of Combe-in-Teignhead is 2407 acres, of which Buckland Baron and part of Hacoma, say, t, are in Heytor Hundred, and Combe itself and Middle Rocombe, say, 1*e*, are in Wonford Hundred (*Trana*, xlv. 310), leaving for Exminster Hundred about half.

236 PRINCIPAL MANORS IN EXMINSTER HUNDRED.

Parish.	Acreage in 1883 (Trans. xxii. 140).	Domesday manors.	Hides, Vir. Ferl.	Acreage.
KENN . . . . .	. . . . . 5412	W. 411, p. 438; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 453b	6 0 0	2140
Haldon . . . . .	. . . . . —	included in Aexeministra	—	—
KENTON . . . . .	. . . . . 6811	W. 49, p. 36; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 408a	3 0 1	2000
Mowlsh . . . . .	. . . . . —	W. 652, p. 922; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 480a	0 1 0	80
South Mowlsh . . . . .	. . . . . —	W. 1120, p. 1190; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 533a	0 1 0	80
MAMHEAD . . . . .	. . . . . 1165	W. 416, p. 442; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 454a	0 3 0	458
Ashford Peverel . . . . .	. . . . . —	W. 1119, p. 1190; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 533a	0 1 0	80
perhaps Newhouse				
TRUSHAM . . . . .	. . . . . 749	W. 244, p. 254; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 432b	1 0 0	349
POWDERHAM . . . . .	. . . . . 1947	W. 983, p. 766; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 518	0 2 0	1154
SHILLINGFORD ST. GEORGE	397	W. 1024, p. 1124; <i>Vict. Hist.</i> 523a	1 0 0	243
WEST TEIGNMOUTH . . . . .	. . . . . —	included in [Bishops] Taintona	—	—
	<u>46,777</u>		51 0 3	22,655½
		Deducting for Exminster the inland Hundred	1 0 0	
		Leaves for the outland Hundred	50 0 3	

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EXETER CITY SEAL.

BACK OF MATRIX.

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PRUDEN, PRUDOM, ETC., OF EXETER.—*To face p.*

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"MCCCXLVIII" ; but it differs from the Cartulary, in that above the name "*Willielmus filius Radulphi*," as Founder of the Hospital of St. Alexius, the word "*Produm*" has been added ; being interlined in the same hand, and with the same pale black ink (contrasting with the dark brown ink of the text) as the heading "*Vera Copia*" . . . etc. (which, by the way, is written upside-down on the foot margin of the paper).

The "*Vera Copia*" has been printed in full by Preb. Hingeston-Randolph (*Bronescombe*, H.-R., p. 288), who remarks of the heading—if not of the whole sheet—that it is in the handwriting of Bishop Grandisson (1327-69), who, he says, recovered the lost *Register* of Bp. Bronescombe in London. (I must own that comparison with the unquestionable specimen of Grandisson's hand at the beginning of the *Legenda Sanctorum* in the Cathedral Library, leaves me unconvinced.) If it was written by any one as early as Bp. Grandisson, it must be copied—not from the Cartulary¹—but from some common source ; in any case, the word "*Produm*" is an interpolation.

This is the *only* instance I have met with in any document of the name Prodom, Prudum, etc., in connection with the Hospital behind St. Nicholas'.

The interpolator may have been in possession of evidence, lost to us, that justified the insertion ; on the other hand, he may have mistakenly confounded the benefactor of St. Alexius' with a William Prudom who, as I shall show, was a benefactor of St. John's Hospital early in the thirteenth century.

The term "*Probus Homo*," with its Norman-French variants *Probe-*, *Prode-*, *Preud-homme* and *Preux* (whence *Prouze*), seems to have been originally a style recognising valour, worth, or position of Civic authority, particularly as applied to members of "an elected body of Citizens forming a Common Council,"² and William Fitz Ralph

¹ The *Vera Copia* has the same discrepancies in two instances between the A.D. and the Regnal year as the Cartulary ; but a few words are differently spelt ; e.g. the *Copia* has "Illisbery" for "Irlisberi," "Emilt" for "Emild." Oliver makes a few *lapsus calami*, e.g. "*quatuor*" for "iiij," "mccxliii" for "mccxliiij," "Hank" for "*Hanc*" ; and he inaccurately cites from the *Vera Copia* "William Prodom son of Ralph Prodom" ; the word "Prodom" is not repeated.

² See Kelham, Martin, and Round's *Cal. of Documents in France* (p. 84), wherein the Prudhommes of Pont Audemar (c. 1160) = "persons in civic office or authority."

might possibly have acquired such an additional appellation by virtue of his own merits or office ; but I am inclined to think that by the thirteenth century, at least, Prudom had become in Exeter an established hereditary surname.

The earliest deed in which I have found it is one (D. & C. 319) dated by Stuart Moore " ? 1150," but I should say, rather, 1170,¹ whereby Probushomo, son of Segar (*fili' Segari*), with the consent of his spouse and heirs, granted to the two (?) Saddlers (*duo; Sellariis*), Richard and William, a certain land in St. Martin's Street for 2^s 8^d per annum, the grantees giving him a gold ring in acknowledgment.²

A deed (Cal. D. & C. 41) entered in the Calendar as of " 1240 " refers to a rent which used to be paid to the grantor, Walter de Cardif, by Isabel who was wife of Walter Probus, from houses in High Street between the houses of the Hospital of St. John opposite St. Lawrence's Church.

A " Walter Probus, Prepositus," witnesses a Grant that I have seen in the Archives of the Vicars' Choral, to which " William Hastement then Mayor " was another witness (indicating the date to be 1248-9). Izacke gives " Walter Good " as Bailiff in 1248.

A Martin Prodhomme was a Canon of Exeter *tempore* Bp. Brewer (1227-43), and presumably died in 1245, as he was succeeded in his Canonry on 21 January of that year by one Peter Chacepore.³

A Chapter Rental (D. & C. 3721), apparently of the thirteenth century, has (between items of Staverton and " Aspertona," the entry, " From the Lea of M. (? Master or Martin) Prudome, 3^s 4^d (*De Lega M. pdome, iij^s iiij^d*)."

A Deed (Corp. 594) [" c. 1200," Stuart Moore ; but I say 1219] is witnessed, *inter alia*, by Martin Prudom and William Prodom.⁴

¹ The date I infer from collation with D. & C. 318 and 3672.

² This is witnessed by H'bto filio Rog'i, Teobaldo m'catore, Ailwardo leureke, Will'o nepote, Joh'e filio Odonis, Godefr' Sellar', Aluredus Quinel, Walt' fil' Hen . . . Rog' Burwine, Joel fil' . . . Walt'de Mausart, Ric' Caupone, Ric' mauset, Will'o fil' Thome.

SEAL :—A bird (? eagle or ? raven) close, regardant. SIGILLUM. PROD. . . . AR. It is endorsed " Warant' Mariote, de Dom' in Exon' in Vico S^ci Martini."

³ Grandisson's *Register*, H.-R., p. 1089. Quivil's *Register*, H.-R., p. 491.

⁴ Hiis testib; D^{no} S. Archid' Exon', D^{no} S. Archid' Cornub', D^{no} J. Archid' Totton', D^{no} H. de Wilton', Archid' Tanton', Mag^{ro} Ysaac, Mag^{ro} H. de Warewik, Rogero Cole, Mag^{ro} Will'o de Lingefr', Mag^{ro} Ric'

Martin Prudom's residence seems to have adjoined—if not to have been identical with—certain premises between High Street and the Cemetery that are specified in the Charter of endowment by the brothers Gilbert & John Long, of the Hospital of St. John within the East Gate.

A Grant by William de Bozun de Clyst, entered in the Cartulary of St. Nicholas' Priory (*Collect. Topogr. & Geneal.*, Vols. I & II, No. 371), is witnessed by "Martin Prodome and William his brother."

William, the brother of Martin, I take to be identical with a William Prudom, "Cleric" (and inferentially Canon), who, as I find from the Cartulary of St. John's Hospital, etc., occupied part of a tenement¹ in St. Martin's Street, *alias* Canons' Street, that had been given to that Hospital by one or both of the Brothers Long.²

To cite one of the many deeds relating to this property, No. 291 in the Chapter Archives is a grant by John Long, son of Walter, to William Pro[do]me, Cleric, of the land in which the sd. John [? and his father & others] used to live in St. Martin's Street, for the annual rent of half a Mark (6s 8d), which after John's death was to be paid in perpetuity to the Brethren of St. John's Hospital.

Mr. Stuart Moore dates this Lease, interrogatively "c. 1200"; and it may well have preceded the Longs' general endowment of the Hospital; but if rightly dated would show the Hospital to have been founded even earlier than 1225 (the earliest hitherto established period of its existence).

The Cartulary states that "Afterwards William Prodom acquired from the sd. hospital, and again resigned to it, all his right, before the Chapter of St. Peter, the Mayor of Exeter being present"; and it cites the following deed which bears no date, but must have been executed considerably before 1244, and I think between 1220–1228.

Albo, Mag^{ro} Barthol', medico, Barthol' nepoti quondam Archid' Cornub', D^{no} Yllario tunc p'posito Exon', Waltero fil' Thurb', Rog' fil' Henr', Sampson' Rof, Joh'e Capun, Nichol' Gervas', Martino pdom, Andrea Turri, Martino Rof, Will'o pdom, Rog'o Lidene, Laurencio le tailleur, Joh'e el'ico.

¹ Prudom's part is proved to have consisted of (or to have included) the eventual Residence of the Archdeacons of Totnes, now the "Cathedral School" for Boys, behind the house of Dr. Wood, the Cathedral Organist.

² For authorities and further particulars as to this and other matters touched on in this paper see my *Studies in the Topography of the Cathedral Close, Exeter* (Commin, 1915).

DEED :—To all Faithful Christians, etc., William Produm, Greeting, etc. Know that for love of God, and for the help of my Soul and of my predecessors', I give to the Hospital House of St. John near the East Gate, in pure and perpetual Alms, the Houses with appurts. in which I used to live in St. Martin's Street, Exeter, etc. Witnessed by Stephen, Chaplain, John & Roger, Chaplains, etc.

Taking into account, on the one hand, the quasi-Norman style of the buildings in the design of the Seal, and its occurrence as early at least as 1209, and, on the other hand, the approximate date of the relinquishment by William Prodome, Cleric, of the property in St. Martin's Street, and the fact that he would not have been likely to give it up before the close of his life, I consider it highly probable that this William was the donor to the Corporation of the silver matrix, and that this interesting object may still date back to the twelfth century. It is true that Prudum does not style himself "Cleric" thereon, but then, neither does he so describe himself in his Deed-Poll; and the inscription behind the seal is of a distinctly pious character (though, indeed, such would have been appropriate enough to a layman in those days, when the religious spirit was manifest in even the most secular undertakings).

William the Cleric can hardly be identical, I think, with the William who occurs in the following extracts :—

Grant of 1242 (Bronescombe's *Register*, H.-R., p. 5) by the Bishop to the Church of Crediton, witnessed there *inter alia* by "Martino Prodhumme, Exonia Canonico," and "Willelmo le Pruz, Junior."

Grant, 1252,¹ of the Land of Clist by Martin Rof (presumably the one who was Mayor between 1233 and 1252). Witnessed *inter alia* by Will. de Englefield, Vicecom. Devon. (Sheriff of Devon 36–39 Hen. III, 1251–4) and Will. Pruz, then Bailiff (Ballivo) of the Earl of Cornwall in Exeter.

Grant (D. & C. 314) [? 1267–64] by Richard Gambon to John de Wyndlesore, of two marks (36s 8d) annual rent from the tenement that was formerly of Martin Proddome,

¹ Cartul. St. Nich. Priory, No. 373, as calendared in *Collect, Topogr. & Genealog.*, Vols. I and II.

DDOM, ETC., OF EXETER ;

length from the High Street to the
c, and in width lies between the
and the tenement of Nichol. de
ement of Lucas Hanec. Witnessed
Steward, or Bailiff, of the Lord
any (. . . *W'll'o pbo tunc senescalli*
1

Varin de Bodetune to the Abbot of
ement of 1269-70, to which Henry,
s a party, are both witnessed by a

s of the name Prudom, variously
the Index to H.-R.'s edition of the

t of the design of the first Common
ling was considered by Oliver to
of St. John, but it certainly does
cture (equally early in character)
second seal " of that Hospital, nor
s roof the *cross* which would surely
h a religious Institution. I should
fied (without attempting accurately
uildhall—the focus of Corporation
more or less faithfully copied on the
spital, in allusion to the Mayor and
ge of this Foundation ; but perhaps
uch play to the imagination, and
mise may be the truest—that the
Common Seal is merely typical of
mpassed by a Wall, and defended

upper part of the Seal, viz. a disc
ended for the sun, though it is
t moon and a star, may be, as Mr.
, purely ornamental ; but they
interpretation of their *possible*

document on which this Seal first

ing Henry III, created Earl of Cornwall in
as not bestowed on him till 1231, nor the
), was " given Exeter " in 1227. He was
1256, crowned 1257, and in the same year
any. (*Vide* Rev. O. J. R. in *D. A. Trans.*
norials, p. 7. Haydn, *Dict. of Dates*.)

FIRST SEAL OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

SECOND SEAL OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Reproduced by kind permission of Mr. H. Lloyd-Parry.

PRUDUM, PRODOM, ETC., OF EXETER.—*To face p. 254.*

AND THE FIRST CITY SEAL.

appears, if unassailable, is fatal to the theory otherwise have hazarded that these devices to honour Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by the mines from which he derived his wealth hard to relinquish a notion that they are, or another, allusive to the Stannaries.

The Sun in its Glory and a crescent moon in the Arms of the Borough of Ashburton Amery kindly informs me that these Arms are from the Seal of the Gild of St. Lawrence and may be seen on the seal attached to the Acceptance by that Gild, of Bishop Stapledon's gift of a Chantry Chapel, in 1314, in the Chapter Archives.

The sun and moon (which in the Arms of the County of Devon represent the woollen industry) are indicative of the mining interests of the County, the three oldest chartered Stannary Towns being the supposed devices of the County. Although modern criticism has routed the theory of Cornwall (see Rev. S. Baring-Gould's *County of Cornwall* (Cambridge Series of County Geography) their patronage of the metals of that region to be of long standing.

Dartmouth, "the only Port in Devon where tin is exported," says Mr. Amery, has in its Seal a King seated in a boat, with dots on the dexter side of his head, intended for stars, and a crescent on the sinister side of his head, commemorating—his visit and grant of a Mayoralty in 1214 (*D. A. Trans.* xii. 574). The next king, resembling Edward III, in a boat, with a star on the dexter side of his head, and a star on the other side.

The Seal of Pevensey has a ship with a star on the dexter, and star on the sinister side of the hull (*Social England*, 367).

The Kings Richard I, John, and Henry II are said to have used a star (? of Bethlehem), resting on the horns of a crescent, as their badge (*Heraldry*, Davies, 52); and we are told that this was used by Richard I in token of his victories over the Saracens (*Palliser's Historic Devices*, etc., p. 357), but this assertion does not cover the fact that the Seal of the Earl of Cornwall (who by the way, was Earl of Moretain

before he was crowned) has a seven-pointed star on the dexter side of his head.

Pending a more satisfactory elucidation of the devices on the Exeter Seal, let me fall back on the text (1 Cor. xv. 41): "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars," and regard them as symbolising the three dominant powers of the City—the Crown, the Church, and the Commonalty.

WILLIAM PENGELLY, F.R.S., F.G.S.,
FATHER OF THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

PART III.

BY MRS. HESTER FORBES JULIAN (*née* PENGELLY),
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

Miscellaneous Scientific Work.

THOSE who remember William Pengelly and remarked his perseverance and industry, and yet how lightly he carried his labours—for he was a man of exceptional buoyancy of spirit—may be surprised to learn that his health was considered somewhat delicate by the medical men, whom he had occasion at different times to consult. In spite of their belief, however, he must have possessed a fairly vigorous constitution to have been able to carry through his multifarious undertakings unaided; and, in his case, devotion to science was certainly not incompatible with healthy longevity. His excavations in Kent's Cavern, however, undoubtedly induced the severe rheumatism from which he suffered in maturer life. His friend, Dr. Samuel Smiles, wrote to him on one occasion: "What labour you must have had . . . on the subject of Kent's Cavern, and unfortunately you must have martyred yourself in going into that damp hole so often. You are entitled to rank amongst Dr. Brewster's Martyrs to Science."

In addition to his explorations at Brixham Cavern and Kent's Hole, and the investigations of the Bovey Tracey lignites (described in my former papers), my father devoted himself assiduously to several other noteworthy undertakings. Of this miscellaneous scientific activity something should now be said.

During his fifty years of earnest and arduous geological research he accomplished a vast amount of admirable

field work, and helped thereby to strengthen the foundations of the science to which he devoted his life. Important as were his writings—each paper when estimated with regard to the position of geology at the time of its issue being an effective advance—his influence on his pupils was almost as remarkable. Like all true teachers he had the gift of readily gaining the affection of his students, and arousing their enthusiasm, so that his real power was shown not only in his scientific papers, valuable as these were, but also in his ability for leading and inspiring other men. One of his old pupils, the distinguished novelist “Q” (Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch), writes to me :—

“Your father’s visits to Newton are amongst the pleasantest recollections of my school life there. . . . He was, I think, the most inspiring lecturer I have ever met. He simply compelled one to attend. But it is rather as a friend that—with all the difference of years—I presume to remember him.”

Many well-known students, who in times past were his pupils, learnt from him those habits of patient enquiry and minute observation, to which they attribute the position they now hold in the scientific world. Under his auspices too, and especially in connection with the two Societies he founded—the Devonshire Association and the Torquay Natural History Society—intercourse and close friendships between kindred minds were formed, which have been productive of lasting good to the cause of knowledge. His scientific lectures were also meeting-places for many friends. His discourses had generally special reference to the geology of his own neighbourhood, and were illustrated with numerous suites of specimens, as well as with diagrams drawn by his wife. He communicated always very clearly the methods for the examination of rocks and fossils, which he had elaborated in the field, furnishing his hearers with a full knowledge of the means by which he had taught himself and others, how best to observe and record geological phenomena. He had learnt to appreciate Nature in all aspects, and to pursue his studies on moor and mountain, in quarry and cavern, down deep Cornish mines, and out on dredging expeditions at sea.

Mr. A. R. Hunt, F.G.S., writes : “Mr. Pengelly’s wonderful lectures attracted crowds of hearers of the most

miscellaneous character, and abstruse questions . . . of geology, proved attractive to men with no scientific training whatever. . . . He seemed to force his hearers to form their own conclusions, rather than to accept the speaker's opinions. Indeed, these as mere opinions, were very seldom allowed a prominent place. . . . As a geologist . . . he was not only an advanced worker, but in the special branch of cavern deposits he was an authority. When expounding this, his favourite science, his power was quite extraordinary, and his courses of elementary lectures were more instructive than any text-book could be. He used to say that he never wrote his lectures, or delivered identically the same lecture more than once. A few skeleton notes seemed to suffice for a text, on which there was always more to say than time would allow, though the mistake was never made of attempting to crowd into an hour, more than it could contain.'

Apart from his long services as a teacher and lecturer, he contributed in many other ways to geological progress ; for whilst diffusing a taste for scientific pursuits, he did not cease to prosecute vigorously his own investigations. Although his reputation as a Cave explorer rests principally upon the great work of his life—a great work in any man's life—the exploration of Kent's Hole, yet the researches there and at Brixham were not his only excavations. A small cavern on Happaway Hill, Torquay, which was discovered in 1862, at once claimed his attention and he undertook its thorough examination. From the evidence obtained he considered that it had been partly filled in the Palæolithic age, then nearly emptied, and afterwards refilled in more recent times. The results, however, were less interesting than those secured from his earlier work at Brixham, and the subsequent explorations at Kent's Hole. The ossiferous fissures and caverns near Chudleigh, and the caves at Anstey's Cove, Oreston, Yealmpton, Buckfastleigh and elsewhere, also excited his scientific energies. His visit to the Mentone Caverns has been described in my previous paper. Whilst many of his writings were concerned with these various investigations, he performed (in addition to the long series of Reports drawn up for the British Association) much useful work as the historian of the Devonshire Caves, by collecting accounts of earlier researches ; the labours of MacEnergy and other pioneers being most generously

acknowledged and narrated. His papers also contain critical notices of writings which were appearing at the time, and some of these included the misstatements of authors, to whom the results of his explorations were specially unwelcome, as demonstrating the antiquity of man.

His other published papers also relate chiefly to his work in the south-west of England, for as an original observer William Pengelly devoted himself especially to the elucidation of the palæontological and geological problems of Cornwall and Devon. Hence many of his writings were published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall* and the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. One important series of memoirs deals with questions concerning the Devonian system, its fossils, its stratigraphy, and its relation to the Old Red Sandstone of other parts of Britain. Another set of papers, also of considerable scientific merit, has reference to the "New Red Sandstone of Devonshire," in connection with which should be specially noted a striking paper on the "Age of the Dartmoor Granites." My father came to the following conclusions on this point: *Firstly*, that the granites of Dartmoor are not older than the close of the Carboniferous Period. *Secondly*, that they had been stripped bare by denudation when the materials of the red conglomerate were being brought together. *Thirdly*, that this conglomerate and the associated sandstone are not of higher antiquity than the lower Trias.

His accuracy as to the first and second of these conclusions is generally accepted, but as to the third there is some difference of opinion, for whilst many competent observers support William Pengelly's views, others are in favour of assigning these deposits to the Permian system. His scientific papers were always much valued in the metropolis. Professor Martin Duncan, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society of London, at the Anniversary Meeting of 1877, speaks of Mr. Pengelly's "long and successful labours in the geology of Devonshire, and his untiring devotion to the great task of extending scientific knowledge," and goes on to say that "thanks to his great energy and perseverance, he has kept up a love for geological science in his county; and this has been mainly due to his work among the rocks of Devonshire."

Other fellow-workers in the county were Dr. Harvey

Holl, Mr. G. W. Ormerod, and Mr. Arthur Champernowne, the last labouring very assiduously at the intimate structure of parts of South Devon. Mr. J. E. Lee and Mr. William Vicary, were also valued friends and colleagues, and their fine collections of fossils did much to illustrate the life history of the rocks of Devonshire.

In various memoirs, my father deals with the probable physical geography of part of the south-west of England, during the age of the New Red Sandstone, and mentions many noteworthy facts concerning the famous Triassic conglomerate of Budleigh Salterton, and the way in which the pebbles derived from it travel eastward along the coast. He also carefully studies the origin of that interesting deposit of chalcedonic silica, known as "Beekite," so often met with in the lower New Red Sandstone of Devonshire, on the limestone fragments. His earliest contribution to the British Association in 1856 was a memoir on "Beekites," and more than thirty years later, in 1888, we find him corresponding with Professor McKenny Hughes of Cambridge on this subject.

Although my father acquired his greatest distinction in the borderland between geology and anthropology, he possessed in addition a wide and accurate knowledge of palæontology; which, being the study of ancient life-forms, bears much the same relation to geology as archæology does to history. He had also a varied and extensive acquaintance with physical geography. He manifested at all times a wonderful power of understanding and seizing upon the physical features of a region, and of obtaining a general idea of the succession of the deposits, and their relation to one another, so that he was able to add materially to the advancement of this section of scientific enquiry.

In a paper entitled "The Metamorphosis of the Rocks extending from Hope Cove to Start Point, South Devon," which he read at one of the meetings of the Devonshire Association, we find him engaged in working out a very difficult and disputed question as to the relation between the crystalline schists, which are met with in the southern part of the county, and the slaty rocks to the north of them; and he discusses the age of the schists and gives a general description of the geology of the district. Other memoirs deal with the question as to whether any marks of ice-action affording evidence of the Glacial Age are to

be found in Devonshire. Always much interested in glacial phenomena, he records in these papers many careful observations concerning boulders, which greatly strengthened the glacial evidence, and were considered to be of outstanding importance by several of his colleagues, including Professor Geikie. Not the least interesting series of papers, relate to the "raised beaches" and "submerged forests" of the south-western coasts. The well-known fossil forest of Torquay, consists of a dark-coloured peaty material, which contains the branches and trunks of trees, together with bones of the Celtic short-horned ox (*Bos longifrons*), the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), and the stag (*Cervus elephas*). The antlers of the last were marked with notches, which experts believed to show indications of man's handiwork. A mammoth's tooth was also dredged up.

Other memoirs deal with some whale remains, washed ashore at Babbacombe, and also dredged up near Torquay; these remains being identified with *Eschrichtius robustus*, which is not now known on our coasts.

At the British Association Meeting, held in Manchester in 1861, William Pengelly contributed four papers, one being on "Recent Encroachments of the Sea on the Shores of Torbay," and at the Bath Meeting of the Association three years later, in 1864, he read another paper on the same theme entitled "Changes of Relative Level of Land and Sea in South-eastern Devonshire in connection with the Antiquity of Man." The value attached to his communication by such eminent experts as Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Evans, Professor Phillips, and Professor Boyd Dawkins, is shown by the following letter from William Pengelly to his wife written from Bath :—

"I read my paper ('Changes of Level, etc., and Antiquity of Man') on Thursday, to a densely packed house. . . . Murchison complimented me on my 'eloquence and clearness.' Harkness declared I had made a 'great hit.' Etheridge said it was 'the best paper I had ever written.' Evans backed me up like a brick. Phillips, Warrington Smyth, Symonds, Evans, and Boyd Dawkins all spoke in unqualified approval."

A series of papers which aroused the enthusiasm of Sir Charles Lyell, related to the insulation of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; and on this subject the two friends

had a long and interesting correspondence, from which a few extracts may be given. My father believed the Mount might be the Ictis of Diodorus Siculus. Writing to him on May 15th, 1865, Sir Charles Lyell says :—

“ Your MS. [on St. Michael’s Mount] has arrived and I will return it by to-morrow’s post. It is well worth printing, and some day I hope all those scattered papers of yours, which I value much, will be put together in a work on the geology and modern changes of the district. . . . After reading your paper in the *Geologist*, which I shall cite on the encroachments of the sea in Torbay, one cannot help wondering that Ictis and St. Michael’s Mount agree so well geographically, but they must have been the same ; and it only gives one the more respect for the antiquity of the Torbay elephant, to say nothing of the beach of Hope’s Nose and the antecedent Kent’s Hole and Brixham flint implements, and yours of the remoter glacial.”

In another letter in the following month, Sir Charles writes :—

“ In all estimates respecting the rate of waste in past times we are apt to err in not allowing for considerable pauses. Nature, having infinite time at her disposal, proceeds in a most leisurely way, taking up her operations with activity for a short spell and then suspending them for ages. In going along a coast where waste has occurred here and there in the last five centuries, there would be long spaces where no work of destruction had been done. To strike an average we must take these areas of inaction into account.”

Writing at the end of the same year, 1865, Sir Charles refers to a paper read by William Pengelly at Birmingham and says :—

“ I have just been reading over again my references to your papers on Torbay and St. Michael’s Mount, for my new edition, and referring to a newspaper account or abstract of your Birmingham paper on the Mount. I suppose no detailed and authorized version of what you communicated to the British Association has yet been printed ? If so please let me know. . . . St. Michael’s Mount appears to me most valuable, as showing that in a region where the monuments of post-pliocene change are

so rife, and the proofs of oscillations of level so various, including the Torbay coast as part of the evidence, there has nevertheless been no important geographical change for nearly nineteen centuries. This does not surprise you or me, because we are prepared to allow tens of thousands of years for post-elephantine times. If anyone could tell us that five thousand, or ten thousand years hence, St. Michael's Mount would answer to the description of Diodorus, we should not think that it implied a suspension of those causes of subterranean movement or of waste, which in the course of ages have so often modified our south-western littoral region. My chief desire is to know what you have done in the way of publication on this subject, and whether I understood correctly the conclusions you announced at Birmingham."

My father visited St. Michael's Mount on several occasions, and his letters contain numerous references not only to matters of scientific interest connected with Cornwall, but also to his attachment to the county, the pleasant Cornish friendships which he cherished, and the delight that he experienced during recurring visits to the west of the Tamar. William Pengelly always rejoiced in returning to the free fresh breezes of the Cornish coast. On these expeditions to his native county he was frequently gratified by the intelligence shown concerning geological matters by miners, fishermen and farmers, and an account of his simple methods of exposition to the unlearned, can be given in his own words. He writes :—

"I once requested an innkeeper in a small hamlet, to get me a guide to a point on the coast said to be of great interest, but difficult to hit. He very soon brought me his 'brother John'—a fine stalwart young fellow, the occupier of a small adjacent farm—who offered to be my companion to the cliffs. The distance was about two miles, over a fine table of moorland, and commanding an excellent view of the sea. Of course we beguiled the way with talk which John thus opened :—

"'I've heerd that people think a good deal of the scenery, here about, especially where we're going; and many strangers come from distant parts, quite a good way up the country, to zee it. I s'pose that's what makes you wish to go there?'

“ ‘Well, the scenery is spoken very highly of, and I quite expect to be much delighted with it ; but my main object is to examine the rocks, to see what they are, how they lie, and whether they contain any fossils—as I quite expect they will.’

“ ‘Oh !’

“ This last word was obviously pronounced in order to avoid saying nothing ; but John’s puzzled look was much more significant, as it unmistakably told me that he had no idea of what I had been speaking. . . . At length we found ourselves at the foot of the cliff ; and almost immediately a black patch in the bluish-grey slate presented itself, and as I expected, proved to be a fragment of the well-known Devonian fossil, *Stegano dictyum*—now known to be fish. The moment its true character was disclosed, I was down on my knees, with hammer and chisel endeavouring to extract it ; whilst John exclaimed :—

“ ‘Why, what be about ?’

“ ‘Do you see this black patch ?’

“ ‘Ees, I zee it plain enough.’

“ ‘Well, that’s a fossil, and I’m trying to get it out.’

“ ‘Oh, that’s a fossil is it ? What is a fossil ?’

“ ‘Sit down, John, and I’ll try to explain. Do you suppose there are any dead shells, or fish bones, lying on the bottom of the sea yonder ?’

“ ‘Of course there is.’

“ ‘What is the state of the river, in yonder beautiful valley, after heavy rain ?’

“ ‘Why, very muddy.’

“ ‘When there’s a very heavy gale, throwing violent waves on this cliff, does the cliff ever give way ?’

“ ‘Oh yes ; there’s always some part or other of it wasting.’

“ ‘Very well. Now, the mud which the river brings down from the country, as well as that which the waves tear from the cliffs, finds its way to the sea, as you know, and sooner or later it settles on the bottom of the sea, and buries up such remains of dead animals or vegetables, as may be lying there, and forms a new sea bottom ; on which by and by other shells and things of that nature will find their way ; and these will be buried in their turn. Now, if this work goes on for a very long time, the mud and sand carried into the sea will form a very thick mass ; and if you can suppose it to become more or less hard it

will be a rock, with remains of animals in it. And if it should from any cause get raised above the sea, the waves would begin to break it up, little by little, just as they break up the rock on which we are sitting; and after a while any person who carefully looked for them would be able to see the shells, and fish bones, and so on, that had been buried very long before, and he would call them fossils.'

" 'But do you mean to say that that's the way that black thing got into the rock?'

" 'Yes; that's what I mean to say.'

" 'Was this rock mud once?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'Not made when the world was made?'

" 'Oh dear, no! It was made very long since. There are rocks of very great thickness in other parts of the world, made in the same way, and some of them are much older, and others much newer, than this.'

" 'Well, you *have* opened my eyes. I'll tell 'ee what 'tis—I've lived longer this morning than in all the years of my life before. So that's a fossil, is it? Was it a shell or a fish bone?'

" 'There's a difference of opinion about it at present. None of them are very perfect; and some say it's a piece of sponge, whilst others think it's part of a fish.'

" 'Well, never mind! 'Tis a fossil; let me look at 'em and then I'll try to find some.'

" He accordingly proceeded to inspect the rocks, and in a few minutes cried out:—

" 'Here's one. Here's another,' and in a short time, detected several good specimens.

" On our journey back, John asked me numerous questions, most of them very pertinent and some of them by no means easy to answer. At the inn I betook myself to the 'parlour' in order to get greater quietude for writing. John felt himself happier in the kitchen; but, as the one room opened out of the other, I frequently heard my zealous disciple repeat to the villagers who came in from time to time—though with sundry modifications and some errors—the lecture he had heard in the morning; the invariable peroration being:—

" 'I'll tell 'ee what 'tis—I've lived longer this morning than ever I lived all the years of my life before.' "

The remains referred to, had first been noted in Cornwall as fossil fishes, by William Pengelly's friend, Charles Peach. The value of the discovery was immediately acknowledged by geologists, but Professor McCoy—a high authority—held that the fossils were sponges. William Pengelly supported Peach in considering them as being fishes, but after eight years' controversy the remains were still referred to as sponges, under the name of *Stegano-dictyum Cornubicum* by McCoy; afterwards to the cephalopoda by Professor Roemer; and finally (many years later), back again to the fishes as *Scaphaspis Cornubicus* by Professor Huxley. Thus in spite of adverse criticism, my father and his friend Peach, proved their surmises to have been correct, when the controversy closed. The following characteristic letter was received by William Pengelly from Charles Peach on this question, in 1868 :—

“ 30, HADDINGTON PLACE,

“ EDINBURGH.

“ . . . By the same post as this I forward to Penzance a very short paper for their forthcoming meeting on *Cornish Fossil Fish*. . . . It is merely to show them that I am aware of the change that has taken place in the sponges of Cornwall. Almost as miraculous as that done by the Roman Catholic priest, when out at dinner with a Protestant, who had forgotten to provide fish for the Priest's fast day. 'Never mind,' said the Father, when the gentleman apologized. He then passed his hand, making the sign of the Cross over a splendid rump of beef, saying, 'Be thou fish,' and sure enough it became so, and the Priest made a hearty dinner off it! Peach said the things were fish, and fish they were, until McCoy made them sponges, so they remained until Huxley turned them into fish again. I hope now they will remain fish! ”

My father mentions, in one of his papers, that he had no fewer than three hundred fragments of these fossil fish, from the Devonian of Cornwall and Devon, in his own collection.

Although he was so eminently successful as eyes to the blind, and in the instruction of simple and ignorant people, his published correspondence with Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Evans, Sir Joseph Prestwich, Sir Andrew Ramsay, Professor Phillips, Professor

Boyd Dawkins, Professor McKenny Hughes, and other eminent geologists, proves that he met on equal terms the leading men in his own branch of science. He had frequently the satisfaction of welcoming them as visitors to his house at Torquay, and acting as their guide to points of interest in the vicinity, and there were few contemporaries of distinction associated with geology with whom he was not on terms of familiar friendship. His participation in scientific meetings also, brought him into close connection both with English colleagues and leading savants from other countries, thus strengthening existing friendships and weaving the ties of not a few fresh ones.

The interest in his researches, by which William Pengelly was honoured by His Majesty King George, has been already alluded to in a former paper, and also the visits made under the explorer's own guidance, to Brixham Cavern and Kent's Hole, by the Emperor Napoleon III., with the Prince Imperial and Prince Murat; as well as by members of the Russian Imperial family. The Grand Duchess Marie and her sons, when at Torquay, frequently accompanied the geologist on pleasant rambles and excursions. All foreign princes, in search of scientific information, were not, however, as courteous and agreeable as those of France and Russia. On one occasion a German prince from one of the smaller States visited Devonshire, and requested my father to show him some of the geological features of the neighbourhood. Lord —, the owner of the land where they were geologizing, being a friend of my father, asked to be allowed to join them, but was persistently ignored by His Serene Highness throughout the day. Mistaking some words, spoken in broken English by the Prince, for a humorous remark, the nobleman—wishing, apparently, to please the distinguished visitor—burst into hearty laughter. This was immediately checked by the German, who turned angrily on him, exclaiming: "What are you laughing at, you great fool?" After this the unfortunate nobleman pleaded a pressing engagement, and begged leave to retire. Although creating this unpleasant situation, the Prince was particularly polite to my father, warmly expressing the interest that the expedition had afforded him, but the disagreeable impression he left on the geologist's mind was not easily effaced.

The ample details of scientific observations in William Pengelly's notebooks, are enlivened by many amusing

incidents, and these make the diaries good reading, apart from their geological interest. On one occasion he gives the following account of his difficulty in securing rooms at a country hotel.

"I spent the morning," he writes, "in a quarry of yellowish argillaceous deposits. The commencement of the day was fine but not assured. . . . Soon after noon the rain became so very decided and energetic that there was nothing for me, but to seek a temporary home. The nearest town was several miles distant, but I strode rapidly on, through the heavy rain and abundant mud, and soon became thoroughly wet through, whilst my clothing failed not to testify to the colour of the deposits in the quarry where my morning had been spent. Had the question been put respecting my appearance, I must have replied that it was bedraggled, pitiable, and utterly unclean. My only thought, however, was that of reaching the town, in which, though an entire stranger, I knew there were plenty of inns. At length I stood at the bar of the principal hotel, but was told that they were quite full and could not make up another bed. Application to the next inn produced the same result, and so on to the sixth. The case had now become serious; and at length the truth flashed upon me, that my appearance was neither respectable nor assuring, and that my ability to pay was, probably, doubted. Acting under this idea I placed ten sovereigns on my palm, and with open and outstretched hand, proceeded to the next house which promised 'Good entertainment for man and beast,' and asked: 'Can I have a bed?' The effect was magical. 'Certainly, sir,' was the immediate response. Everything was done to make me comfortable; and in a short time I was enjoying an excellent meal, and laughing over my adventures."

His geological rambles in Devonshire and Cornwall, sometimes brought him into odd situations, and one or two of these experiences may also be given in his own words. He writes:—

"It is unnecessary to say that geologists are frequently trespassers on other men's lands. Sometimes they remain in happy ignorance of the fact; but, when it is made known to them, they generally find the simple statement that they are geologists and strangers sufficient to secure a free

passage. Occasionally, however, the battle is not so easily won ; but, if it is ever lost, it may, in all probability, be ascribed to defective tactics. . . .

" A friend and I once spent a good deal of time, in studying a very long and fine cliff section of the *Keuper*, or Upper New Red Sandstone. We had proceeded in the direction of the *Dip*, until we had reason to believe that the famous *Bone Bed* was so near at hand that a short distance farther would bring it to the level of the beach, so that we should be able to investigate it easily. Unfortunately, however, before this point was reached, the entire section was concealed by the *débris* of a great and famous landslip, which extended a considerable distance along the coast. There was nothing for it, but to ascend the cliff at the first point at which a path could be extemporized, and to seek the outcrop of the bed at the summit. Having gained the top of the cliff, we found it necessary to cross a hedge, on which I accordingly got, and was about to descend on the other side, when a gentleman standing just below me, and whom we had not previously seen, said :—

" ' You can't come here. '

" ' Why not ? '

" ' This is my property ; and I allow no trespassing. '

" ' Is the land on this side your property also ? '

" ' No ; that belongs to —. '

" ' Well, I'm very sorry ; but it can't be helped. '

" Then turning to my companion, I remarked :—

" ' We must give up the search, that's all. '

" And I jumped back to the ground I had just left—intending, nevertheless, to get permission to cross the hedge, and, if possible, to find the stratum we were seeking.

" The owner of the adjoining land walked leisurely away from the cliff keeping near the hedge which separated us ; and we did the same thing on the other side.

" At length I ventured to say to him :—

" ' Allow me, sir, to congratulate you on your property ; and pardon my adding that I really envy you—as you are the fortunate proprietor of the *Bone Bed*. '

" ' What *Bone Bed* ? '

" The question was asked in a tone and manner that showed a desire for information on it ; and I proceeded to explain the leading characteristics of the stratum, its

position in the geological series, and the chief fossils it yielded. It was obvious that our new acquaintance had some knowledge of geology, and that he was interested in the statements to which he had listened. We accordingly felt that he was disarmed, and would speedily strike. Having put a few pertinent questions on the subject, he pointed out a comparatively low part of the hedge, and said :—

“ ‘ I think you can cross there, without doing any harm. I wish you good luck in your search for the *Bone Bed*. Good day.’ ”

“ ‘ Good day, and thank you.’ ”

“ With this he left us. We returned to the cliff, were very soon on the *Bone Bed*, and extracted a large number of fossils from it.”

“ On one occasion, the discovery of fossils of a remarkable and interesting character in a new locality, tempted me to prolong my search to a later hour than I intended. At length, just before sunset, I started to walk to my temporary home—fully eight miles distant. Being familiar with the country, I knew that by crossing a couple of fields at least a mile would be saved. That this had been frequently done, a well-worn path assured me ; and that it was a trespass was rendered equally clear by an announcement to that effect on a board erected on a pole at the point where I diverged from the highway. I had almost cleared the distance, when, to my dismay, the farmer who occupied the land—a thorough John Bull—was standing in the path awaiting me. Putting a bold face on the matter, I marched on, as if his presence in no way affected me, until well within earshot, when he roared :—

“ ‘ You must go back.’ ”

“ ‘ Go back ! Why ? ’ ”

“ ‘ You’re trespassing.’ ”

“ ‘ Trespassing ! I’m extremely sorry.’ ”

“ ‘ Sorry ! Yes, I reckon. You know you’re trespassing. Sorry, eh ! ’ ”

“ ‘ What makes you say so ? ’ ”

“ ‘ Dedn’t ’ee zee the board back there ? ’ ”

“ ‘ I saw the board on the pole, if you mean that.’ ”

“ ‘ Ees, I do mean that. I know’d you a zid en safe enough. Ded ’ee read what’s upon en ? ’ ”

“ ‘ My dear sir, pardon my saying so, but are you not

going too fast? Should you not first prove that I *can* read?’

“‘Oh! oh!—that’s good, that es! A man like you not able to read! Oh! oh!—that’s uncommon good. Beats cock-fighting all to fits. Oh! oh!’—and his sides shook with laughter.

“Having succeeded in making him laugh, I knew he would not turn me back; so I said:—

“‘I have to go to L—— to-night; and that, as you know, is a long step. Nevertheless, I’ll go back at once if you insist on it; but if you’ll allow me to go on, I shall feel much obliged.’

“‘Well, I don’t s’pose you’ll do much harm, zo you may go on now you’ve got zo var; but ’tez uncommon hard to have a lot of treapassers ’pon your ground day arter day. Ees, you may go on now.’

“‘Thank you very much. Good evening.’

“When I had got some distance from him, he shouted after me:—

“‘Holloa! I say!’

“‘What is it?’

“‘B’ant you a Methoday passon?’

“‘Oh, dear, no. You flatter me too much.’

“I presume that he felt he had lost the battle, and had sent his question after me as a parting shot.”

Notwithstanding the claims of his geological and palæontological undertakings, William Pengelly also pursued the study of anthropology, with all the energy and perspicacity of his character. The results of his discoveries in this line of enquiry were considered by scientists both in England and abroad as being of the utmost significance. As a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and an Honorary Fellow of the Anthropological Society of Paris, he was able to keep in touch with the work of many of his illustrious contemporaries. One of the pleasant results of his visit to the Mentone Caverns, in 1872, was an interesting correspondence with Dr. Rivière, M. Broca, and several leading French and Italian savants. But anthropology—which in its broadest sense is the study of mankind—is naturally, with all its various ramifications, far too wide a subject for any one student to cover. It was by the gateway of geology (through his investigations concerning human antiquity)

that William Pengelly approached this branch of science. In a letter to my mother in 1894, immediately after my father's death, the well-known anthropologist and author, Dr. Munro of Edinburgh, writes :—

“ It is only a few days ago that a pang of regret passed through the heart of the scientific world with the death of your husband. . . . The receipt of a paper containing such an appreciative notice of our late distinguished anthropologist, affords me a fitting occasion to express to you how highly I esteem and value his work. . . . I trust, however, it is but the prelude to a more extended biography—one that will be worthy of so conspicuous a leader amongst the founders of the Science of Anthropology.”

Full of sympathy for realms of knowledge outside his special domain, the consideration of meteorological phenomena, was also one of my father's pursuits, at a time when it was little thought of, and he contributed several papers on this subject to different scientific journals. Torquay owes him much for his careful study of its climate. His monthly reports on the rainfall extending over thirty years, were greatly appreciated in Devonshire by all those interested in climatic changes, and it has been frequently stated that it was chiefly owing to his papers on this topic, that attention was drawn to the value of accurate statistics at health resorts in other English counties. These studies ranged also to distant localities, and embraced kindred subjects. An important communication by William Pengelly on “ The Sahara and the North-east Trade Wind,” was published in the *Quarterly Journal of Science* and attracted much attention.

His mastery of mathematical methods contributed greatly to his success in science, and enabled him to attack and overcome many difficult problems. He used to tell a good story of the penalty that he once had to pay for this proficiency, however, when instead of enjoying a pleasant conversation with an old friend on one of his geological rambles, he was kept hard at work instead, solving trigonometrical problems. He writes :—

“ I one day learned that my road lay within a couple of miles of the rectory of my old mathematical friend D—. We had been great friends when he was a curate in a different part of the country, but had not met for several

years, during which he had been advanced from a curacy of about eighty pounds to a rectory of two hundred pounds a-year, and a residence, in a very secluded district. My time was very short; but, for *auld lang syne*, I decided to sacrifice a few hours. On reaching the house, Mr. and Mrs. D—— were fortunately at home, and received me with their wonted kindness.

“The salutations were barely over, when I said :

“‘It is now six o’clock; I must reach W—— to-night, and as it is said to be fully eight miles off, and I am utterly unacquainted with the road, and with the town when I reach it, I cannot remain with you one minute after eight o’clock.’

“‘Oh, very well,’ said D——, ‘then we must improve the shining hours. Jane, my dear, be so good as to order tea.’

“Having so said, he left the room. In a few minutes he returned with a book under his arm, and his hands filled with writing materials, which he placed upon the table. Opening the book, he said :

“‘This is Hind’s *Trigonometry*, and here’s a lot of examples for practice. Let us see which can do the greatest number of them by eight o’clock. I did most of them many years ago, but I have not looked at them since. Suppose we begin at this one’—which he pointed out—‘and take them as they come. We can drink our tea as we work, so as to lose no time.’

“‘All right,’ said I; though it was certainly not the object for which I had come out of my road.

“Accordingly we set to work. No words passed between us; the servant brought in the tray, Mrs. D—— handed us our tea, which we drank now and then, and the time flew on rapidly. At length, finding it to be a quarter to eight—

“‘We must stop,’ said I, ‘for in a quarter of an hour I must be on the road.’

“‘Very well. Let us see how our answers agree with those of the author.’

“It proved that he had correctly solved one more than I had. This point settled, I said, ‘Good-bye.’

“‘Good-bye. Do come again as soon as you can. The farmers know nothing whatever about trigonometry.’

“We parted at the rectory door, and have never met since; nor shall we ever do so more, as his decease occurred

several years ago. During my late long walk to W——, my mind was chiefly occupied with the mental isolation of a rural clergyman."

Although devoting so much time to the elucidation of scientific questions, my father took considerable interest in history, folk-lore, archæology and other antiquarian pursuits. His published papers include discussions on stone cists or cairns, on old coins, on provincialisms, and numerous kindred topics; for his mind ranged over many regions of learning, and he showed great pleasure in their advancement. This brought him into intercourse and intimacy with several famous workers in different lines, some of whom could hardly have shared the geologist's zeal in inspecting bone beds, or appreciated his enthusiasm for the discovery of a relic of the sabre-tooth tiger (*Machairodus latidens*), or cared very greatly as to the Eocene or Miocene age, of the Bovey Tracey lignites.

His correspondence was indeed so large as to sorely tax his energies, and it is marvellous that a man so fully occupied as he was could keep it in hand for half a century. Amongst his numerous correspondents on ethnological and antiquarian subjects, were Sir Henry Howorth, Sir Everard im Thurn, Professor Skeat, Professor Sayce, Dean Merivale, Canon Greenwell, Mr. James Anthony Froude, and Mr. Edward Freeman. The letters to the last-named historian relate chiefly to the Cathedral Churches, both of William Pengelly's native, and of his adopted, county. One extract may be appropriately quoted at an Exeter Meeting, and is noteworthy inasmuch as it shows the geologist's versatility, and his varied interests apart from science.

Writing to Mr. Freeman on September 3rd, 1873, he says :—

" . . . I infer from passages in your paper on 'The Place of Exeter in English History' (*Macmillan's Magazine*, Sept., 1873, p. 476), which I have read with the greatest interest, that the Bishoprics of Cornwall and Devonshire were first joined in the time of Edward the Confessor; that on the junction being made Exeter became the See; and that Leofric was the first Bishop of the united dioceses. I had previously believed solely on the authority of Carew (*Survey of Cornwall*, pp. 81, 109, 124.

Ed. 1769) that the Danes having burnt the Church and Palace of the Bishop of Cornwall, at Bodmin, the See was removed thence to St. Germans in the same county; that in the time of Canute, the two bishoprics were joined at the instance of Livingius, Bishop of Crediton, who became Bishop of the united dioceses, and had his See at Crediton; and the See was subsequently translated to Exeter. Without questioning your correctness I should be gratified if, without much trouble, you would kindly refer me to authorities on the points raised. . . .”

That distinguished author, Sir Henry Howorth, to whose teachings and influence ethnology owes so much, considered that it was through William Pengelly's example that his own thoughts were first drawn to this study. In the following letter allusion is made to the matter, and also to the ethnologist's regret, at being unable to be present, at the British Association Meeting at Southport, when my father was to preside at the Anthropological Department. Sir Henry writes to him in May, 1883:—

“It was a gleam of sunshine to receive a letter from you. I am buried elbow deep in Eastern ethnology, and receive heaps of letters from all kinds of Eastern sages but from none whose acquaintance I hold more dear than the famous Troglodyte of Devonshire, whose enthusiasm first, I believe, stirred me to think of these subjects. . . . I expect to have a whole posse of geological hammers on my head before I have done but I mean to go on. . . . May you live for ever; and if any chance brings you this way, come and see me. I am afraid I shall not be at Southport. . . .”

William Pengelly threw much heartiness and brightness, as well as wisdom, into his chairmanship, and some of the anthropologists and geologists, who heard his Presidential Address at Southport and considered it to be of exceptional interest, afterwards took the long journey to Torquay, to inspect the Devonshire Caverns under his direction. During the following summer of 1884, many members of the Geologists' Association of London, visited the south-west of England, and although his hands were full of work, he undertook (at their urgent request) to arrange an expedition at Torquay for the party. Writing to his friend Mr. Huddleston, F.G.S., in May, 1884, he

states his views as to the points most worth studying, and says :—

“The following is my programme—I meet you at Torquay station, and conduct you along the coast to Hope’s Nose—the northern horn of Torquay—pointing out the Submerged Forest on Torre Abbey Sands, the place of junction of the Trias and the Devonian Limestone, the contortions in the Torquay Limestone, the Slaty Cleavage at Meadfoot, the Raised Beach at Hope’s Nose, and the contorted and cleaved Limestone near it. This will be quite as much as we can accomplish if we proceed on foot ; but the best plan on every account would be to take boats at Torquay, and to land at points of great interest (not otherwise accessible) on the way to Hope’s Nose. In this case we might be able to reach the fine junction of the Trias and Devonian in Babbacombe Bay, touching perhaps at the Trap of the Black Head on our way. . . . A month of hard work would give but a superficial acquaintance with the geology between the Teign and the Dart.”

A few years later during the Easter holidays of 1888, his old friend, Professor McKenny Hughes, came down to Torquay from Cambridge, accompanied by several members of his geological class. The party included Professor Marr, Professor Reynolds, and others who have since achieved distinction. William Pengelly felt a keen interest in their field work in Devonshire, and in the various fascinating problems which they were eager to discuss with the veteran geologist. Amongst other expeditions he took them to Bovey Tracey, Brixham, and Kent’s Hole, and to inspect the memorials of a vanished past, as illustrated by his Cavern specimens in the Torquay Museum. He displayed to them also the fine selection of Devonian fossils which he had collected, and housed in the private museum which he had built for that purpose at his residence *Lamorna*. Many of his young companions were greatly impressed by the mass of geological information he possessed, much of it not obtainable from text-books, but the result of his own observations in the field. It was his love of truth rather than system, his wide range of knowledge and broad view of geological principles, which made long walks and excursions with him so instructive to those who had the opportunity of taking part in them,

and gave so much charm and value to his lectures and papers. He was never more thoroughly happy than when rambling over the Devon moors and valleys with congenial companions. His unfailing interest in very young workers was not the least important of his characteristics, and shows how little his heart was hardened by the passing of the years. His sympathies remained undimmed until the end of his life, and to the last he rejoiced in every onward step taken by science; whilst his quick and cheering perception of early merit, sometimes perpetuated tastes which might speedily have perished if unobserved and unencouraged. In nothing was his career more marked than in the power he possessed, of interesting others in scientific studies, and enlisting their co-operation in the common cause.

In 1886 he was awarded the Lyell Medal, as a recognition of his original researches. The President of the Geological Society, when making the presentation, concluded his speech with the following words: "There is a peculiar fitness in the award to you of this medal, as a memorial of the fearless and illustrious author of *The Principles of Geology* and *The Antiquity of Man*." In his reply the recipient acknowledged the pleasure which this award afforded him, not only as a mark of appreciation from his colleagues, but also because it bore the name of a friend and fellow-worker whom he had greatly loved and honoured.

Although the strong tide of life and activity kept my father much in Devonshire, yet he visited the metropolis whenever possible, entering into the vortex of London scientific work with vigour and enthusiasm. He was also frequently asked to preside at meetings in different parts of the country. These engagements were generally very congenial, but sometimes he had to take his seat as umpire amongst various veterans in science, and his tact and judgment as chairman on such occasions were not less remarkable than his kindliness. His friends were often ranged on different sides in these stormy debates, and he had naturally his own decided views on the questions raised, concerning many of the problems over which he had long pondered. Yet a well-known geologist writes, that in these difficult circumstances, he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of everyone, and adds:—

"Of his geniality it is enough to say that gatherings at which he consented to be present were sure to be successful."

Another old friend and colleague bears the following testimony, to the pleasant and important part which he took in the debates at the Devonshire Association.

"At the annual general gathering of the members, there was perhaps no gratification so much looked for, when Mr. Pengelly was present, as the discussions elicited by the reading of the several papers. A characteristic of Mr. Pengelly on these occasions will be at once remembered. There was no mistaking the evident zest with which, after the reading of a paper, he initiated, as he generally did, a discussion thereon. He took his part with unfailing geniality, and his views upon the value of facts, upon the importance of precision of language, and upon the folly of hasty generalizations, were pretty sure to come to the fore."

At the British Association which assembled at Birmingham in 1886, my father contributed a paper entitled "A Scrobicularia Bed, containing Human Bones, at Newton Abbot, Devonshire"; and during the Manchester Meeting in 1887, he read a paper on "Recent Researches in Bench Cavern," which aroused much interest both at the Geological and Anthropological sections.

He was also able to be present at the Association when it met at Bath in 1888, and at Newcastle in the following year. The last important International scientific conference that he attended, was the Geological Congress, which was held in London in the autumn of 1888. This was his final meeting with many valued foreign colleagues, including M. Gaudry of Paris, Professor Capellini of Bologna, Professor Otto Torell of Stockholm, and a band of younger but widely known men.

Although still fairly vigorous, William Pengelly was now beginning to feel that the time had come, when he must relinquish the active participation in scientific matters which he had hitherto taken, but he was so warmly greeted both by his foreign friends, and English comrades, that he many times expressed the pleasure he felt in having made the effort of attending the Congress. Geologists and Anthropologists at their gatherings, had always a hearty welcome both for him and his communications. Belonging to the class of energetic spirits, who look for happiness in work, and to whom change of labour is more welcome as a recreation, than absolute rest, it

was with a pang of regret that he realised, that henceforth he could take but a small share in his favourite pursuits. However, the cheerfulness of his temper prevented him from dwelling despondently on this disability. Ever eager to encourage a love of learning amongst the people, and full of sympathy for the institutions of his native county, it had been naturally with considerable reluctance, that in the spring of 1886 he had felt obliged to decline an invitation from a deputation of the Falmouth Polytechnic, asking him to become President in succession to Lord Mount Edgcumbe. Another such request from a Somersetshire scientific society, had been made to him about the same time, and this also he had had to deny himself the pleasure of accepting, owing to failing bodily strength and pressure of work.

A few years earlier he had relinquished all professional courses of lectures, having to decline an urgent invitation in 1884, from Sir Henry Bowman, who was anxious to persuade him to lecture once again at the Royal Institution of London, where some of his most noteworthy discourses had been delivered. However, he was still able to give a few lectures gratuitously, in order to assist various scientific societies. About the same time he also closed his career as a teacher, for which position he had always shown so great an aptitude, particularly in his power of arousing in his pupils at the very outset, a preliminary interest in the study they were approaching. His last pupil was the present writer.

In 1886, he resigned his post as Honorary Acting Treasurer of the Devonshire Association, but he was able to read three papers, which were highly appreciated, at the meeting held at St. Mary Church near Torquay, in the summer of that year; and also to read an important paper at the Plympton Meeting, in the following year. A well-known member of the Association writes in 1894:—

“There was, I am sure, only one feeling of regret among the members of the society with which Mr. Pengelly had been for so many years associated, when he withdrew to the retirement which increasing years and infirmities imposed upon him. He had finished his work. Yet to the last, he retained an almost pathetic interest in the Devonshire Association, which he had founded and for which he had done so much.”

His final lecture was delivered in the spring of 1889, at the Torquay Natural History Society. It was entitled "Archæological Discoveries at Hele," and was listened to with close attention, by a crowded audience. In the following year, 1890, he relinquished the Honorary Secretaryship of the Society, this being the last scientific office which he held. He still, however, retained so much of his old vivacity, that his increasing physical weakness was scarcely perceptible to his friends, who hardly realised that the tasks which had once been so light and easy to him, had recently become a serious and increasing burden and strain.

Shortly after his retirement he received an illuminated address from the members, expressing their deep regret at his resignation. So highly was his work esteemed, that a few years previously, he had been presented by his friends with his portrait, which was painted by the well-known artist and Royal Academician Mr. A. S. Cope. In the reading room attached to the Museum, there fitly hangs this oil painting of the man whose individuality is unmistakably marked upon the entire institution.

In a letter to the present writer (several years later), Professor McKenny Hughes, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, requested that William Pengelly's favourite hammer, might be presented to the Sedgwick Museum at the University of Cambridge, in order, as he wrote: "that it might be placed with those of Hugh Miller, Professor Sedgwick, Sir Charles Lyell, and other geological hammers with which it had probably been out in the field and thus be seen by future generations of students to recall his cavern researches and other geological discoveries. . . ."

This request was gladly complied with, and the hammer is now placed with those belonging to his three old friends and correspondents.

Whilst William Pengelly's original researches placed him in the first rank of British geologists, his kindness and geniality endeared him to those who came into close contact with him, so that even his antagonists often became his admirers. It is difficult at the present day, however, to realise the conditions which prevailed in the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century, as the consequence of the unreasoning prejudice excited in some minds, by the rapid advance and development of geological enquiry. Any attempt to explain the past history of the earth by a reference to the causes still in

operation upon it, was met—not with argument—but by a storm of embittered controversy, and charges of atheism against its propounder. The keynote which William Pengelly struck almost from the commencement of his scientific career, was that in geology, the past can be best understood through the present, that the forces of Nature now in operation, are sufficient to produce changes resembling those which have taken place in former ages, if only that there is a sufficient period of time allowed for the work. The pathway of enquiry which he chose after careful consideration, and along which he travelled until the close of his life, was that of a champion of the doctrine that the present alone affords the clue to the past. It was characteristic of his extreme accuracy, never to cease his investigations till he was fully satisfied, being resolute to contend with difficulties till all were overcome. He was too truly a lover of knowledge with faith in its progress, to be hasty in publishing views on account of their novelty, when they might be rendered more valuable by further proofs of their truth.

On the themes which specially engaged his thoughts, and on which he had frequently to speak and write, concerning the question of the great age of the earth, and of the antiquity of man, he was throughout the conflict a working soldier, not a showy captain, of the cause he championed. For the expansion of our geological vision, and for the flood of light which has been thereby thrown upon our geological history, we stand mainly indebted to him and his fellow-workers. The simplicity of his language, his careful analysis of facts, and his profound and original views, rendered his writings at once attractive and impressive. When it was his lot to be engaged in controversy (which he avoided as far as possible), he never allowed it to hurry him into anything unworthy. He possessed singular clearness of judgment and freedom from prejudice, and this enabled him to discuss with calmness and equanimity opinions directly opposed to his own. He was at all times specially careful to render full justice to the labours of others, regarding them not as rivals, but as fellow-workers in a great cause.

Mr. A. R. Hunt, F.G.S., writes :—

“ On looking back, I note the absolute trust which he always inspired. It was impossible for him to take a mean advantage of an opponent. . . . Thus if anyone

scored a point off Mr. Pengelly, he would be the first to proclaim it."

In endeavouring to describe some of the work which her father accomplished, the writer of this biographical sketch, can lay no claim to impartiality; and is, moreover, too conscious of her inability to cope with the subject, to presume to offer here a detailed or critical estimate, of the value of his various scientific writings. This must be done by an abler, and also an independent, pen, and therefore can be best given in the words of that distinguished geologist and author, the Rev. Professor Bonney. Alluding to William Pengelly's published scientific papers—which numbered nearly a hundred and twenty, in addition to those on antiquarian and kindred subjects—the Professor remarks:—

"It is truly a wonderful record, especially when we remember that Pengelly could not be counted among the 'Men of fortune and of leisure.' Such a number of papers, such diverse subjects, and such careful work in all of them! Here and there, perhaps, some inference ultimately may have to be modified or set aside; from this fate no student of a progressive science, where the evidence itself is liable to imperfections, can hope to escape, but we venture to affirm that Pengelly will rarely be found wrong in any statement of facts, and it is this characteristic—its careful and scrupulous accuracy—which gives such a high value to his work."

Another eminent authority states:—

"Science has never had a more single-minded and devoted servant, than the Devonshire Geologist, who helped so largely to establish the now universal belief in the antiquity of man."

Concerning his simple but firm faith, the testimony of three of his friends may be given. The Rev. Professor Harley, F.R.S., the well-known mathematician, writes to me in April, 1894:—

"I heard of the death of your dear father with sincere regret. He and I were admitted into the Royal Society at the same time . . . and whenever we met we found that we had many points of contact. . . . He did not obtrude his theological opinions but it was easy to see

that he was a man of true religious character ; this was shown in his exemplary and upright life."

Writing to me from London, Lord Lister, the celebrated surgeon, and late President of the Royal Society, says :—

"I had often the privilege of intercourse with your father . . . and I recall vividly the impression of his great intellectual powers and his genial benevolence. . . . What a comfort that his love of science never undermined his faith as a Christian."

In a letter to my mother the Rev. Professor Bonney, F.R.S., LL.D., Canon of Manchester, writes :—

"From bodily pain he might have suffered, but I feel sure he would be upheld in crossing the dark water, by the Saviour in whom he had long put his trust. He has left as a legacy to all his friends, the memory of a well-spent life and a good example. Though I doubt not that his life on earth was a happy one, yet I hope and trust that now he has entered into a more perfect peace and an unchanging joy."

Immediately after William Pengelly's death in 1894, a Committee, which included many distinguished men of science, was formed, with the object of providing a lasting tribute to his memory. It was unanimously decided that this should take the form of a Lecture Hall, adjoining the Torquay Natural History Society's premises, to be known as the *Pengelly Hall*. This large and commodious building was speedily erected at the rear of the Museum, and the tablet over the door of entrance bears the following inscription :—

THIS LECTURE HALL
was built in the Jubilee Year of
The Torquay Natural History Society
1894,
as a Memorial to

WILLIAM PENGELLY, F.R.S.

In appreciation of his services as one of the Founders
and Honorary Secretary for forty years
of his contributions to science
especially as an explorer and expounder of Kent's Cavern
and of his worth as a man.
He was thorough in all things.

BERRY POMEROY CASTLE.

BY MR. H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

(Read at Exeter, 21st July, 1915.)

AMONGST the castles of Devon, two stand out pre-eminent for the magnitude of the ruins and beauty of situation, Berry Pomeroy and Okehampton.

Each is built on a rocky spur of the hills, overlooking a lovely valley, and each is encircled with finely timbered woods, and this is especially the case with Berry Pomeroy, which is renowned for the magnificent trees overshadowing the glen through which the approach road runs.

A full description of Okehampton Castle is given by Dr. E. H. Young in the *Devonian Year Book* for 1914 and 1915, but no detailed architectural description of Berry Pomeroy Castle has heretofore been published, and the object of the present paper, based on an accurate survey on a large scale by the author, is to supply this much-needed want.

Ralph de Pomeroy, one of the knights in William the Conqueror's army, was liberally rewarded for his services by the gift of fifty-six manors in Devon; the entry in the *Exeter Domesday* with reference to Berry is as follows:—

“ Ralf has a Manor called Beri (Berry) which Alric held on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for two hides. These can be ploughed by 25 ploughs. Thereof Ralf has 1 hide and 4 ploughs in demesne, and the villeins have 1 hide and 17 ploughs. There Ralf has 45 villeins, 17 bordars, and 16 serfs, and 8 head of cattle, and 16 swine, and 560 sheep, and 100 acres of wood, and 10 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. This is worth 12 pounds, when Ralf received it 16 pounds.”

The name of the manor, which means a fortified place, shows that the English owner Alric had a castle there for his residence, and the protection of his tenants and flocks and herds in time of war.

Such a castle in Saxon times generally consisted of a motte or mound thrown up from an encircling ditch, and a bailey or base-court, enclosed by a mound and ditch, the defences being completed by a timber stockade, whilst the houses were of the same material.

Many of these castles retained their timber stockades until the thirteenth century, Barnstaple Castle being a Devon instance, the masonry walls of which were being built in 1273.

The castle and manor continued in the Pomeroy family until the middle of the sixteenth century, when Sir Thomas Pomeroy headed the Western rebellion. Pole, in his description of Devon, states that "Sir Thomas consumed his estate and decayed his house, he sold Berry with other his lands unto Edward Seamor, Duke of Somerset, which Duke gave this Berry unto the Lord Edward which he had by his first wife," and the castle has remained in the Seymour family ever since.

There are no existing remains of the fortified house of Alric the Englishman. Probably a deep ditch, which is now filled up, was cut across the narrow neck of land connecting the rocky knoll on which the castle is built with the steep hillside on the south; and the enclosure, measuring about 250 feet square, was surrounded by a stout stockade, which probably remained, as at Barnstaple, until the Pomeroy family built their castle about the end of the thirteenth century.

There is extant a survey of the lands and tenements of Henry de la Pomeroy in Berry, in the county of Devon, dated 13 March, 1292. At this date there was at Berry a hall with the chambers, the kitchen, grange, other buildings, and gardens, worth 40s. per year. A dovecot worth 2s. 6d. a year; also a park worth yearly in pannage and herbage one mark and no more because it is overdone with wild beasts. Henry de la Pomeroy came of age in this year, and the evidence of the oldest part of the existing ruins would show that he erected the castle.

The boundary of the park can still be traced, enclosing an area which measures on the Ordnance Map 340 acres.

On the 9th Dec., 12th Henry VII (1497), the escheator of Devon held an inquisition at Bery Pomerey to settle the portion of Elizabeth, late the wife of Richard Pomerey, Knight, and assigned for her third of the honor and castle of Bury, a great chamber beyond the castle gate,

with the cellar on the left of the gate, with two chambers beyond, and belonging to the same great chamber. A kitchen, a larderhouse, and a chamber beyond the kitchen. For her third of the capital Messuage of the Manor of Bury Pomery, a pantry and buttery up to the chamber there called "Stuerdes chambre" (the Steward's Chamber), with a moiety of the Bakehouse, Bruhouse, Keychen, and Larderhouse: a stable for horses with a loft built over it, a barn called Barle barne, and a house called "Kystelys Barne."

Also a third part of the park of Bury Pomerey for a third part of the deer, containing by estimation 30 acres of land, viz. from "Slade Gate" to "William Tud is Style" to the west up to "Sonde Gate," and from "Sonde Gate" up to the said "Slade Gate."

The park was surrounded by a wall about seven feet high, built of excellent coursed rubble dry masonry. Three-fourths of this wall still stand, but where it ran through what is now woodland, the roots of the trees have overthrown it.

The existing ruins are of two distinct periods; first, those of the castle of the Pomeroyes built in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, and secondly, those of the stately mansion built by the Seymours about the middle of the sixteenth century. The original castle probably consisted of three towers and a gatehouse, placed at each angle and connected by curtain walls; the work remaining is the gatehouse and St. Margaret's tower, with the southern curtain wall joining them and a portion of the western curtain wall from the gatehouse northwards, the whole of the remainder being cleared away for the erection of the sixteenth-century buildings.

The Reverend John Prince, Vicar of Berry Pomeroiy, in his *Worthies of Devon*, thus describes the castle ruins as they existed about the year 1700:—

"Berry Pomeroiy Castle is situate in a deer park upon a rock on a rising ground from the east and north over a pleasant rivulet running through the park aforesaid which empties itself into the Hemms at Little Hempston.

"It was a castle standing a mile distant towards the east from the parish church of Bery aforesaid. What it was in its antique forme can hardly be calculated from what at present remains standing, which is only the front facing the south in a direct line of about 60 cloth yards in length. The gate standeth

towards the west end of the front, over which carved in moor stone is yet remaining Pomeroy's Arms. It had therefore a double portcullis, whose entrance is about 12 feet in height and 30 feet in length, which gate is turretted and embattled, as are the walls yet standing home to the east end thereof, where answereth yet in being a tower called St. Margaret's, from which several gentlemen of this county antiently held their lands. Within this is a large quadrangle, at the north and east side whereof the honourable family of Seymour (whose possession now it is) built a magnificent structure at the charges as fame relates it of upwards of twenty thousand pounds but never brought it to perfection; for the west side of the quadrangle was never begun. What was finished may be thus described. Before the door of the great hall was a noble walk whose length was the breadth of the court, arch'd over with curiously carved free-stone supported on the fore part by several stately pillars of the same stone of great dimensions after the Corinthian order, standing on pedestals, having cornices or friezes finely wrought, behind which were placed in the wall several seats of frieze-stone also cut into the form of an escallop shell, in which the company when aweary might repose themselves. The apartments within were very splendid, especially the dining-room which was adorned, besides paint, with statues and figures cut in alabaster with admirable art and labour; but the chimney-piece of polished marble, curiously engraven, was of great cost and value. Many other of the rooms were well adorned with mouldings and fretwork; some of whose marble clavils were so delicately fine that they would reflect an object true and lively from a great distance. In short the number of the apartments of the whole may be collected hence; if report be true, that it was a good day's work for a servant but to open and shut the case-ments belonging to them. Notwithstanding which 'tis now demolished and all this glory lieth in the dust buried in its own ruins, there being nothing standing but a few broken walls which seem to mourn their own funeral."

Passing into details, the annexed plan of the ruins is reduced from an accurate survey to a scale of 8 feet to an inch and shows Pomeroy's work in black, whilst that of the Seymours is hatched. The court of the inner ward is about 80 feet from east to west, and varies from 70 to 86 feet north to south. The gatehouse is 33 feet wide and 31 feet deep, besides which it has two flanking towers with semi-sexagon projections of 5 feet in the front on each side of the entrance.

The entrance passage is 31 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches wide, and about 11 feet high, with a plain barrel vault. There

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was originally a ditch, probably dry, across the narrow neck of land joining the castle to the hill on the south ; but this has been filled up, possibly at the time of the additions and alterations carried out by the Seymours.

There was an exterior drawbridge, the sockets for the axles and the holes carrying the beams for the lifting chains still remain. Ten feet within this is the groove for the portcullis, opening into the chamber above. Here, as in many other instances, the portcullis groove stops about a foot above the door sill, showing that the spikes at the lower end of the grate were of this length.

15 feet 6 inches beyond the portcullis was the portal, closed by a gate opening inwards. This entrance has been lengthened for a distance of 11 feet 6 inches beyond the gate with an inner portal arch, this work apparently dating from alterations carried out by the Seymours. The arch is of rough masonry, and there are no "meurtrières" or openings into the chambers above through which spears could be thrust or missiles thrown on besiegers below.

The parapet between the two towers flanking the gateway is however carried on an arch between the angles of the towers, in advance of the outer wall of the gatehouse, forming a machicolation or opening behind, through which missiles could be dropped in front of the drawbridge on besiegers ; these machicolations were not built in England before the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Prince states that over the gateway the arms of Pomeroy are carved in moor stone, and Lysons says that he was informed that they still remained in 1774, although then overgrown with ivy ; at present no shield is to be seen.

The parapet connecting the flanking towers is battlemented, and the latter, although plain now, had battlements as shown in Buck's drawing taken about 1734.

Over the entrance is an opening for a window, now robbed of its mullions. In Buck's drawing it is shown as complete, of two lights with geometrical tracery of the Decorated period in the head under a pointed arch, dating the work at about the last quarter of the thirteenth century.

The basement floor of the two towers is at the level of the ground outside.

On each side of the entrance passage is a chamber 6 feet 3 inches wide, with semicircular ends occupying the angular projections of the towers. There are three loopholes for cross-bows in both chambers, which are

approached by stone steps from the portcullis room above. At the rear of the western tower is a small porter's lodge opening into the inner ward, lit by a small one-light window.

The portcullis or guard room is 22 feet 6 inches wide and 28 feet long and was built or remodelled by the Seymours in the sixteenth century.

It is divided into two parts by two octagonal granite columns, and arches carrying a wall with corbels for the roof, the inner portion occupying a width of 16 feet and the outer the towers.

There is a fireplace without hood in the centre of the inner wall, an opening for a large window on the east of the fireplace and a loophole on the west, both looking into the inner ward, and three loopholes in the angles of the towers, with the opening for a window over the entrance already mentioned. The access to this room is by a door with a four-centred sixteenth-century arch in the eastern wall opening on to the curtain walk close to the vice by which it is approached from the inner ward.

In the vice leading to the eastern chamber below there is also a square opening for musketry which commands the rampart walk.

The side walls of the towers, which are one storey higher, are carried by cross arches from the columns resting on corbels in the walls.

The two upper chambers are inaccessible, that on the east was reached by steps from the curtain wall. It has a fireplace without hood in the south wall and an opening to give access to the machicolation over the entrance. This could also be reached from the roof of the portcullis chamber, on to which the stairs from the curtain walk opened through an archway, now destroyed.

The upper storey of the western tower has no fireplace, but a couple of loopholes widely splayed inside in the angle wall. These towers, now open, were originally roofed with large slate slabs, portions of which remain. A passage in the western curtain wall, lit by a couple of loops, leads to a turret, in which is a garderobe rudely semicircular, lit by three loops. A vice in this turret leads to the top of the curtain wall, which is 6 feet thick and 25 feet high above the inner ward level. The curtain wall is level with the roof of the guard room, the entrance towers rising about 12 feet above it.

The tower at the south-eastern angle of the castle, called by Prince "Saint Margaret's Tower," has a semi-circular projection in front extended with straight walls behind, is 22 feet 6 inches long by 17 feet broad within. The gorge wall fills up the angle of meeting of the curtains and contains the entrance door.

The basement floor below the level of the inner ward, but above the ground outside, is approached by a flight of steps from the room above, mainly cut in the solid rock; the roof is arched in rough rubble masonry. There is a loophole and two small windows, an angle aumbry, and a rude bracket in the north wall.

The ground floor is lit by two single-light windows heavily barred, and has a garderobe recessed in the wall; there is also a loophole in the vice to the basement. Another vice close to the entrance door leads to the room on the first floor; a good deal of the original plaster remains on the walls. The first-floor room had a wooden floor, a fireplace in the east wall, a three-light window in the west, and two single-light ones in the east and south walls, all heavily barred. The vice opened on to the curtain wall by steps from the north-west corner, the vice of the door remaining. Buck's view shows a second storey then existing above the first floor, the tower being crowned with battlements.

The curtain wall between this tower and the gatehouse is 12 feet high on the outside, 8 feet above the rampart walk inside, 4 feet 6 inches thick, and loopholed. The inner parapet battlement is two feet thick, and the rampart walk between 15 feet wide. All this work from the garderobe turret to Saint Margaret's Tower is Pomeroy's, built, as already stated, between 1275 to 1300, but rebuilt and altered in places by the Seymours in the sixteenth century.

Passing now to the Seymours' buildings, the north side of the inner ward was occupied by the hall, which was a noble building 90 feet in length and 26 feet in width; along the whole front of this and the adjacent serving room to the west ran the colonnade described by Prince. Numerous fragments of carved stone have been turned up here, and amongst them a corbel in the shape of a ram's head.

The entrance doorway was in the centre of the south wall opening under the colonnade, the jambs being still in

position ; at the east end of the hall was the dais, which extended all across the upper end, and was probably one step above the general floor level ; the fireplace, of which the hearth of slate on edge only remains, is in its usual position a little below the dais.

The dais was lit by an oriel window in the north wall, which was also used for retiring into for private conversation ; this was semicircular and 12 feet in diameter, its sill being at a short height above the dais level. In the north wall of the hall were also three four-light transomed windows, the sills of which are 9 feet above the floor line, and there is also a small two-light window beneath the westernmost. Under the western end of the building is a cellar. The walls of the hall are so ruined and ivy-clad that it is difficult to say definitely what the internal arrangements were ; but from the position of a square pillar in the cellar, which corresponds with the socket for a beam in the north wall, it is probable that a timber partition crossed the hall a little to the west of the great doorway, shutting off the " screens " or passage behind for the use of the servants ; it would be, however, more usual if the hall doorway opened into the screens, the partition dividing it from the hall being a little to the east of it, access being obtained by a couple of doors.

The kitchen block adjoins the hall on the west, forming the north-west angle of the castle ; between it and the hall is a room 26 feet long and 14 feet wide, used probably as a serving-room or larder, lit by a large window in the north wall, now broken down. Beyond this was the kitchen 36 feet long and 27 feet wide, with two fireplaces in the south wall 11 feet 6 inches and 9 feet in width respectively, the smaller of which has an inset oven. The north wall is mainly gone ; there is a blocked doorway and the foundations of an oriel window now also blocked in the west wall.

South of the kitchen are two rooms, the westernmost the bakehouse, with two ovens 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, the other room being probably used as a store. This building is three stories in height. The upper stories are inaccessible, without floors, stairs, or roof ; the south wall is toothed at the extremities, clearly showing it was intended to continue the work further towards the gatehouse, an intention which was never carried into effect.

The main block of the Seymour buildings on the eastern

side of the inner ward was built around a small central courtyard. The walls of this building are three stories in height and are fairly perfect, with the exception of the northern wall, which has perished. The floors, stairs, and roof are gone, the upper stories being inaccessible.

The principal rooms were on the north, a continuation of the hall overlooking the deep valley below. On the ground and the first floors were two noble rooms 40 feet long and 26 feet wide; the north wall is almost entirely destroyed, but in the east wall of the ground-floor room is the aperture of a large window, probably of four transomed lights. There is in each of these rooms a fine fireplace 7 feet 6 inches wide in the south wall.

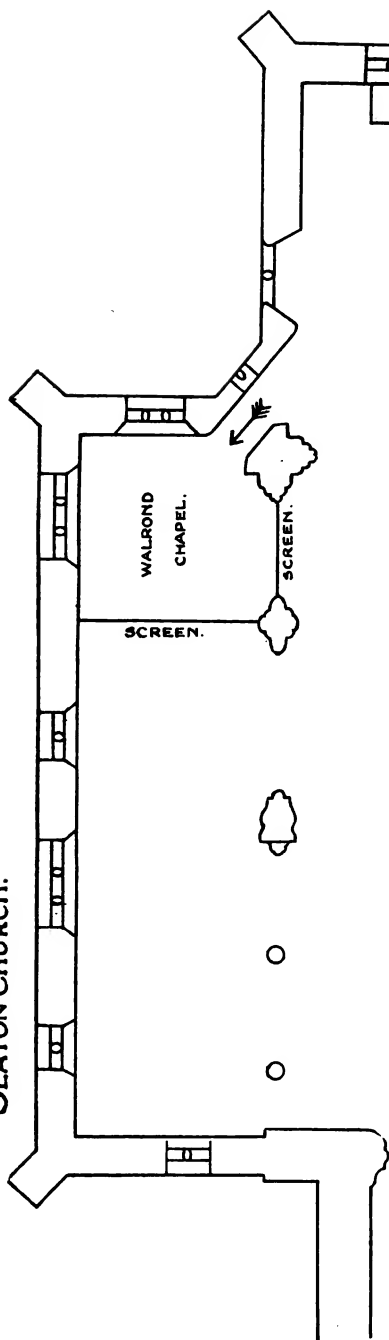
The ashlar work of all the Seymour buildings is of granite with the exception of that of the colonnade which is of Bath stone.

At the north-eastern angle is a curious collection of walls enclosing a triangular space which was approached from above by a ladder and lit by a loophole; this gives access through a four-centred arch of sixteenth-century date to some steps not fully uncovered, which appear to have led to the castle well.

A revetment wall runs outside the south curtain wall from the gatehouse to Saint Margaret's Tower, enclosing a narrow strip about 10 feet wide. It is continued beyond for a short distance, and then turns northward along the eastern front of the mansion about 30 feet from it, enclosing the steps to the well; there are also traces of an outer wall now modernised along the north front of the castle.

Two reasons are given why the castle fell into ruins, the first being that it was besieged and was dismantled in the Civil War, which Lysons thinks very probable, although he had found not a trace of any siege, and the second that it was struck by lightning and set on fire and never after rebuilt. I am inclined to believe that the latter is correct, as practically the whole of the northern range is in ruins and overthrown, whilst the walls of the western and eastern portions remain intact.

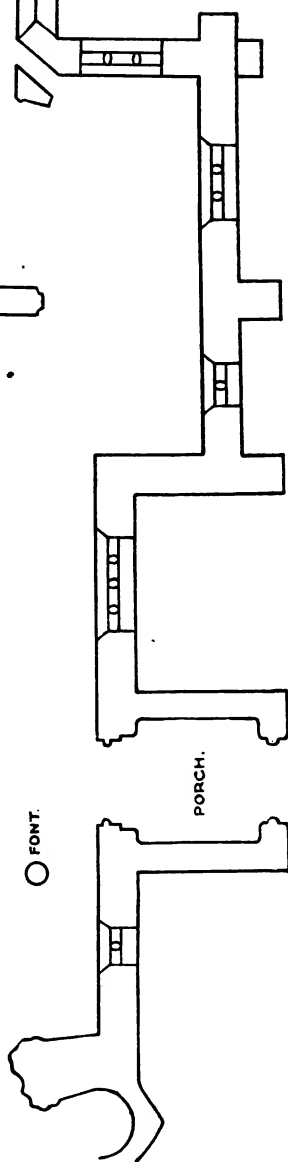
SEATON CHURCH.



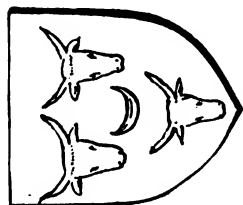
WALROND SCREEN IN SEATON CHURCH.—To face p. 204.

SEATON CHURCH.

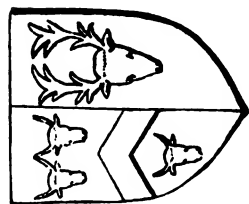
From Mr. E. Ashworth's plan made in 1864 before its restoration.



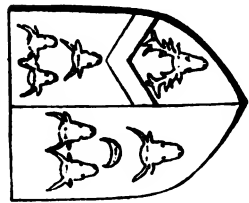
1. Walrond of Bovey.



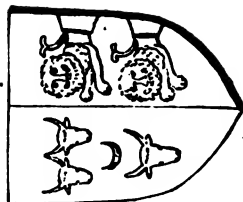
2. Stowford and Downe.



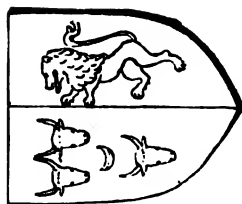
3. Walrond and Stowford.



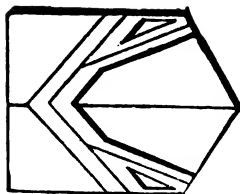
4. Walrond and Hache.



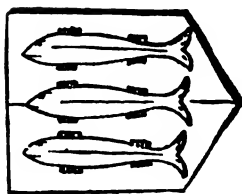
5. Walrond and Brett.



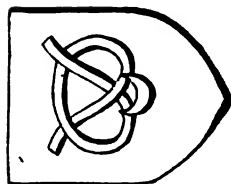
6. Holbeane.



7. Hake.



8. Stafford Knot.



9. Speke.



THE WALBOND SCREE

5. Walrond impaling azur langued gules (Brett)
6. Gules a chevron enarch
7. Sable three fish (Hakes)
8. Argent the Stafford Knence gules.
9. (Speke) argent two beheaded eagle display

"The devices on these shields colours appear to have been erroneous in two or three instances."

I am much indebted to Mr. Pole who very kindly supplied me with a list from Pole,¹ showing how the arms came to the Walronds by the

¹ "Collections towards a Description of the Arms of W^m Pole K^t who died 1635," printed by

SEATON CHURCH.

Pole, p. 206.

John Walrond=Jone, dau. and h.
of Bradfield. of John de **Stow-**
ford, probably by
his wife, dau. of
Downe.

John Walrond=

liam Walrond=**Melior**, dau. of

liam Walrond=**Alice**, dau. of
Walter Hake
of Cullompton.

John Walrond=**I. Alice**, dau. of
John Ufflet and
aunt and coh. of
John Ufflet.

John Walrond=**Jennett**, dau. of
*** **Gilbard.**

John Walrond=**Margaret**, dau. of
s. and h.,
of Bradfield. John Moore of
Moorhayes.

hrey Walrond=**Eleanor**, dau. of
Henry Ogan.

enry Walrond=**II. Agnes**, 2nd
of Bradfield, dau. and coh. of
ed Uffculme, John Whiting
1 July, 1550. of Wood.

liam Walrond=**Joan**, dau. of
son, of Bovey. **John Brett.**

John Walrond=**Jone**, dau. of Cuth-
bert Clamsey, bur.
all dat. 1563, Seaton, 8 April,
ov. 1567. 1592.

John Walrond=**Jane**, dau. of **Lewis**
Bovey, buried **Hach** of **Aller**,
son, 16 June, buried Seaton, 4
1. Nov., 1640.

WALROND SCREEN IN SEATON CHURCH.—*To face p. 287.*

WALROND SCREEN IN SEATON CHURCH.

1. One of the canopies of screen facing west.
2. One of the canopies of screen facing south.

Mr. Skinner adds :—

“As Holbeame and Hach are both on the screen I take it that the screen was erected by the above Henry and John Walrond unless they were later additions. The three fish are Hake not Fishacre, the Downe Arms are Downe of East Downe.”

The canopies are six in number ; two have three coats of arms (facing), 1st, Walrond centre, Holbeame left, Hake right ; 2nd, Walrond centre, Speke left, Stafford Knot right ; this latter has in addition a red and a white rose on each of the spandrels of the arch. These canopies are 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and the pair exactly fit the arch on the south side of the Walrond Chapel. The other four are smaller in size, being only 2 ft. 11 in. wide ; they have a central shield only and bear on them respectively : Stowford impaling Downe, Walrond impaling Stowford and Downe, Walrond impaling Hache, Walrond impaling Brett ; these canopies exactly fit the western arch of the Walrond Chapel. As all these canopies have mortice holes cut, into which the mullions of the screens were fitted, it is clear no entrance or doorway was made in the screens themselves, but that the entrance to the chapel or pew must have been from the chancel through the hagioscope, which is a Tudor arched passage way about 6 ft. 6 in. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and open down to the floor level.

It is lighted by two rough lancet-headed windows on the north side, and is built outside the original church wall into what is now the vestry, but which originally was the churchyard. This passage served the double purpose of an entrance to the chapel and a hagioscope (see rough plan of church showing place of screen and entrance to chapel).

The carving of the screen is rather rough work of late design, and from the details used in the ornament one is inclined to accept Mr. Skinner's view that it is work of the time of Elizabeth, and not, as Mr. Rogers states, that of Henry VIII. The screen appears to have been carved at one date and probably by the same hand ; the ground was painted white, and the heraldic charges in their proper colours. Mr. Skinner thinks the screen was erected by Henry Walrond of Bradfield, buried at Uffculme 21 July, 1550, or John Walrond of Bovey, buried at Seaton 16 June, 1611.

This screen must have been somewhat similar to that of the Moores of Moorshayes in Cullompton church, which also bears the Walrond arms impaling Moore, but as the Seaton church arches are low (unlike Cullompton) the screen was much lower, and the heraldry carved on a smaller scale, being nearer the eye.

When I went to reside at Bovey House seven years ago I recollect Mr. Hamilton Rogers telling me about the screen and asking me to see if I could find any trace or fragments of it at Bovey; this I was never able to do. He told me that it was removed from the church to Bovey on 5 January, 1845, and stored there for safety. This will account for Mr. Ashworth, the architect, making no reference to it either in his manuscript notes on Seaton church, or his sketches and plans now hanging in the church, and made in 1864-5 before its restoration.

Soon after leaving Bovey last year (1914) I happened to be walking down Bond Street, and saw in an art dealer's a canopy of a screen with the Walrond and other arms on it. Finding on enquiry that he had several of these, I took a note of the arms and on my return home compared them with Rogers' account, and discovered I had all but four shields. On my next visit to Town I saw the art dealer and enquired for the missing pieces; he stated that there were two more, but one had been sold to a gentleman at Brighton, and so a visit had to be made there to obtain the necessary drawing and measurements. The other canopy was in the possession of the art dealer, but its shield had been carefully cut out and sold to a gentleman who claimed to bear the arms. He had recently had it erected in his house, some 1500 miles west of New York, on the mantel of an oak-panelled room, originally from an old Elizabethan house in Herefordshire. Fortunately the shield and arms can be replaced, as a sketch had been kept.

The canopies are now all in my possession except the one at Brighton, which will, I trust, before long join the rest, and, in the words of the late Mr. Hamilton Rogers, it is to be hoped that at some future date the screen may be re-erected in its original position.

¹ I desire to acknowledge the valuable architectural assistance I have received from Mr. S. Seymour Lucas.

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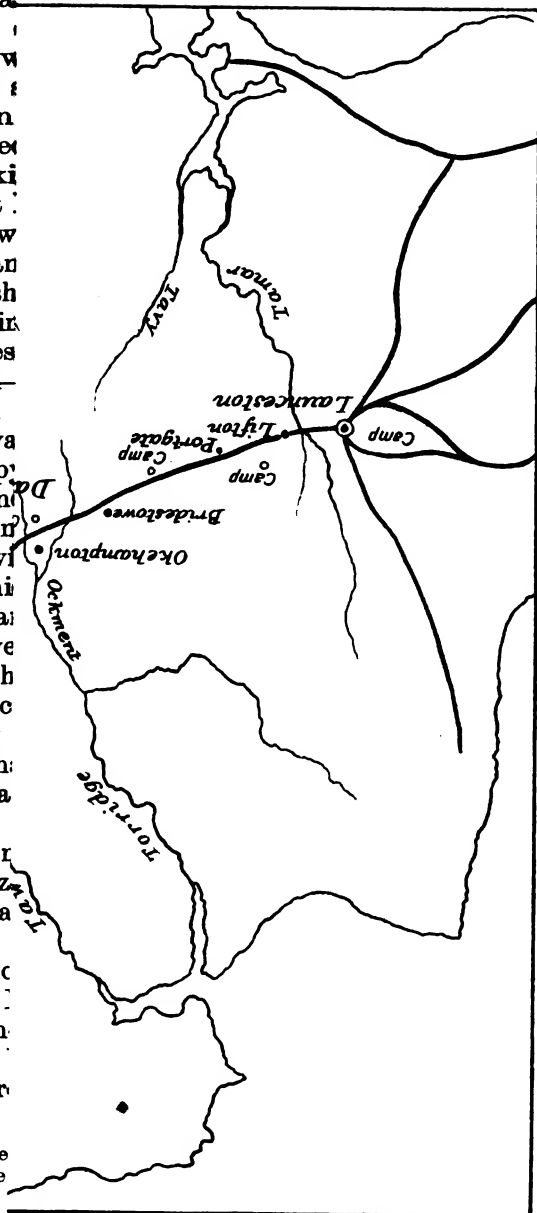
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THE SECRET OF THE FOSSE WAY.

BY T. J. JOCE.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

A TWELFTH-century chronicler, probably making use of a still earlier writer, describes the four chief highways of Britain, and states that the Fosse Way extended from the beginning of Cornwall to the end of Scotland, *scilicet a principio Cornugalliae in finem Scottiae*. This Roman work is thus written of by Henry of Huntingdon, and is also mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth, Robert of Gloucester, and the famous topographers Leland and Camden, also by various later writers.

That a through-route existed which communicated with the mineral districts of the Cornish peninsula may most certainly be received, but the idea of a Roman road penetrating to the far north of Scotland we may leave to those who like to believe it. So far from constructing a way *in finem Scottiae*, the Romans at the Wall on the Border appear to have had quite enough to do to prevent the dwellers in Scotland from coming south.

The great road, known as the Fosse, extending from Lincoln, through Newark, to Leicester, crossing Watling Street at High Cross, passing through Cirencester, Bath, Shepton Mallet and Ilchester, is one of the most notable features of the map of Roman Britain, and is even more marked than Watling Street. The question of its southern ending has for centuries attracted the attention of antiquaries, among them some of the highest eminence, and various routes have been suggested. Some have stated that the Fosse ended at Axminster or at the mouth of the Axe, a port which, even making allowance for the accumulation there of shingle in recent years, could never have been anything but a doubtful harbour. It would seem to be but a feeble and unpractical terminus to a military road which crosses England with so bold a stride.

Others have held that the Fosse ended at Exeter, others that it went by way of Ugbrook and Chudleigh over Dartmoor, others that it passed through Totnes and Avonwick into Cornwall. There appears no reason to doubt that the broad straight way which leads from Exeter southwards and ends in bridge and causeway at Teignbridge is a Roman work, and it is the writer's opinion that in the scheme of roads it was to be continued to the mouth of the Dart, not more than sixteen miles away, and the conquering power would thus have had unhindered access to a fine natural haven, superior to the estuaries of Axe or Exe.

The various routes suggested, continuing into the S.W., have remained suggestions, and the famous old way has never been really traced so as to be satisfactorily shown as a part of the known system of its time.

An important factor in the investigation is the physical geography of the district, and the suitable ground over which the roads from E. and N. could enter the two south-westerly counties is found to be narrowed to a few miles, and it is not generally realised how peninsula-like were those two counties in days gone by, for the marsh-lands of the Parret basin extended from the Severn Channel far inland, and only at Langport did the drier lands draw sufficiently near for a passage of the river to be made, and there are tracts of land twenty-five miles from the sea which are yet but a few feet above tide-level, and all this region was one vast morass. And, since the swamp-land is more of a barrier than water, it can easily be understood how this condition of the district, coupled with the difficult, hilly ground of the Devon and Dorset border, aided in keeping the two south-westerly counties so distinctly apart from the rest of England.

Now, in our search for a great through-route, we may feel sure it is not likely to be entirely lost. We may not expect a mathematically straight course where deep and tortuous valleys so frequently occur, as that would soon bring about impossible situations. Yet it would be moderately direct. It would not have the permanent difficulty, amounting almost to an obstruction, of having to climb and pass an extensive moorland plateau, which a Dartmoor course would certainly impose. It would be likely to adapt for its use existing British roads, as that is known to have been the Roman practice. Such a route

would not be found to lead us about from one Saxon village to another, and it must form a complete main line, convincing to the judgment and fulfilling every reasonable condition.

Starting then on our quest on the southern part of the Parret marshland where the Fosse, straight as an arrow, leads S.W. from Ilchester, and crossing the river at Pether-ton Bridge, we pass shortly a British way going eastward to Hamdon and westward by Oldway and Broadway up to the great entrenchment of Castle Neroche, and which is the ridge or watershed track on the northern edge of the Blackdowns, round to westward between Tone and Culm. With this track, though without doubt of early date, we are not further concerned. At a distance of four miles from Pether-ton Bridge the Fosse forks, the village of Dinnington being the southern end of the long straight line. The southerly branch leads up on to the ridge of Windwhistle, passing obliquely into the British track there, on to Axminster, and perhaps to the Axe estuary.

The western branch is the one we propose to follow, and our road has at once to take rising ground to avoid the watery tract where flow the small streams, more than twenty in number, which unite to form the Isle (or Ile). Doing this, we pass up a slope by Steephern to Crock Street and Sticklepath, our way a boundary for more than two miles. At Street Ash the road and boundary lead on a gentle curve to the westward, a Roman villa lying a mile and a half to the south. Our road passes (still a boundary) the steep-sided valley of the Yarty, at a very convenient fording-place, and we follow the road to the Otter ford, accompanied by county as well as by parish boundary. That valley, as steep as the Yarty, passed at an easy point, we keep to our line and are on the level tableland of the Blackdown range. Our road, the course of which lay here on open heath, is shown on the old Ordnance Survey. It is a watershed line, avoiding the steep escarpments to N. and S. Neroche Castle guarded the northern curve. Hembury lies two miles S. We descend by Orway, a long boundary with us, through a deep lane with many indications of antiquity. On the plateau and on Kentisbeare Moor great enclosures were made, and Orway was diverted into the turnpike road from Honiton to Cullompton, but at about a mile and a

half from the latter town there are stretches of the old untutored way still to be seen in the original width and precisely in Orway direction.

We are being led towards the Culm, and should find a fording-place awaiting us. This we have at Stoneyford, a name which, since all fords are more or less stony, must surely indicate one formerly paved. And now, in the town of Cullompton, its principal street lying N. and S., we are at a loss for the first time, but transversely under that main street, at a depth of about eighteen inches, lies the actual pavement of our way, a well-compacted road-bed in sound condition, lying in a course unrelated to Cullompton Street, unconformable to any alignment.¹ It was cut into at that depth at the end of Tiverton Lane, obliquely under it, but the paving, of which there must be more to be discovered, is precisely in our line. It may be mentioned that the Cullompton tradition of an earlier church on St. Andrew's Hill is in agreement with the line of this road, as the existing church is related to the present main road.

The line of the buried pavement leads by a deep lane to the westward, and a short portion of its original width is to be seen near Bunnerford's Cross, where we have a boundary line, then, continuing our way, we cross the Old Exeter and Tiverton road on Pound Down, shown by Ogilby in his map of the Dartmouth and Minehead road, and in the middle of the seventeenth century he marks this crossway thus—eastward, Cullompton,—westward, Crediton; a clear and satisfactory indication for us. The region is now far from lines of traffic; a most unvisited part of the country. Continuing our course, encouraged by Ogilby, we cross the Burn stream at Dorweek, and, though passing quite near to Bickleigh, our road does not lead through that village, but makes for a ford on the Exe near Bickleigh Court. The modern N. and S. turnpike crosses our line near the river.

On the right bank of the Exe the steepness of the hills made the ascent difficult and there were two ways up from the ford to our road which, for a short distance a boundary, leads us by the hill fort of Cadbury. Our course is now south-westerly, by the villages of Cadbury

¹ For the information about the old pavement I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to our fellow-member, Mr. Murray T. Foster, of Cullompton.

and Stokeleigh Pomeroy, each at a little distance from our line. As we approach the Creedy we have an important fact in our favour, for, ancient as is the settlement of Crediton, our road does not enter the town at all, showing itself of still earlier date. It is taken as the parish boundary on the north side, and carries a boundary for three miles, passing on high ground to the west at Barnstaple Cross, towards Coleford, again a boundary, in the parish of Colebrooke, where Roman tiles are visible in the east wall of the church. It is very probable that the road which leads past the venerable stone memorial of Celtic Christianity, known as Coplestone Cross, forms a loop on the way we are traversing. It is a boundary, and the entrenchment at Clannaborough overlooked the two roads. There are many evidences that our road had a stately width of which it has been deprived, for strips have been taken into fields adjoining, and houses and gardens occupy other strips. We are led on to Bow, very distinctly a through-route settlement, not gathered irregularly in a cluster of church and village, for it is indeed a great distance from its parish church, but resembling such road-towns as Ilchester and Honiton. The alignments of houses and gardens are related to the road in as defined a manner as are the platforms at a railway station. The wide, paved side-walks all point to an early-defined road-line. At Bow we have a boundary, and from the Yeo to the Taw the way is on well-chosen ground, free from marsh, and then it takes to a ridge line near Sampford Beacon, curving southward, avoiding a tract of sodden clayland, consisting of many thousand acres, most of which, till recent years, was wild, open moor, unpeopled, impassable save in dry weather. We rise steadily on a watershed line to pass over a shoulder of Dartmoor. Crossing first the Exeter and Okehampton road, a rough-paved track with boundary leads to Fatherford (or Fartherford) on the East Ockment. A camp, very rare on the Moor, is just above the track, which it commands for many miles. The pavement has been destroyed to form newtake walls, but, after crossing the road to the Artillery Camp, it is found in better condition, till, near Meldon, the paving is preserved entire under the turf. Its width is from ten to twelve feet, a low bank on either side. Unfortunately its course towards the West Ockment was cut into by the construction of the L.S.W.R., and the great quarrying

operations at Meldon devour each year more of the old paving. But there is enough to show how skilfully the road led down from the hill in a direct line with the way into Cornwall.

On the open moor a narrow pavement was all that was needed, but in the densely wooded country a wide track was cut and maintained, and at many places the original bounds of the road can be seen, though strips of more than half a mile in length have been enclosed and added to private lands. At Bridestowe we have, so far, only the second village which may be said to lie on the way. A camp is above the road at Combebow and a boundary is with us, as also from Lew Down nearly to Portgate, where, from the name, and from the tradition, we know there was a road market. The down which carries this famous great western road is known as Old Street Down, and the original width can be seen here as well as anywhere. The skilful manner in which it takes the country and holds so purposeful a course marks it as much a Roman work as Watling Street.

After Lifton the Tamar and its tributaries have to be crossed, and modern alterations have taken place, but we are led direct to the notable hill-fort of Dunheved, known to us as Launceston, one of the few hill-forts which, like Shaftesbury, have retained an unbroken history as man's dwelling-place. Launceston stands strategically in such a commanding position at the head of the peninsula that it may surely claim to be the gateway into Cornwall, and to lie on the great through-route from N. to extreme S.W., a route composed of adapted British trackway and Roman construction. Of the whole line we have traversed, a distance of seventy miles, it may here be pointed out that not less than twenty-four miles are in use as parish or as county boundary, and at least ten camps are within a short distance of the way.

The question may naturally arise—How did it happen that this traditional through-route was lost? Undoubtedly in the first place we may put the increasing importance of Exeter, as shown by the removal thither of the Bishopstool in 1050 from Crediton. The growth of ecclesiastical and military power in the city by the Exe, together with its predominating influence as the capital of the county, would naturally tend to divert traffic to this centre. The more fertile lands of the south, the greater population, and

the trade with the harbours along the coast would bring Exeter still more wealth and encourage the use of the southern lines of communication with Cornwall. But for this, it seems clear that, instead of a small borough of four or five thousand people, there would have been a hill-city of great importance, controlling an extensive district, the centre of many roads, abounding in trade, the finely placed town of Launceston.

**BIDEFORD UNDER THE RESTORED MONARCHY;
WITH SOME EXTRACTS FROM A "SESSIONS
OF THE PEACE BOOK" FOR THE BOROUGH
OF BIDEFORD, 1659 TO 1688.**

BY ALEXANDER G. DUNCAN.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

THE disappearance or destruction of so many of the old books and documents belonging to Bideford has been a matter of great regret to all interested in the history of the town, and hampered the efforts of those who at various times have essayed to write the story of the rise and progress of this ancient Borough during the past centuries.

Now and then some solitary book or a few papers belonging to olden days have been found in some unexpected quarter, and it has been my good fortune to be the means of rescuing from oblivion an important, as well as interesting volume, which adds considerably to our knowledge of Bideford history from the closing year of the Commonwealth to the end of the reign of King James the Second.

The story of my "find" really begins about thirty years ago, when the late Mr. James Rooker showed me, as an interesting curiosity, a passage in an old parchment-bound volume referring to the Restoration of King Charles the Second to his "Crown and Dignity." Beyond the pleasure of reading the passage and handling for a few moments the old book, it speedily passed from my mind. Some three years ago, however, at a gathering connected with a very old Charity of the town, reference was made to the very scanty number of old records or relics of Bideford handed down to the present day, as compared with Barnstaple and other Devonshire Boroughs. The talk of that evening brought back to me the memory of the book I had seen so long ago, and led me to make

enquiries about it with the view of examining its pages more fully.

During the intervening years, however, many changes had taken place in the firm of solicitors with which Mr. Rooker had been associated; and on appealing to the present members of the long-established firm, Messrs. Bazeley, Barnes and Bazeleys, found that none of them had any knowledge or recollection of the book described, nor after a search could it be found. This was a disappointment, and I feared in the lapse of time it had gone the way of so many others, of a kindred character. My occasional references to the incident kept it before the firm and their staff, and at a recent removal to new offices the long-hidden volume was discovered and brought to me in triumph!

On an examination of its contents my hopes were more than realized; for in addition to the particular entry which was fixed in my memory, the book has proved a mine of valuable and instructive information on the local affairs of those bygone days. The quaint, crabbed writing, old spellings, and worst of all, the curious abbreviations or contractions used in both the English and Latin entries (for a great many formal ones are in the latter language) made the task of deciphering a trial of patience as well as eyesight; but the result has well repaid the trouble, in enlarging our knowledge of Bideford in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century.

The book is entitled on the outside of its cover:—

“ LIBER SESSIONIS PACIS
DE BIDEFORD,
1659 to 1709.”

Unfortunately, however, after the year 1688, no transactions are entered under the respective dates of the Quarter Sessions, so the chief interest is confined to a period of about thirty years, except that the names of the successive Mayors right up to 1709 are given. This in itself is of value, as it fills up a long gap in the list of the Mayors hitherto unknown.

It is generally agreed that Bideford during the century following its Incorporation as a Borough, was a growing, prosperous seaport, with an active shipbuilding industry, and important trading connections with foreign countries. Its ships, manned by hardy and daring mariners, sailed to many continental ports, and voyaged across to the

newly discovered continent of America ; but no definite knowledge has hitherto been available as to its population or the size of the town, until, strange to say, from the pages of this old volume such information is afforded by the entries referring to the Restoration of the Monarchy.

It is doubtful if the expression of loyalty in the happy event from the inhabitants of Bideford was actually forwarded to King Charles, for it appears as a reason for an adjournment of the Sessions. As, however, it was the means of bringing the book to our knowledge, and is interesting in itself, I give the full text :—

“ BE IT REMEMBERED that the Court of the Sessions of the Peace which was appointed to be holden the fowerteenth day of May 1660 for this Burrough Towne and Mannor of Bideford was adjourned untill the next generall Sessions to be holden within one month of the feast of St. Michaell next following, which was occasioned by the most happy Restauration of his most Excellent Mat^{tie} Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland france and Ireland Kinge Defender of the faith &c to his Crownes and Dignity who was in most solemne manner proclaymed in Bideford upon Tuesday the fifteenth day of May 1660 whose most happy Reestablishment and Reasumption in a longe peaceable and prosperous Raigne over us God continue to His Glory and these Kingdoms welfare.

SOLI DEO GLORIA.”

With the new relations of the people and the restored Monarchy it became necessary to take Oaths of Allegiance, and along with the whole nation Bideford was called upon to take its part, and did so under the following warrant issued by the Deputy Lieutenants of the County :—

“ Wee doe command and require you to appoint some convenient tyne to tender the Oathes of Supremacy and Allegiance to all persons within your Jurisdiction above the age of eighteen years according to the Statutes in that behalf provided in witness whereof we have hereunto putt our Hands the seventeenth day of January 1660.

Copleston Bamfylde, Vic.
John Chichester.
Arthur Bassett.

To the Maior and Justices
of the Burrough and Towne
of Bideford.”

“ Afterwards that is to say the three and twentieth of January in the Tweleth year of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God &c the day aforesaid being by the Maior and Justices appointed for the purpose in the Guildhall of Bideford, aforesaid. The said Maior and Justices to Witt

John Thomas Maior	}	Did first take the said oathes severally and afterwards did tender the Same unto these persons following.
Hugh Tucker Alderman		
Francis Jermyn Esqre		
Recorder		

John Hill Towne Clerke
Arthur Gifford Rector.”

To these in authority are added the names of five Aldermen and ten “ Capitall Burgesses,” and following in alphabetical order, the general body of the male population over the age specified in the warrant, making a total of 524.

It occurred to me that this list would prove a reasonable basis upon which a fairly accurate estimate of the population of the town might be made. I therefore wrote to the Registrar-General stating the circumstances and giving the figures, requesting an approximate estimate from his office of the entire population and probable number of inhabited houses. In reply I received the following particulars :—

“ Assuming the age and sex constitution of the inhabitants of Bideford to have been the same in 1660 as in 1911 the population would have been 1950. There is of course little doubt that this assumption is an erroneous one, but the errors in it would have a tendency to counter-balance each other, and it is possible the number given would have some approach to accuracy.

As for the inhabited houses, there are no data in possession of this department which would warrant any attempt at determining their number, local sources will probably furnish better material for forming an estimate on this point.”

Our knowledge of the population is thus fairly well established. As it is certain the town continued to advance in prosperity during the eighteenth century, there would be a gradual increase in numbers, reaching in 1801, when the first National Census of the country was taken, to

2987 persons, with 582 inhabited houses. This works out at about five persons to each house, and taking the same average for the year 1660 the number would then be 390. While passing, it may be noted as a curious fact that, in the long list of names there is not a single instance of an individual having more than one baptismal name, and a large preportion of the surnames enrolled appear in the Directory of the present day.

Like most seaports and coast towns of those days the houses of Bideford, with the exception of its High Street, were crowded together in very narrow streets. It was thirty years later before the Bridge Feofees planned and opened up on the north side of the town the fine thoroughfare, compared with the others, of Bridgeland Street, at the same time building an extension to the Quay. Few, if any, of the houses then existing remain to this day, although there are many of considerable age in some of the old, narrow streets where rich and poor lived in close proximity to each other, the wealthy merchants in large, commodious houses with the poor in humble cottages alongside.

Although the old town had been provided for more than a hundred years with a Corporation of Mayor, Aldermen and "Capitall Burgesses" for the management of its affairs, it would appear that the powers relating to the repair of the streets and such sanitary measures as were attempted in those days were exercised by the Court of Quarter Sessions acting under "Presentments" made by the Grand Jury. These "Presentments" and the orders thereon issued by the Court furnish a vivid mental picture of a deplorable state of things, as will be seen from the extracts I submit.

As the first record is of a Sessions held while the "Commonwealth" still existed, it may be of interest to give the entry as showing the Authority under which the power of the Court was exercised.

"The Court of the Sessions of the Peace of the Keeper of the Liberty of England by Authority of Parliament in the Guildhall there holden the Sixth and Twentieth day of October in the Year of our Lord 1659 before Hugh Tucker Maior of the Burrough Towne and Mannor of Bideford aforesaid, Danniell Slade Alderman and Francis Jermyn Esqr. Recorder Justices of the Peace within the

same Burrough Towne & Mannor aforesaid to be kept according to the Libertyes and Priviledges, etc."

It is at a subsequent Court that we find the first "Presentments," and the list of those "Presented" for various neglects and offences is a long and remarkable one; some for "Broken Causeways and Pavements," others for having "Dung heaps" and "Nasty Places" before their houses, walls or gardens, of which the following are a few examples:—

"Mrs. Margaret Short for broken Causeway before her door."

"Mr. Hugh Tucker Maior for a dangerous Market House."

"Mr. Thomas Beale for Dung before his house near the Markett House."

"Justinian Prance for a dangerous Lyme Pitt at Westcombe."

"Mrs. Dorothy Kinge for stopping a water course at the piggs pound whereby it was very noysome."

"George Burden, Mrs. Sarah Dennys, Mr. John Luxton for nasty places at their back doors and garden walls."

The names of a number of butchers charged for "blowinge Swine Meat sold at the last Markett Day" and scores of others for "not appearing to repair the Highways."

There seems to have been made on this occasion a serious effort to remedy the disgraceful and unhealthy state of the town, but with what result is not recorded. When it is remembered that only about twenty years before Bideford had suffered grievously from a terrible outbreak of the Plague, the wonder rises in one's mind how its toll of death had been stayed under such conditions as are here indicated.

The proceedings of the Court from which the foregoing extracts are taken are in English, but almost all the later entries are in "Court Latin," and I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Rogers and Mr. E. Sealy Vidal for one or two translations which are equally of interest; so I give a typical one in the year 1673 showing that the highest as well as the humblest were charged with similar defaults:—

"Further the Jury present John Earle of Bathe Lord of the Burrough and Mannor of Bideford allowed the

roadway and pavement belonging to and in front of his house in the occupation of Dorothea Halse widow on the East side of the river Torridge to become in a pestilent and ruinous state and in particular has allowed a pool of filth to remain in front of the aforesaid house to the danger of the Kings people passing that way therefore under his agreement the Court orders that a day be given him to repair and examine the Same within two months following under a penalty of 20/- and the pool of filth aforesaid within one month under a penalty of 10/-."

In this year (1673) more energetic action is taken by the Court to remedy the prevailing evils, and it issued a series of "orders" which although very lengthy, are worth giving in full as bringing into clear view the conditions amidst which the townspeople lived, transacted their business, and took their pleasures.

"The Court taking into their serious consideration the great danger that the inhabitants of this Towne may be in as to their bodily health by noysome and stinking Dung hills and other filth which too frequently hath been cast out in heaps in severall streets and on the Key of this Towne and suffered to lye longe there whereby the ayre (especially in the summer time) is apt to be corrupted and hoggs and swine have been permitted to run up and down in the towne which doth so greatly conduce to breed diseases in the bodyes of men and women and children inhabiting and residing in this towne. For preventing of such diseases as much as in the Court hath remedyng of such evil practice for the future the Court doth think fitt and so ordereth as follows :

Firstly, That every inhabitant of this Towne before whose House, Courtlage, Wall, Garden Wall any dung, sweepings of streets, coale ashes, loose stones, or other filth doth now lye, doe remove or cause the same to be removed within seven days next after the publication hereof by the Common Cryer of this Towne, upon pain that every person offending herein and permitting such dung and other filth to remain beyond the time aforesaid & being thereof convicted by one sufficient witness upon oath before any one of the Justices of the Court above said shall be proceeded against in such manner as the law directs.

Secondly, That within seven days after the publication hereof a certain number of Tobacco hoggsheads strongly

hooped, or some other fitt vessels without any head be provided & from time to time repaired and amended at the charge of the inhabitants of this Towne & who have not the conveniency of any yards, backsides or Courtlages, and shall be placed in such convenient manner as may be least offensive to the inhabitants thereof in such Streets, Lanes & places within this Towne as shall be thought fitt & appointed by Mr. Maior of this Towne, wherein and not elsewhere such inhabitants may bring and putt the sweepings of their streets, coale ashes or other filth without any contradiction or offence & three or fower or more of the inhabitants may joyne together in providing of such hoggs heads or other vessels as they may consent & agree among themselves.

Thirdly, That when such Hoggsheads or other vessels soe placed are filled, that then the Scavanger of the Towne or some one on his behalf from time to time doe empty the same & convey or cause to be conveyed away all such filth out of such streets or places into such persons grounds or fields as the said scavenger shall sell or dispose of the same and then shall not permitt the same to remain in any street, back lands or other open place to the nuisance of the publique or to the detriment or prejudice of any person.

Fourthly, That all such inhabitants of this Towne as have yards, courtlages or backsides wherein they make or keep dung or manure & will not contribute with their neighbours to provide hoggsheads or other vessels att such time as they doe bringe or cause to be brought the same out into any of the streets or lanes of this Towne with an intent to have the same carried away doe not leave or permitt the same to lye in such street or lane above three days at the most unless it be in hoggsheads or other vessels as aforesaid under the penalty as in the first article is above expressed.

Fifthly, That noe inhabitant of this towne at any time after the publication hereof doe permitt or suffer any of his, her or their hoggs, piggs or swine to wander about or lye or remain in any of the streets or Lanes of this Towne upon pain of having such hoggs impounded & not from thence to be delivered untill replevined by due course of Law.

Sixthly, That because none of the inhabitants of this Towne may pretend ignorance of these orders—It is

further ordered that the Towne Clerk of this Towne doe write or cause to be written out severall copyes of these orders which the Cryer of this Towne is to publish at severall the most convenient places of this Towne and then to fix them in some open place where all persons concerned may the better take notice thereof and perform the same accordingly.

Seventhly, The Court foreseeing that notwithstanding these orders and the publication thereof as aforesaid, divers of the inhabitants will be apt to slight or contemn the same wherefore this Court doth furthermore order that whatsoever person shall inform any of the Justices of this Court of any person who at any time after the publication hereof shall throw or cast or suffer to lye in any of the streets or lanes or the Key of this Towne any filth, dung, coale ashes or rubbish other than in the hoggsheads or vessels, the party or parties soe offending shall be comited to the prison of this Towne untill he or they shall find sureties as well for their appearance att the next Generall Sessions of the Peace to be holden within this Towne to answer such their contempt & breach of these orders & also for their good behaviour in the meantime.

In pursuance of the second article of the order above mentioned I doe appoint and direct the number of Tobacco Hoggsheads or other vessels for the purpose aforesaid and the places where they shall stand and be placed to be as followeth :—

In High Street . . .	3	Near the Pitt Dore . . .	1
„ Near the Stocks . . .	1	Allhallon Street . . .	2
„ New Street . . .	2	Bridge Street . . .	2
„ Gunstone Lane . . .	1	Coldharbour . . .	2
„ Dick Lane . . .	1	Mayden Street . . .	2
„ Mill Street . . .	3	Silver Street . . .	1
„ New Key . . .	1	East the Bridge South-	
„ Old Key . . .	3	wards . . .	2
„ Conduit Lane . . .	1	East the Bridge North-	
		wards . . .	2

John Davie Maior.”

This list with a few others mentioned elsewhere about the same date: Tower Street, Bull Hill, Nunnery Walk, Buttgarten, evidently comprise the whole of the chief streets of the town, and all of them with the exception of “ Dick Lane ” are known to the present day by the same

names. Two of the sites — “Near the Stocks” and “Near the Pitt Dore” I am unable to locate; but up to some forty years ago the Stocks were kept in an Arcade under the old Bridge Hall, and are now preserved in a small local Museum in the Town Hall.

The use of empty Tobacco hogsheads for such primitive but public sanitary purposes, is a direct corroboration of the historical statement that Bideford long ago was an important centre for the importation and distribution of the fragrant weed, the general use of which had only been introduced into this country some hundred years before.

Notwithstanding these stringent orders, most of the evils they were to remedy continued unabated; and I will bring this part of my paper to an end by giving a proclamation in 1685, showing that no improvement had taken place in the intervening years in the condition of the town.

“These are to give notice unto all inhabitants of this towne that Mr. Mayor doth hereby straightly charge and command them and every one of them that before Saturday Night next They doe remove and carry away or cause to be removed and carried away all Dung, Sweepings of Streets, Coalashes, rubbish and loose stones from out of the Streets, Lanes and Key of Bideford and also from their respective Houses, Courtlages, Wall or Garden Wall within this Towne, and that no inhabitant doe from henceforth throw, permitt or cause to be thrown any sweepings, dung filth or other nuisance whatsoever in any of the Streets, Lanes or upon the Key of Bideford afore-said, upon payne that every person soe offending shall be proceeded against in Such Manner as the law directs in pursuance of an order made at the Generall Sessions of the Peace, holden for the Burrough Towne and Mannor of Bideford upon the three and twentieth day of Aprill in the twenty fifth year of the raigne of our late most gracious Sovereigne Charles the Second, late King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

GOD SAVE KING JAMES THE SECOND.”

We turn now to another aspect of the “internal economy” of the Borough in noting some particulars relating to the “Drink Question” of those days. During

several of the preceding reigns, and under the Commonwealth, many Acts of Parliament for regulating the sale of "Ale and Beare" with the conditions imposed upon License holders had been placed on the Statute Book, which had gradually increased in stringency; and it was through the Court of Sessions that the laws were administered.

A full record of all the licenses granted is entered each year; and taking the earliest, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1660, as an example, we find 27 were then granted and seven more the following month, making a total of 34. Assuming the population to be 1950 this works out at just under one licensed house for every 55 of the estimated population. Of these holders of Licenses of "Ale and Tippling" houses no less than nine are women, of whom eight are described as "widdows." Most of the males appear to have followed some other occupation, one-third of the number being "marriners." Each Licensee was bound in the sum of ten pounds, and had to find two sureties in five pounds each, as is seen in the following case for which I give in full the text of his recognizance.

"John Young of Bideford aforesaid Tipler is } £10
bound unto the Keepers of the Liberty of England }
by Authority of Parliament.

Nicholas Land of Bideford, Miller and David } £5
Hoyle of the same."

The condition of this recognizance is such that whereas you the said John Young are licensed to keep a common Ale house or Tipling house untill the Feast of Easter next and no longer, in your new dwelling house in Bideford aforesaid and not elsewhere.

If therefore the said John Young shall not during the tyme aforesaid permitt or suffer or have any playings att Dice, Cards or any other unlawful game or games in his house, yard or garden, nor suffer any person or persons except his ordinary house-hold servants upon any Sabath or Lords Day, Day of Humiliation and Thanksgiving to be or remain in his house during the tyme of publique worship of God, nor shall suffer any person to lodge in his house above one day or one night, but whose names and surnames you shall deliver to some one of the Constables of this Towne unless well known unto him the said John Young, and will answer for his and their forthcomings, nor suffer any person to remain in his house Tipling or

drinking contrary to the law—and also if he shall keep the true measure of Beare, Ale and Bread that he shall sell during the tyme aforesaid, and doe not suffer in his said house any Drunkards Disolute persons or other disorder, and if any shall happen to be thereon if the said John Young or some one on his behalf forthwith give notice thereof unto some one or other of the Constables of this Towne that the same persons soe offending may be punished according to the law, and shall during all that tyme keep good order & rule in his said house and doe all such other things according to the Statute in that behalf his present recognizances to be void, otherwise the severall sums of £10, £10 and £5 is to be levyed on yr goods and chattels lands & tenements to the use of the Keepers of the Liberty of England by Authority, etc.”

By the following year Charles II. was on the throne, and the recognizances were enlarged by a new clause under the authority of a Royal Proclamation. The same Licensee is again dealt with on this occasion :

“That if the above bounden John Young doe not or shall not kill, dresse, sell or putt to sale, or permitt or cause to be killed, dressed, eaten or putt to sale any kind of flesh in his house during the season of Lent, or any other fish days and days prohibited out of Lent according to the Statute in that behalf provided and his Ma^{ties} Proclamation that this Recognizance to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be of full power, force and virtue.”

For how many years this peculiar clause was inserted in the conditions of Licenses cannot be traced, but certainly in those granted in 1670 it is omitted, so probably it was of a temporary character.

No entries show what these keepers of Tipling houses paid to the Excise for their respective Licenses, but some instances are given of “convictions for brewinge and sellinge of Ale & Beare and not giving security unto the office of Excise according to the 32nd Article of Parliament of the 14th August 1649 upon the oath of William Horsham and Thomas Maine for wh. they have forfeited 40s. twice by virtue of wh. act the said Justices did issue the severall warrants directed to the Constables of Bideford, to levy the said 40s. upon each of the said defendants, and to pay the same unto John Sutton sub Commissioner for Excise in the County of Devon.”

Again in 1681 :—

“ Peter Bagilhole forfeited 20/- for selling Ale without License and 10/- for suffering Tipling in his house.”

Besides the loyal address of welcome to King Charles the Second on his restoration, there are copies of several other addresses from the inhabitants of Bideford on different occasions to King Charles and his successor James the Second. The most remarkable for its outspoken language and its extraordinary length is the one sent to Charles, following the discovery and exposure of what is generally known as the “ Rye House Plot.”

“ To the Kings most Excellent Ma^{tie} The most humble address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Capitall Burgesses, Recorder, Towne Clerke and other the loyall inhabitants of your Ma^{ties} ancient Burrough and Mannor of Bideford in the County of Devon.

Most Gracious and Dread Sovereigne,

We yr. Ma^{ties} most dutifull and loyall subjects seriously reflecting upon that most Damnable and Hellish conspiracy, that most Trayterous and Impious designe of compassing the death of your most Sac^d Ma^{tie} and your dearest brother the most illustrious prince James Duke of York, Thereby and by other Devilish designs directly contrary to all Laws Sacred and Civill and one against thereby to have subverted the Ancient and flourishing Monarchie of this and all other yr. Ma^{ties} Kingdoms and Dominions, To have reduced the same unto Anarchie and confusion and to have involved and enwrapt the same into Blood and infinite other unavoydable mischiefs which would inevitably have attended such as were hatched in Hell, and were ever ready to have bin acted by such undutifull ungracious and most disloyall persons who never were, and it is too obvious neither would or will be obliged by Yr. Ma^{ties} gracious Indulgences nor bound by sacred and indispenible oathes.

For these Miraculous Deliverances vouchsafed by Heaven unto yr Ma^{tie} and yr said dearest brother and therein to the preservation of the best and most refined Church in the whole universe, together with our Liberties and Tranquility from such barbarous, inhuman and blood thirsty hands we have (as our bounden duty was) paid our most unfeigned and solemn thanks unto Almighty God.

And now, Dread Sovereigne with hearts repleated with joy we prostrate ourselves before the Royall Sceptre of your Ma^{tie} most humbly beseeching y^r Ma^{tie} that we may be permitted (amongst the many multitudes of y^r duitifull and loyall subjects) to express our abhorrence of such damnable practises and withall we doe assure y^r Ma^{tie} That whatever the boldness and licentiousness of some persons (now and heretofore residing within the limits of this y^r Corporation may have been) yett we the present subscribers hereunto being truly sensible of that Loyalty and obedience which is due only unto your Ma^{tie} y^r Heirs and lawfull successors, Doe humbly beg leave to repeat and in and by this most solemn manner to tender unto y^r Sacred Ma^{tie} our Allegiance and we shall and will with the hazard of our lives defend y^r Sacred Ma^{tie} y^r Heirs and Successors and your just and undoubted Title to the Government both in Church and State as tis now Established by just good (and as indeed they are) the best Whole-some Laws against all traiterous associations, pretended Solemn League and Covenants of unwarrantable unquiet fanatical and disloyall conspiracies and attempts whatsoever.

We have no more at present to add but that our prayers shall be ever for y^r Ma^{ties} long life and prosperous Raigne over us and that Almighty God would accumulate his choicest blessings upon you in this world and after this give you the fruition of his most Glorious Presence in his Heavenly Kingdom to all Eternity.

In testimony of all which we have hereunto sett our hands and caused the Common Seal of this y^r Burrough Towne and Mannor to be affixed in y^r full and Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace held in the Guildhall of the Burrough aforesaid the eighteenth day of October in the five and thirtieth year of y^r said Ma^{ties} Raigne.

Thomas Gearing	Mayor
Nicholas Dennys	Recorder
John Hill	Towne Clerke.

followed by the names of 84 Burgesses.

Whitehall This address was presented to his Ma^{tie} by
 Dec. the Right Hon^{ble} John Earle of Bathe which
 8th. his Ma^{tie} rec^d very graciously and afterwards
 was published in the Gazette of the number
 1884."

A year or so after the foregoing address was presented to King Charles a copy is given of one from the Mayor, Aldermen and "Capitall Burgesses" in their Common Hall assembled surrendering all and singular, the "Manors, Messuages, Rents, Goods, Chattells, Bonds, Bills, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments," also "all Franchises, Letters Patent of Corporation, power, priviledges, Liberties whatsoever at any time or times heretofore granted to or held or enjoyed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Capitall Burgesses Humbly beseaching his Ma^{tie} to grant them a New Charter with such Reservations, alterations and Conditions as his Ma^{tie} in his greate wisdom shall think fitt" and authorizing the Right Hon^{ble} John Earle of Bathe to present the same.

Owing, however, to the death of Charles, on the sixth day of February, 1684, this petition was not presented, and nothing further is recorded of the matter.

The loyal address from the inhabitants of Bideford on the accession of James the Second comes next in order :

"The most Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Capitall Burgesses, Recorder, Rector of the Parish, Towne Clerke and other Inhabitants of your Ma^{ties} Ancient Burrough & Towne of Bideford in the County of Devon.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

As we were most deeply sensible of the exceeding great loss of your Ma^{ties} Deare and most entirely Beloved Brother Charles the Second, our late most Gracious King soe our hearts are enlarged and repleted with abounding Joy for your Ma^{ties} Settlement in your just hereditary and royal Throne of Government, over us wherein the Divine Providence hath most conspicuously manifested it so often in most wonderful manner y^r Royall name and Dignity, we have upon the first motion thereof in the presence of y^r Ma^{ties} High Sheriff for the County with all possible and most ardent assurance proclaymed, and now by this Publique Instrument in writing we doe most humbly assure y^r Sacred Majesty that every of us in our severall stations and capacities shall and will defend y^r undoubted rights Crowns and Dignitys against all opposers thereof whatsoever in the mayntenance of the present Government both in Church and State. We agayne with utmost duty assure y^r Ma^{tie} that you shall never want the

prayers and assistance together with our lives and fortunes for the maytenance of your Crown & Dignity.

In Testimony whereof we most Duitifully and Heartily have hereunto sett our hands and have affixed the Common Seal of this y^r Ma^{ties} Corporation on the three and Twentieth day of February in the first year of your Majesties Raigne Anno Dom. 1684.

William Titherly	Mayor
Michaell Ogilby	Rector
Nicholas Dennis	Recorder
John Hill	Towne Clerke

and in addition the names of 307 inhabitants of the town.

The Earl of Bath was desired to present the address and a copy of the letter requesting him to do so is also given, and is worth transcribing.

“ Our Ever Honourable Lord

The inclosed address to his most Sacred Majesty bespeaks the Ardency of our zeale and entire affectionate duty towards him, Our most humble request unto your Honor is that you would be pleased to deliver the same unto his Majesty in the behalfe of our Selves and of the rest of the Subscribers, and to assure his Majesty that we have not observed soe wonderfull a readynesse of the inhabitants to testify their Loyalty and most ready inclinations to serve and humbly to obey his Majesty as now upon this occasion. You may please to inform his Majesty that a very great part of the inhabitants of this Towne doe trade into severall parts of the world and it is obvious to all persons that make an inspection therein, to what greate sums of Money his Ma^{tie} receives in his customes doe amount into yearly in this part, and doubtless it will be increased much more by his Ma^{ties} most Gracious support, we have no more to add at present but remayne

Your Lordships most humble Servants

William Titherly	Mayor
Thomas Gearing	
John Davie	
John Frost	

Bideford

24th February 1684.”

The festivities of the townspeople in celebration of the Coronation of King James were fixed for the 23rd April, 1685, and invitations were addressed to the High Sheriff of the County and "divers other worthy gentlemen" inviting them to be present on the occasion. The High Sheriff at the time was Mr. Richard Coffin, the then representative of a family long and intimately associated with Bideford and North Devon; and the following is a copy of the letter sent to him.

"Worthy Sir,

As you were pleased to honour the Corporation with y^r presence in proclayming his Most Sacred Majesty soe wee humbly desire y^r worships good company on the three and twentyeth day of this month which will be St. George's Day, being the day appointed for his Coronation, Soe wee intend to Solemnize that day with all possible demonstrations of Loyalty, Joy and Cheerfullness as is most fitting to be done, and it will add much unto its Lustre if y^r worshipp will please to vouchsafe y^r good presence together with such other gentlemen as will be invited hither that day also, this being the needful at present.

I remayne

Y^r Worships most humble Servant
Will^m Titherly.

Bideford 8th April, 1685."

How the event was "Solemnized" is not recorded.

Turning from these long-winded and fulsome addresses, some interesting side-lights are thrown on the administration of the laws, both ecclesiastical and civil, which ruled and restricted the everyday life of the people at large.

The reigning monarch and his Ministers and Parliaments appear to have held the view that only those in authority were the proper judges of what the people ought to believe, and how they ought to worship. Hence the numerous, and in too many instances, severe Acts of Parliament enacted during the reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second, dealing with religious beliefs and forms of worship. A few examples of the entries in this category may be given :—

- " In 1671 The Bishoppes License to eat flesh in Lent.
- „ 1671 The oaths of Allegiance, Supremecy, receiving the Sacrament and other Testations performed

by publique officers within this Towne in pursuance of an Act of Parliament against dangers which may happen by Popish Recusants.

- In 1675 Travellers on the Lords Day punished.
- „ 1681 Mr. Michael Ogilby, Rector of the Parish Church of Bideford took all the Tests.
- „ 1685 Informations and Convictions of a Conventicle in the house of Samuell Johns.
Henry Parsons that preached att the late Conventicle at Grange was sent by a Mittimus to the Common Goal.”

The harsh and continuous efforts of the Government by persecutions, fines and imprisonments to bring the whole of the people of England and Scotland into complete uniformity of doctrine and ritual, together with the fear that behind all was the set purpose to re-establish Roman Catholicism as the national religion, roused grave misgivings throughout both countries. The hearty and indulgent loyalty shown at the Restoration was rapidly vanishing before the death of the “Merry Monarch”; and under his successor may be said to have almost disappeared. To such an extent was this the case, and the rising discontent as well as disaffection so general, that King James in 1687 tried to stem the tide by issuing a Proclamation virtually granting liberty of conscience.

A few Bidefordians together with others in different parts of the county were at the time in danger of severe penalties under the old laws, so the proclamation came at an opportune time for them. The document is lengthy, so I have curtailed it to some extent while retaining the more important passages.

“JAMES R.

Whereas we have now good testimony of the peaceable behaviour of [here follows a list of those accused] we have thought fitt to signifie our will and pleasure to you, that they shall not be persecuted nor molested for not taking or refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremicie or either of them, or upon the Long Writt of the Exchequer for the penalty of twenty pounds for the cause aforesaid or for not coming to Church or not receiving the Sacrament of the Lords Supper or by reason of their convictions for or exercise of their religion, nor otherwise persecuted

as recusants, nor for any of the causes aforesaid, and wee doe hereby command you and every of you in your respective places to Absolve and Sett at Liberty all those named and to forbear all proceedings, commenced or issued by reason of any the causes aforesaid against them or any of their Lands, Goods or Chattels while our Royal Pleasure shall be further known. Given at Whitehall the tenth day of February 168⁹ in the Third year of our reigne.

By his Ma^{ties} Commands
Sunderland P."

As is well known this yielding to the pressure of public opinion came too late to save the situation. The year following James abandoned his country and throne, fleeing to the Continent, and William and Mary began their reign amid national hopes of greater freedom in religious matters than had prevailed under their predecessors.

Let me now refer to a civil characteristic of the years following the Restoration. There is no doubt a very large majority rejoiced at the passing of the Commonwealth, but at the same time a turbulent section of the community gave much anxiety to the new government in conspiracies and seditious conduct. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the authorities kept strict watch on the movements of the people, to prevent unlawful assemblies. It will be remembered that one condition, embodied in Licenses granted for "Ale or Tipling" houses, required the holder to report to the constables the name of every stranger lodging in his house for more than a single night. In addition to this all persons travelling had to be provided with what are called "Letter Passes." Scores of such are recorded as being granted, not only for places at a distance, but even to towns in the immediate neighbourhood such as Barnstaple, South Molton, etc. These entries appear chiefly between the years 1683 to 1686, covering the time of the Monmouth Rebellion.

A few examples of these "Passes" may be given, culled at random.

"A Lett Pass granted to William Elliott of Ireland, William Thomas a guide and eight horses to travel to the towne of Launceston."

"A Lett Pass to Peter Townsend, Merchant, to travel from this towne to Exeter."

"A Lett Pass to John Pound of this towne to travel to South Molton."

"A Lett Pass to Edward Bayliss of Rosse in Ireland to travell to Barnstaple."

"A Lett Pass to Catherine Collins and her daughter to travell to Tiverton and come from Ireland."

"A Lett Pass to Theophilus Allen a French Chyrurgion to travell to Stratton in the County of Cornwall."

Those without passes were apprehended, as for instance :

"Thomas Harris and John Baglery taken upon the watch having no passes."

Curiously, the sale and purchase of horses in the town seem to have been under some regulation, for there are several instances of the transactions being carried through in the presence of the Town Clerk. One or two of such cases may be of interest :—

"Memorandum. That upon the fifth day of October 1674 about two of the clock in the afternoon Thomas Johns of Penzance in Cornwall, Butcher as he named himself, sold one dark Bay Nagg Bob Tayle about 13 hands high to Robert Browne the Plymouth carrier in the publike streets of Bideford."

"21 January 1677.

This day Mr. John Boddy brought to me a note of the sale of a Grey Nagg by one William Trigiony unto Bennett Dunscombe as forthwith. I have sold one Grey Nagg on Saturday last past, which is about thirteen or fourteen hands high and fley bitten about the head, with one supposed blind eye which doth trott, together with a saddle &c. for five pounds & ten shillings which money I acknowledge I have rec^d.

William Tregioney."

Among the many and varied matters of local history (of more or less value) to be found in these records of Quarter Sessions, perhaps the entries relating to the "Bideford Witches" will have the greatest interest. Although very brief, it certainly is a satisfaction to know there is still in existence the written record of a terrible tragedy of the seventeenth century, when three unfortunate women of Bideford were tried, convicted and executed for "practising witchcraft." The belief in "witches and witchcraft" was very general among all classes of the

community in this country during many centuries, and in "Stuart Times" perhaps more so than at any other period of our history; and many are the cruel deeds recorded against those who fell under suspicion of practising the "dark art."

In Watkins' *Essay towards a History of Bideford* long extracts are given of the evidence of various witnesses along with so-called "confessions" of the accused at the enquiry held in the town. So it is only necessary for the purpose of this paper to give the entries as they appear in the Sessions record. The three women were Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles and Susanna Edwards; and they were put on trial at Exeter in July, 1682. Prior, however, to this trial, in 1679, one of the unfortunate women—Temperance Lloyd—was accused of "practising witchcraft upon Anne Fellow, the daughter of Thomas Fellow, Gent. Gauger of Excise. Evidences against her were Anne Fellow, the mother, Olliver Ball Apothecary, Elizabeth Coleman, Dorcas Lidston and Elizabeth Davie. Upon the 17th of May the said Temperance Lloyd was searched by Sisly Galsworthy and others. The papers filed."

There is no trace of this prosecution having been carried further, but according to Watkins, the same woman at the examination in 1682 confessed that she was indicted in 1670 for a similar offence, but was then acquitted, so in her case suspicion of evil doings had long been held.

With reference now to the trial at the Assizes at Exeter, the passages are as follows :—

"8th July 1682. Severall informations together with the confessions of Temperance Lloyd for practising witchcraft upon the body of Grace Thomas—Sent by a Mittimus unto Goal—found guilty at the Assizes holden 14th August and executed on the 25th. The papers filed.

18th July 1682. Mary Trembles and Susanna Edwards their confessions together with severall informations ag^t them for practising witchcraft upon the bodies of Grace Barnes the wife of John (Barnes) Bideford aforesaid yeoman, and Dorcas Coleman the wife of John Coleman of Bideford aforesaid Marryner—19th sent by a Mittimus unto Goal—found guilty and executed as next above.

The papers filed.

Searches of their bodies upon oath then returned.

Filed.

26 July. Severall informations against the said Susanna Edwards for practising witchcraft upon the body of Dorcas Coleman the wife of the said John Coleman of Bideford, Marryner. Filed."

Some doubt seems to have arisen in the minds of the official concerned in the three trials and awful results as to how they should be recorded; for at the foot of the page containing the foregoing entries there is a very curious

" Memorandum.

The said Susanna Edwards and Mary Trembles having severally confessed upon their examinations that they had bewitched the said Grace Barnes, they could not be judicated for the same crimes severally wherefore the said Mary Trembles was judicated only for practising witchcraft upon the said Grace Barnes and the said Susanna was severally judicated for practising witchcraft upon the body of the said Dorcas Coleman."

The only other case of accusations of witchcraft occurs in 1686.

" Severall informations ag^t Abigall the wife of Robert Handford concerning the suspicion of witchcraft."

Of this charge nothing further is recorded.

These brief and bald entries bring very vividly to our minds the awful story of the Bideford Witches. Whether the tragedy roused public indignation and abhorrence at laws which sanctioned such terrible punishment is not certain; but at any rate, these three miserable women, the victims of gross superstition—in which even judges shared—were the last persons executed in England for alleged witchcraft.

Having now given some rather lengthy extracts from these old pages of such as may be considered of the greatest interest and value, it only remains to deal with and string together a varied collection of minor happenings connected with the old life of the Borough.

The one that looms most largely is the unhappy relations existing between the Rev. Michael Ogilby, the Rector of the Parish, who was inducted to the living in 1679. His name figures frequently in accounts of quarrels with individuals, and in disputes with the town authorities or the parishioners, culminating in 1679 with a series of

grave charges against the reverend gentleman. At a Sessions in that year the jurors then empanelled and sworn, presented to the Court their indictment against the Rev. Michael Ogilby, with the opening preamble as follows :—

“ And although we the Jurors aforesaid cannott nor doe nott expect to have any releise from this Court concerning the strictures hereafter expressed against Mr. Michaell Ogilby Clerke and Rector of the Parish Church of Bideford, and therefore more particularly pertayne to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Diocese of Exon, yet we cannott avoyd the mentioning and presenting thereof in soe publique a manner hoping thereby the Court will take the same into their consideration, and in due time will endeavor a reformation there of soe much as in them lyes.”

The charges appear under eight heads ; but as they are too lengthy to give in full, I only give the leading feature of each, except in the eighth, which deals with the charges claimed for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

“ 1. The permitting excommunicated clergymen to administer Holy Communion in the Parish Church while the Rev^d Michaell Ogilby was sitting in a chaire on the north side of the Communion Table.

2. We doe present the said Michaell Ogilby did altogether omitt his duty either in person or by some lawfull Minister in the Publique Church upon Easter which was the 20th day of April 1679.

3. We the jurors upon our oaths present that upon Sunday 28th day of September 1679 whilst the congregation were there assembled for Divine Service Mr. Michaell Ogilby in most indecent manner did rayle and vilify Mr. Robert Mayhutt to the great grieve of the people then and there assembled.

4. For delaying and refusing to publish his Ma^{ties} gracious letters patent for a generall collection for the Redemption of English Captives in Turkey.

5. That Michaell Ogilby upon Sunday the eighth day of October 1679 did rayle at Mr. John Hill Towne Clerke, as he was going out of the Church and did bestow much unchristian-like language, holding out of his staffe and threatening and assualtinge him therewith.

6. That the said Mr. Ogilby did say and utter many unbecoming words against the Rev^d Father in God Thomas

Lord Bishopp of Exon his Surrogate and Rev^d Clergy belonging to the Cathedral Church saying they should not order him to putt any Curate into his Church, and swearing oftentimes in a very profane manner that they were knaves or words to this purpose or affect.

7. That the said Mr. Ogilby for the space of three or fower years past hath been much given to raylings and vilifying the Clergy in the County of Devon and Magistrates of Bideford and also for being a lover of wine and strong drinks, etc.

8. Also we doe present that Michaell Ogilby within the space of three or fower years hath infringed and broken the ancient customs of this parish and Towne of Bideford by demanding, extorting of and from severall of the inhabitants and parishoners unreasonable, inordinate and unjust fees for marryings, baptizings and burialls, viz. from Abraham Holmes and John Coleman of Bideford for marryinge them and their respective wives the sum of five shillings a piece, from George Donnard Marryner for baptizeing of his child two shillings and sixpence, from Christopher Howard the same although the offices were performed by a neighbour Minister with Mr. Ogilbys consent—and as for buryalls for buryinge the wife of Phillip Cornish of this Towne one shilling, for buryinge child of Edward Fellow one shilling and for the buryinge of child of George Donnard the sum of one shilling of lawfull money of England.”

What may have been the outcome of all these grave charges is not indicated, nor have we any guide to show to what extent the fees for the offices of the Church were inordinate and unjust!

But leaving these quarrels and disturbances, I will give a few facts recorded here and there relating more particularly to the topography of the town. During the Mayoralty of Mr. William Reeve in 1670 :—

“ The Right Hon^{ble} John Earl of Bathe (Lord of the Manor of Bideford) purchased from Mr. Willett a house and garden for the making of a new streete or passage between Maiden Street and High Street.”

This is very probably the one now known as Butt-garden Street.

“ My Lord gave a plott of the garden of the old place house for enlarging the Churchyard on the north side thereof.”

In 1673 we find :—

“Mr. Thomas Gearing Mayor.

The Right Reverend Father in God Anthony Sparrow Bishopp of Exeter consecrated the plott of ground given by the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Bathe for enlarging the Church yard of Bideford.”

From two or three entries it is clear the Market house or place was in the High St. prior to 1675, for in that year :

“The Markett Bell from the Old Markett place in High St. removed to the new Markett Place in the Buttgarden.”

In other places it is described as “Markett House”; so it may be assumed there was a substantial building of some kind, as well as the open market in the street.

From time to time orders were issued by the Court with the view of safeguarding the town against the dangers of fire. As early as 1659 Mr. John Hill gave

“Twelve Water Bucketts for the use of the Towne.”

In 1673 an order was made :—

“That the Con^{tables} of this Towne do forthwith cause fower watchmen to be sett every night to prevent as much as in them lyeth all danger which may happen by fire to the houses of this Towne or Shippes lying at the Keys.”

The Court in 1679 was again engaged in taking steps against the risks of fire, for we find :—

“The Jurors at the Sessions then empanelled and sworn presented that it is a common and publique danger committed by divers persons practising the trades of Potters, Bakers, Brewers who erect great piles and ricks of Furze in greater quantities than necessity doth require to the greate danger of the houses and goods of severall of the inhabitants if the same should happen by any neglect to be on fire. For prevention it is ordered that none of those following the trades mentioned should have a greater quantity of Furze than three hundred faggotts and to be kept at not less than one hundred and forty feet from their respective Kilns, etc. and for the saving of the inhabitants and their goods which may happen by fire (which God prevent) it is ordered that all the Water Bucketts of leather be with all speed amended and made serviceable.”

The householders were also ordered “to place hogsheds or Tubbs filled with water from the first day of May

until the tenth day of September." The Common Cryer was instructed "to forthwith publish these orders after sounding his Common Bell."

Although Bideford had been incorporated for about a hundred years the town did not possess a suitable prison for the punishment of offenders, and they had to be sent elsewhere to serve their time. Prior to 1687 there was a house of Correction or Bridewell at Great Torrington, to which criminals from Bideford were sent ; but this appears for some reason to have been dismantled and closed. The Bideford Corporation thereupon addressed the following petition to the County Justices :—

" These may certifie all whom it may concern that the Corporation of Bideford having no Bridewell or house of Correction for the punishment of offenders that may or shall happen within the Towne aforesaid, and that formerly when there was occasion for the punishment of any persons they were sent to Great Torrington, and now that Bridewell being taken away the Towne of Bideford hath no place to send offenders unto, but the house of correction of the County and the said Towne doth pay yearly to the Goal and Hospital the sum of two pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence, soe that it is the desire of us that subscribe hereunto (in the name of the whole Corporation) to have the privelidge of the said County Bridewell to send such there as were deserving when and as often as the said Corporation shall have occasion, and further our desire is that the certificate be passed at the next Generall Sessions of the Peace of the County of Devon then and there to have this order made as is desired.

Witness our hands this 30th day of March 1687.

John Darracott	Mayor.
Rich ^d Giles	Alderman.

Wee believe the above written
Certificate to be true and doe
desire that the said Towne of
Bideford may have the privilege
which is therein prayed for.

Amos Pollard

Thomas Berry

Sa: Rolle

Richard Coffin

Jona: Prideaux."

This petition was duly granted—"as it was recommended unto this Court of Sessions by five Justices of the Peace under their hands residing in that part of the County. . . . This Court doth think fitt order and allow the Mayor and Justices of Bideford for the tyme being may hence forth have the Privelidge of sending to the said house of Correction at St. Thomas such offenders as by the Law ought so to be sent.

Hugo Vaughan

Clerk of the Peace."

The difficulty of conveying prisoners such a long distance in those days is shown in an entry in the Mayoralty of Mr. Richard Giles. "John Budd of the parish of Bennett Fink in London an upholsterer a dangerous Quaker refusing to take the oath of Allegiance was sent from here by a Mittimus to the Common Goal at the Castle of Exeter, but on the way thither he escaped."

The last two years of the reign of James the Second were marked by the number and variety of Proclamations issued and reported as having been published in the town. While these were national in purpose and effect, and not relating to Bideford specially, they may be included in my extracts as bringing afresh to our minds some useful light on the political and economical questions of the time.

May 1687. "A Proclamation published the 27th September prohibiting the importation of Foreign needles."

January 1687. "An Act for Putting in Execution the Act for Improvement of Tillage."

January 1687. "A Proclamation for putting in Execution the Law against Importing and Selling Foreign Buttons."

January 1687. "A Proclamation appointing a Tyme of Publique Thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom for the Queen being with Child."

April 1688. "A Proclamation for the more Effectual Reducing and Suppressing of Pirates and Privateers in America."

April 1688. "A Proclamation for Preventing and Suppressing Seditious Books and Pamphlets."

April 1688. "A Proclamation prohibiting his Maties Subjects to enter into the service of Foreign Princes and States."

April 1688. "A Proclamation Commanding the return of all his Mat^{ies} Subjects who have taken arms under and are now in the Service of the States Generall of the United Provinces of the Netherlands by Sea or Land."

Considering the circumstances and conditions of national life of those days, the number of criminal cases, assaults, robberies, etc., appearing in the business of the successive Sessions is comparatively few, and none of them have any special feature except, it may be, in the quaintness of the evidence tendered.

It may seem somewhat captious to indulge in a grumble against the clerks of the Court, considering the pages they have filled; but all the same, many of them were sadly neglectful of their duty in entering up the minutes. From the arrangement of the book it was evidently intended to have full records, and in addition each individual case or special matter tabulated for reference in what is called "The Table." In it, under the name of the Mayor and the year, is given a "page number," where the transactions of the Court were to be entered. Here oftentimes comes the disappointment; for in some years the pages are blank, and in others appear only some formal "Presentments from the Jurors now empaneled," or a list of Licenses granted, whereas according to the entry in "The Table" minutes of other and more interesting matter should have been recorded, which in certain instances would have added further to our knowledge of the passing events in Bideford.

I am fully aware that the contents of the old chronicle, and the extracts I have given, will be of more direct interest to Bidefordians than to members of the Devonshire Association in general; but perhaps to some small extent in affording glimpses of the life and doings of so long ago, they may also attach a little value to what is here brought to notice. It is this thought which has prompted me to prepare and submit this paper; and if it is thought of sufficient value to be included in our *Transactions* the labour of many leisure hours will be well repaid.

HOOKER'S SYNOPSIS CHOROGRAPHICAL OF DEVONSHIRE.

WILLIAM J. BLAKE, M.A.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

To the student of the history of Devon in the time of the Tudors, few names are better known than that of John Vowell, *alias* Hooker. Like his friend and contemporary Richard Carew, the author of the famous *Survey of Cornwall*, Hooker was one of the leading antiquaries of his day. Born in 1526, he was present at the siege of Exeter in 1549, Chamberlain of that city in 1555, and apparently its representative in Parliament in 1577. He died in 1601.

His chief literary works were (a) the *Revision of Holinshed's Chronicle*, to which he contributed a most valuable account of the Western Rebellion in 1549; (b) a *Biography of Sir Peter Carew*, to whom he was solicitor, and on whose affairs he spent some time in Ireland; and (c) the *Synopsis Chorographical of Devonshire*. This last work has unfortunately never been printed; a MS. copy exists in the British Museum (Harleian MS. 5827). It is a folio volume of 171 pages and would appear to be the author's original copy, as in his description of Devonshire Worthies, among whom he quite rightly includes himself, in the enumeration of his works he writes, "and now lately this Synopsis, and is living 1599," the 1599 being crossed out and 1600 written above.

A description of this volume is given in the journal of the Archæological Association, Vol. 18, pp. 138 *seq.*, by Edw. Levien, M.A., F.S.A., who quotes Hooker's description of the yeomen and states that Westcote's *View of Devonshire* has many passages copied verbatim from this work.

Below will be found a transcription of the first eleven pages. They give a general description of the county, its products, grades of people, trade, etc. The account of the

methods of agriculture is very important and closely resembles that of Cornwall in Carew's *Survey*, while his description of the woollen manufacture is most interesting to the economic student. The rest of the book is concerned with Devonshire Worthies (ff. 38–52), a Description of Exeter (52–76), a Survey of Spiritualities (76–91), a Survey of Temporalities, with short accounts of the principal towns (91–140), an Alphabet of Arms (140–162), Parks (162–166), Monasteries and Castles (166–171).

It is much to be hoped that this valuable work will one day be printed in full.

Synopsis Chorographical of Devonshire by John Hooker.
A discourse of Devonsh and Cornwall with Blazon of Arms and the Bishops of Exeter the revenues of the Deneries and parsonages and other gentlemen.

The comonen welthe some pte
w^{ch} by auncient demesne or for some other causes
they be priveleged and exempted. Also there be within
the province XXXVIII markett townes bysides the citie
of Excester of w^{ch} eleven be incorporated. The nombre
of parkes be verye miche impeared and of many remayne
not above or about XX bysydes the twoo forestes of
Dartemore and pte of Exemore w^{ch} some tymes was
replenished wth Redd deere but now the game is very
small and litle regarded. And as for waters no one p^ticular
province in this land is more or better stored then is this
countie for of rylls brookes Lakes and springes the nombre
is as it were infinite or verye hard to be nombred. And
theise by reason they do fall into greate streames and
ryvers they do make theym verie greate and some of
theym to be navigable as namely Exe Dante Plyme
Thamar Tawe. In theise rivers is greate abundance of
sundry and many kindes of fyshes as namely trowte,
peny cotes, dace, roche tenche lamprys. Also—perche,
flounders, but especially salmones and that greate store
but none to be compared to the salmon of the ryver of
Exe for there yo^u shall at all tymes of the yere fynde some
to be newe come from the seas wth lyce upon their backes
and then they be best in season for they be flatt, swete
and cruddie so that they be boyled wth in syx houres after
they be taken whereof more at large hereafter shalbe
spoken. As for the countie itself it is very strongly
seated and if the loyaltie faythe and obedience due unto

the sovereigne be yelded. It is not then verye safe—be gotten nor invaded. ffor one the northe and southe sides it is . . . and hedged wth . . . brittishe seases and on the west it bords . . . upon the river of Tamar w^{ch} is now the bounde betwene the twoo provinces of Devon and Cornewall and so three ptes it is inclosed wth the seas and waters only the Easte pte lyeth open upon the meane lande and bordures of Durotrigia and Belgia and theise marches beinge also full of dales hills rockes and stone is verie safylie to be made stronge and fortified agaynst the invasion of any enemye if the disloyalties of the subjectes do not cause the contrarie. The whole province and countrie wth in theise boundes is in greatenes the seconde to the greatest in this Land and is altogether' or for the most pte wilde full of wastes heths and mores uphill and downehill emonge the rockes and stones and the pennette[?] longe craggie and very paynfull for man or horse to travell as all strüingers travellinge the same can wytnes it. ffor be they ever so well monted upon theire fyne and deyntie horses out of other countries after that they have travelled in this countrie but one Journey they can forbear the second. And therefore so miche the lesse passable for the enemy wth his troopes and impedimentes of warres. It was in tymes past all forest and full of woodes brakes and thicketts and called the forest and woodland countrie even as the now citie of Excester w^{ch} is the metropole . . . of the same can wittnesse it w^{ch} was called caerpenhuelgoyte that is to saye the cliff citie in the woodes or forest and so it contynued even from the first untill the tyme of kinge Henry the seconde sonne to William the conqueror [sic] who dyd altogether dysforest the same. And kinge John in his tyme confirmed it but excepted and pvided that the wastes of dartemore and Exmore should styll remayne and be forest. And kinge Henry the 3 for avoydinge of sundrye inconveniens dyd appoynt sett downe and lymett the boundes of the same. The soyle of this countrie to the outward shewe is very thinne barren and unprofitable servinge to smale use other then for salvages and wylde beastes and as William of Malmsbury writeth it scarce yeldeth any corne other than otes and pulses and that but sklenderly w^{ch} maye be trew if you have respect to the former ages when men lived as salvages wth out any nurture or civilitie when the grounde was not manured or tyllid when there was no stayed rule

of government and when all was in intestyne broyles and warres and overlayed wth foreyne enemyes and daylye vude the chānge of newe conquerors and oppressors and that when men in those dayes were contented wth a thynne dyet and wth suche foode as wherewth they might kill hunger and meaneteane lyffe. But if yo^u looke and consider the existent state and conferre it wth the ages and tymes past you shall see a mervelose metamorphosis and chaunge for it doth and it hath so playseed God that when the sonnes of Adam do accordinge unto his ordynānces mannure and dresse the earth and in the sweate of their owne browes do eate theire breade he doth blisse their travells. And as the same doth most appeare in this land so especially in this corner and nook of the same for it was sometymes inhabited wth a few salvages and barbarose myscreantes who knowenge no God lyved more lyke brute beastes then reasonable men. But now it is become to be a populose and a great multitude of such as do feare and serve God in true religion and accordinge to his Love. And everyone leadinge a civill lyffe do travell for their lyvinge accordinge to his callinge in all mutuall love and common societie. The soil it selfe w^{ch} was full of craggie hills and alltogether full of stones and playnes w^{ch} were full of heathes and sedges and the vallyes w^{ch} weare alltogether full of bryers and brambles ar by mannes travell and industrie be become fertile and frutefull and do yelde greate varieties and plenties and plentie of herbes frutes and corne for the ease of man and goodly feedinge and pasture for beastes of the feeld Greate abundans of all kindes of frutes aples peares quynces and suche lyke wallnuts medlers and others innumerable. Greate store of catle both for necessitie and for pleasure. The abundance of foules both wilde and tame and of sea fishe and of the lyke varietie and abundance as in no other countrie the lyke freshwater fyshe and of all other thinges w^{ch} the earth in no countrie the lyke and w^{ch} if severally to be sett downe requireth a greater volume. And lykewyse the belly of the earthe their be founde and digged sondrye riche mynes some of Gold and Sylver some of tynne and leade some of iron and other mettalls. Bysydes that of late in the yare 1599 iii speciall stones very fayre beautyfull and of estimacon whereof too do growe in the East syde of the Ryver of Darte in Berry pomeroy pk. Theon of theym is of dunneshe or Murry coullor intermixt

with blewe and greene coullor and havinge very fayre vaynes in it of whyte coullor w^{ch} beinge pullyshed is compted to be a purpure as good as any can be. And of the scoples or stones thereof the castle of berry is ptly buylded. The other is of a marble coullor intermixt wth whyte coullor of dyverse formes and faysions very fayre and beautifull to behold. They do ryse three feete and fower feete of lengeth wth biggnesse accordinge. And whereof be made collomber pyllars pylasters and cartheses by the cunninge of the good and curiouse free masons in their workes and do beautifie the same very mich. The third stone groweth one the west syde of the darte Ryver in the land of John Gyles of Bowden Esquier and is a very naturall touchstone and ryse in length about nyene foote and eight foot and in breadth fyve foote and four foote and halff in thickness a foote or more as you lyst. ffynally it is blessed plentyfully wth infynete good thinges w^{ch} land and water do comonly yelde. And if I might speake w^{thout} offense I dare avouche that w^{ch} on wryteth of generally of this land. That England maye better lyve of selfe w^{thout} any other nation then any other nation w^{thout} it. And even so also this lytle corner of this land can Lyve better of it selfe w^{thout} the rest of the Land then all the resydue can lyve w^{thout} it. And yet I knowe that all or the most pte of the other provinces and sheres be rich profitable and stored some wth corne and catle some wth frutes some wth sheepe and wolls and some wth one commoditie or other. But yet generally they cannot compare wth so many as this litel corner yeldeth in sundry respects both for the publyke welth and private proffites and specially for corne and cattell for clothe and woll for tynne and mettalls and for fishe and sea comodities all w^{ch} out of this have passaged into all nations and be verie beneficiall to the whole common welthe. And this I do not speake upon a bravery or a vayne ostentation of my countrie but to advise and to admonish everie man that he be thankfull to God for the greate and good blessinges w^{ch} he hathe so bountyfully geven theym and to consider wth theym selfes that the more that they have receaved the more shall and wilbe required at their handes. And therefore they ar in all sobrietie modestie thankfulness and temperance to be used accordinge to the will of God and the good of his church and the behoffe of eche one unto another.

And not to be spent in wātonnes prodigalitie and lyccencioselye nor to be layed and horded up greedylie or in any manner wayes to be abused lest the talent also (the kingdome of God geuen unto us) be cleene taken from us and be geuen unto another nation w^{ch} shall bringe forth the frutes of the same. This mich superficially be it spoken w^{ch} hereafter as occasion shall serve shall more pticularly be sayed and so now to the matter. This countrie or province as is before sayde is verye populose and very well inhabited as no pte of the realme more or better. The people ar well compacte and of good stature and be very stronge and apte to all good exercises and well inclyned to all honestie and vertue and some to be framed to any action either civill or martiall whereof there hath benne and yet is a common proverbe lett a devonshire man come but ones to the courte and he wilbe a courtier at the first. In matters of knoledge lerninge and wisdom they be of a deepe Judgment; in matters civill and for the common welth they be wise pregnant and polytuyque: In matters of martiall, they be very valiant and prudent: In all travells and paynes they be verie laboriose: and in all actions ether of the bodie or of the mynde they be very excellent.

The people be of iiij degrees. These be of iiij sortes and degrees, noble man and gentleman: the Merchaunte, the yeoman and the laborer. Under the name of the gentlemen I do comprehend all noble men knightes and esquiers and all such who by birthe are descended of auncyent and noble parentes and such as for their virtues and good deserts be by the prince and soveraigne advanced to nobilitie. The gentlemen for the most pte are very civill curtuose gentle affable and of good virtue temperat and modest in all their gestures and no more seemelye then moderate in their apparell wthout any sumptuosnes pryde or excesse, ffor it is well known that many auncient gentlemen left to their posteritie a velvet gowne or a sylke garment w^{ch} hath contynued iiij or iiij descentes wthout alteration or new devises w^{ch} auncient and good order so longe as they kept they were never in any Merchaunte bookes intangled in any statutes nor bowned in any recognysans, nether was the Lawer ever busied to drawe up bookes and conveyances feoffments bargaynes morgages sales and sellinge of landes fynes and Recoveries. They were not beholdinge to any userer

or money monger but dysposed and geven unto vertue lerninge and knoledge : and all good endeuers : some to honest and good studies ; and some to feates of warres and chyvalrie : and some to good hospitalitie and house-keepinge : good to their tenantes frendly to their neighbours and lyberall to the powere and needie and by such meanes they were beloved and honored and lyved in credite worship and honor in the commonwelth. Their exercises were hawkinge, huntinge, Ridinge, shootinge, hurlinge and such like as whereby the mindes were no more recreated then their bodies were inseamed and hardened to all activities and good excercises. And not gyven unto pryde lūxe and excesse unto gamuynge fonde playes wantonnes night watchinges, riotnes, surffyttinges bankettinge, incontynences and such other disorders and fylthines as be founde in the courtes of Bacchus and pallaces of Venus and w^{ch} be the speciall causes why so many noble houses be overthrowen so many gentlemen consumed and so many men in these dayes be brought to miserye and to beggery : for by the lūxe and lyke meanes drawen out of Asia the Roman nobilitie was destroyed, and by the lyke this countrie; this now the fertile countrie, and such lyke in this land, by usinge the lyke losenes shall receve the lyke confusion, and lose their wonted grace and honor, w^{ch} heretofore they have ever had : for in the former ages they were so renewed for their wisdomes prowes and virtues that both the Romans and all other good commonwelthes emonge all nations were governed by the noble men of the same, and by them, yonger gentlemen were chosen and apointed to be governors in the common wealthe untill by their pride oppressions covetousenes and such lyke enormities w^{ch} when the Roman plebeyans were not hable to indure they fell from the auncient senators consulls and their governors : and made othere new magistrates of the inferior and plebian sorte and so nobilitie by their owne folyes were disgraced.

The seconde degree or sorte are the merchauntes who for the most pte do dwell in Townes and Cities and havinge attayned to some welthe they do become greate adventures and travellers by seas unto all nations and countries : from whense any proffite or gayne is to be had, and thereby they do attayne to greate welthe and riches : w^{ch} for the most pte they do imploy in purchasing of land

and by litle and litle they do creepe and seeke to be gentlemen: w^{ch} breedeth an emulation or rather a dysdayne betwene theym: But if they were so carefful to avoyde the occasions of offences and dyspleasures as they be to muche addicted to privat lucre and desyre to clyme to higher advauncement: the love and goodwill wold be more betwene theyme then it is but kinde of nobilitie untill by vertue and good desertes the same be enoblysed and by segnell descentes be confirmed. The thirde degree is the yeomanry of this countrie w^{ch} consisteth of farmers husbandmen and freeholders w^{ch} be men of a ffree nature and of good condicions and do lyve of such growndes and lande as w^{ch} they do hold freely and for terme of lyffe of others for a rent or some of their owne freeholde beinge at the least of a cleere valewe by the yere of XL^s. Yet they be called Legales homines because commonly they be returned in all tryalls or criminall or civil, and upon their othes be to sett downe the very truthe as neere as they can of the matter geven unto theym in chardge w^{ch} beinge allowed and sentenced by the Judge; all controversies be decided and the lawe hath his ende. These albeit they be not so well accompted of nor had in due reputacion as they in tymes past were wont to be, because every man is now of an aspiring mynde and not contented wth their owne estate do lyke better of anothers even as Poete saieth *nemo sua sorte contentus vivit sed laudat diversa sequentes*. Yet after their porcions they are not much inferior unto the gentlemen who be their lordes: for his fyne beinge ones payed he lyveth as merylie as doth his Lande Lord and geveth him selfe for the most pte to such virtues condicions and qualities as doth the gentleman and deliteth in good house-kepinge fareth well, seemely in his apparell, curtiose in his behavior, and frendly to his neighbours, and when tyme serveth is geven to the lyke exercyses of huntinge, shootinge, &c. But accordinge to his callinge his cheeffe travells be most in matters of his husbandrie wherein he leaveth no paynes to make his best proffite, whether it be by tyllinge, grasinge, buyenge and sellinge of cattall or whatsoever he can fynde to be for his gayne and proffite: and by these meanes he groweth to such welthe and habilitie that his lande Lord is many tymes beholdinge unto him. And now of late they have entred into the trade of usurye buyenge of clothes and purchasinge and

merchandises clymmynge up daylye to the degrees of a gentleman and do bringe up their children accordingly.

The iijth degree be the dayle laborers who do serve for wages whether they be artyficers w^{ch} for the most do dwell in cities and Townes or of such as do serve and do dwell in the countrie for wages and theyse be of twoo sortes. The one is called the spader the daylie worker or laborer in the tynn-workes, and there is no laborer to be compared unto him: for his apparell is course, his dyet sklander, his lodginge harde, his feedynge comonly course breade and hard cheese, and his drinke is water, and for lacke of a cuppe he drynketh it out of his spade or shovell: and he goeth so nere the weather as no man can lyve more frugally and nerer than he dothe. His lyffe most commonly is in pyttes and caves under the grounde of a greate depth and in greate daunger because the earthe above his hedd is in sundry places crossed and posted over wth tymber, to keepe the same from fallinge.

The other is also a dayly laborer at husbandry and other servile workes for their daylye wages and hires: but he serveth at more ease and more delycatly. Notwithstandinge they be both of a mightye and a stronge bodye, hable to endure all laboures and paynes: and upon the holie dayes and tymes of leasure they do geve theym selffes unto such exercises and pastymes as wherewth they do rather inseme their bodies wth hardenes and strengthe, then otherwyse As wth shotynge wrastelynge and hurlynge and they so well framed to any kinde of service, as they will sone attayne to the use and knowledge thereof and as experiens teacheth that a small treyninge will sone frame them to whatsoever he be employed whether it be to be a seylder or a perfect servinge man. And albeit these laborers be of the most inferior in degree yet they be liberi homines and of a free condicion no villanes no bonde slaves.

And as there be these dyversities of degrees of people so there be iij or the lyke nombres of speciall and principall comodities whereupon this countrie dothe depende w^{ch} by mannes industrie be procured and bettered ffor albeit the countrie it selfe be full of hills montans and craggys. And the valleys lyenge warmer then the rest do yelde some better feedinge and pastures. Yet by the travells and paynes of the good husbond man the same is daylye bettered and enriched.

The travells of the husbandman. ffor where in tymes past the countrie was but bare and barren of corne and cattall and not sufficient to serve and satisfie it selfe. Yet now such is the increase thereof that they have not onely sufficient store and plentie for theym selfes but be also hable and do daylye furnishe no small nombre of shippes w^{ch} from tyme to time do harborew theym selfes in the havens and creekes of that countrie wth beefes barons and porkes but also wth byskett and beere and syder beanes and peasons and lyke beverege as w^{ch} be meete and necessarye for their voyages at the seas whether it be at new founde lande for fishinge or the Ilondes and countries for merchandyse or for any other trade whatsoever. The meanes and wayes how theise things be thus compassed and brought to passe is cheefly the great industrie and travell of the husband man w^{ch} spareth no chardges, forbeareth no paynes, nor leaveth any thinge undonne whereby he may enriche and make his growndes fertile and profytable. And therefore accordinge to the nature of his grownde he useth these helpes as be most fytt for the same. For in the places w^{ch} be somewhat remote and farr from the seas and the grownd is but thynne they do use to beate the same that is they do cutt it into turffes w^{ch} beinge made drye they do bringe the same into hyllockes and do burne it and the ashes thereof they do cast and sprinkle abroad upon the grownde. And the forelandes of the same growndes next to the hedges they dygge one sullon of some XX foote broade and the same they do carry into the grownde and do also dunge the same wth such donge as they do make wth there strawe fernes and out of the stables and houses and by theise meanes they do worthe their groundes and made theym profytable. In some places neere the seasaydes there groweth a weede called oare and this myngled with some earthe or donge they do cary into their groundes and it doth mich good for the tyme. In some places they have a kynde of slymye or sea sande w^{ch} at the ebbynge seas and lowe waters they do digge out of the salte water and there is no donge to be compared unto it nor w^{ch} doth more inrich the grownde both for corne and grasse. In some places there be greate Rockes and Quarries of stone called marle and of w^{ch} stone the best lyme is made and also they brake the same into small scoples or stones and do scatter the same upon their grownde and this stone

doth everie yere cast a scale w^{ch} doth geve a fatness unto the earthe. They have other kindes of marles w^{ch} be of the earthe some in white lyke chalke some blue lyke ashe coolor : and some Redd lyke unto claye and everie one of theyse beinge myxt wth some other helpe be very good and profytable. But now adayes they do use sope ashes w^{ch} most comonly they do bestowe it in lowe and russhe growndes and in some of these places they do cast and strowe . . . lyme.

And in lowe groundes where the waters do lye and stande they do by gurtres and dytoches drawe awaye the waters and do mengle the earthe wth sope ashes and thereby the russhes do quayle and the grasse thereof waxeth sweete but if their growndes be higher then their greatest industrie is howe to conveye some runninge ryll or streame of water into it : w^{ch} if they do carie it through the some wayes the same is the fatter and better wth the shoures and raynes : but if the waters be standinge pooles and a hungrye water they do amende the same by castinge of donge and lyme into it and this they do sturre with a staffe and so carye it through the growndes and medowes. They have also orchardes and aple gardens w^{ch} be stored wth all kindes of good frutes and theyse in the tymes of the yere they do dresse prune and trymme by openinge the rootes by paringe awaye the waterie howes and by graffinge of theym by w^{ch} meanes they be made verie frutefull and do not onely serve their owne householdes and furnyshe the markett but also they do make greate store of syder w^{ch} the nearer the sayes the more profitable they be for shippinge : whose owners do buy greate store for beverage and is a profitable drynke in the shippes. These and suche other lyke comodities do growe and increase to the good of the common welthe if the growndes be well used and manured : w^{ch} be all the more profitable because all these growndes for the most part be devided and severed wth mightie greate hedges and dytches w^{ch} yelde a doble comoditie : the one for their cattall because by their often chaunges they feede styll as it were upon a new springnyng grasse : and the other is their fewell for when the hedges be to be newe made they do yeld good store of woode and fuell : And this miche is concerninge their wastes and Innegrowndes : for there be not many wastes but what they be converted and chāged into tillage and keepinge of sheepe. Of these

the most princypall and cheeffest is named Dartemore w^{ch} is some XVI myles one waye and about XII myles the other waye. And this dartemore yeldeth iiij speciall comodities, pasture, corne tynne and turff cole : concerninge pasture it is cheefflye in the sommer : ffor in the winter by reason of the coldenes continuall stormes and wetnes of the grownde . . . feedinges at all but in the somer tyme the more drye the grownde is the better is their feedinges bysides that the husbonde men w^{ch} do dwell wthin VI or VII myles have their pasturinge and feedinge of their cattalls therein. And in the meane tyme their Innegrounds be kept and reserved for the feedinge of their cattall in the winter. Concerninge corne their tyllages be most commonly in the Marches and the utter sydes of the sayed more and by reason of the harde wether and greate and contynuall stormes the harvest is verie late : And this one thinge is to be observed that all the yere through out commonly it rayneth or it is fowle wether in that more or desert. And albeit the husbonde man in that countrie be verie skylfffull in their husbandrie, and do dresse their groundes verie well ; yet in the north pte thereof about Okehampton, Hatherly, Idesley Chylmeyle and other places there aboutes the otes w^{ch} they sowe be all spoyled otes and the drinke w^{ch} they do make therof is spoyled drinke for be it never so well prepared and dressed yet what creature soever do eate or tast thereof be it man or horse or hogge it will make him to vomyte and for the tyme verie sycke notwthstandinge the people of that countrie beinge used thereat do endure the same very well : but yet if the sayed otes be shelded and converted to geyrthes or to Otemell it is verie good and wholesome : The reason hereof no man can certeynly defyne whether it be by the greate mystes w^{ch} comonlye be there or by vapores w^{ch} the grounde do yelde there : it is rather conjectured then certainly knowen. ffor in and in the same fourrough you shall have both good and badd otes : and in the one end of one Rudge good otes and in the other badd otes. As for the tynne it groweth and is digged in and throughe the whole mores and in sundry partycular growndes w^{ch} do yeld yerely greate welth and aboundans as also they do digge in sundrye meete and convenyent places greate turffes w^{ch} beinge dried is a verie good fuell and is spent in blowenge of their tynne and other fuell they have not.

The second comoditie of the countrie is clothe and woll of clothe there be foure sortes or kyndes the pyne whites ffryses and newe bayes : but the cheffest is the kersey clothe and this so comon a clothe that there is no market nor village nor scarce any privat mannes house where in theise clothes be not made, or that there is not spynninge and cordinge for the same : as the daylye travellers can so witnes it for wheresoever any man doth travell you shall fynde at the hall dore as they do name the foredore of the house he shall I saye fynde the wiffe theire children and theire servantes at the turne spynninge or at theire cardes cardinge and by w^{ch} comoditie the comon people do lyve. In this sheere there be about some XXXVIII markets and in everie of theym for the most pte is a market of kerseys woll and voirne[?] to be solde and whereof the traffuyke is greate and everie one yeldeth present money. ffor first the marchant or clothier buyeth of the weaver his cloth and payethe present monye the weaver byethe his yarne of the spynster and payeth his ready money. And the spynster buyethe her woll and paieth her p^{nte} monye. The clothier he sendethe his clothes to the Tucker or fuller and he when his worke is fynished hathe lykewyse his monye. And then the Marchant or Clothier dothe or dye theym in coolers for the sayes, or send theym to London and ells where to his best advantage. The quantities of theise clothes be very greate for comonly in Excester weklye there be sold about some XXV or XX packes, some at XX^{li} some at XXVI^{li} and some at XXX^{li}. The lyke also be doune in other market townes after theire rate and all theise be dyspatched to London or in foreyne nations and have verie good sale and utterans. And all theise clothes w^{ch} is strunge : be made for the most pte of the wolls growen in this countrie w^{ch} a man will thincke it verie straunge oneles he were acquainted wth the state of this countrie. The reason is the countrie is large and the most pte is inclosed and everie one who dothe holde any pticular bargayn and severall growndes, as he hathe cattalls oxen horsses and kyne so accordinge to that rate he hathe also sheepe w^{ch} although they be not seeune in greate flockes as they be in the open countries yet in multitude they be more and greater. ffor the husbond mann be he poore or riche be his bargayn greate or small, he hathe all wayes some sheepe be they more or lesse : and it is supposed and

by some affirmed that the nombre of sheepe in this countrie is as greate or greater then in any sheere in this Lande : and some probabilitie (bysides experience) dothe so appere for comenly there be fewe pishes whose tythe wolls be not worthe XX^v nobles by the yere and some XXⁱⁱ or more. And in some places worthe I^{cii} or better w^{ch} I could name were it not for offendinge of the owners of the sayed benefices. The woll of this countrie is verie good and carieth so longe a staple as there be no wolls doth or can so well serve for makeinge of kerseys stockyns wersted grogrones and suche kinde of clothes as this countrie dothe use : ffinally it is the best comoditie that this countrie dothe yelde and w^{ch} kepethe most pte of the people in worke (for travellinge through the countrie you shall fynde at everie house the good wiffe her children and servantes allwayes some spyninge and some cardinge).¹

The third comoditie also is the number of the mynes in this countrie of which some do yelde gild sylver some Ledd some copper and some Iron : but the cheeffe is Tynne. The sylver mynes have layne dedd, savenge of late by the travell & industry of Mr. Adrien Gilbert great quantity hath bynn gathered of fyne silver about cume marten, from the tyme of Kinge Edwarde the thirde but suche is the industrie of man that of late and at theise p^{nt}e they do verie diligently sett in worke God send successe. The Tynne mynes be verie auncient and were sett in worke in the old tymes of the Britanes and Saxons but yet by reason of the iniquitie of the tyme they layed dedd many yeres untill the tyme of kinge Edward the first and then Edward Erle of Cornewall souned to Richarde kinge of Romans, brother to the saide kinge Edward dyd by the good will and consent of the kinge renewe and sett the sayde mynes on worke, gave orders, sett lawes for their government and dyd apoynte a courte . . . to be kept in severall places namely plympton, Tavistoke, Asheperton, Cheggford and Lydfford and where the sayed Tynne sholde be coyned and an ordinary custome be payed for the same and all thinges in theise courtes to be decyded accordinge to the course of the comon Lawes.

The stannary thus establyshed hath ever synes w^{thout} breache or intermyssion benne contynued in workinge to the greate increase of the Revenues of the saide Erledome

¹ Crossed out in MS.

or Duchie and the meaneteñnce of greate nombres of householdes, famylies and inhabitantes bothe of the saide countrie and of sundrie Townes wth in this realme but especially of London and of the merchauntes of the same who do not onely worke the same but do also transporte the same into other countries and nations then w^{ch} there is not a better merchandyse.

The iiiith comodities is the navye and of the seafaringe men as well for marchundyse as for fyshinge. ffor this province is bounded in the north and south sydes wth the seas w^{ch} do yeld greate store and varietie of all sortes of fyshe as the lyke not in any other countrie and bysides it is full of many good havens and creekes and stored wth all kyndes and sortes of shippinges servinge as well for the trade of merchandyse as also for fishinge. And the coastes lykewyse be inhabited and replenyshed wth greate houtholdes and famylies of sea faringe men: w^{ch} Do travell farre and neere as well in marchundyse as in fyshinge in all places bothe farre and neere in deepes and places of the best fyshinge. And wth their sayde fyshe so taken they do not onely furnishe this their countrie and the whole Realme but also by waye of marchundyse they do transporte the same into foreyn nations by w^{ch} meanes the navie is meanetened, they and their famylies sustened, and the whole comon welthe enriched and bettred: This miche generally concerninge the soyle and the severall comodities of this Lande and now to the govermente and rulinge of the same w^{ch} is in the lyke proportion also of iiij principall degrees.

THE BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.

PART III.

BY MISS KATE M. CLARKE.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

TRANSFORMED TUB-FONTS.

IN the two papers that have gone before this, Norman tub-fonts, plain and girdled shapes, were described : but there remain two fonts, which, though they have come down to us from the Norman period, have been worked on at a later date to such an extent that their original characteristics are all but obliterated. Therefore, before entering on the next section we must notice these two fonts.

31. *High Bray.*

As it stands a circular pedestal font of Devonian rock ; it has clearly been transformed from an earlier shape. The bowl bears the stamp of two far-removed periods of workmanship.

It is encircled $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the rim by a band of incised saw-tooth ornament ; the obtuse angle points to an early date in the Norman period ; the ground is filled with irregular hatched markings. Below are two flat, square-edged mouldings an inch wide, with 3 inches of plain surface between them. All this is worked with the axe.

The lower part of the bowl has a row of shell ornament of sixteenth-century Renaissance type, worked with the chisel. It has no relation whatever to the Romanesque type of palmetto which is found on the font of West Anstey, a few miles away, and which appears on fourteen fonts in South Devon.

The appearance of the High Bray font suggests that it was originally a bucket shape of early Norman period, plain, except for the band of saw-tooth and square mouldings ; the church was rebuilt early in the sixteenth century, and possibly at that time the font was sawn in

two ; the upper half cut to the bowl form, and the shell ornament then so much in vogue chiselled on it, while the lower half was shaped into a cylindrical shaft, and the surface dressed smooth with the chisel. But a curious point is, that the shell ornament is abruptly cut through, and only about half the depth of the foot scroll remains. By this treatment the bottom of the bowl, instead of being rounded as usual, is flat, like the bottom of a flower-pot, and projects about an inch all round beyond the shaft on which it rests. It is evident, therefore, that the bowl was deeper when it was originally remodelled, and no doubt was fitted to the shaft. It must at some time have suffered severe damage, for large patches of slate have been inserted to repair the upper part of the bowl. If the lower part were damaged to the same extent it might have been thought that the simplest plan would be to cut away the faulty portion.

In its present form the proportions of the font are not satisfactory, as the shaft is much too slight, so the effect is top-heavy. The base of the shaft and two platforms are modern, of very poor design ; the church was restored in the last century, and most likely the font was then remounted, with the lower two inches of the bowl cut off. The upper part was patched with slate, and the zigzag ornament incised on the new pieces, to carry the design of the old work throughout. The zigzag is more regular than the original, and of course the axe-dressings are absent.

The inside of the bowl is cut roughly to quatrefoil shape ; it is not lined.

With regard to the date I have assigned to the shell ornament on the lower part of the bowl, it is supported by the capital of a pillar close by the font, which is sculptured with typical Renaissance ornament ; human heads with no bodies, but arms and hands holding cables terminated by knots of fruit and flowers. The sculptor who did that could certainly achieve the ornament on the font. The work on the other capitals is simpler in design and rougher in execution.

32. *Bickleigh (Tiverton).*

This also appears to have been a Norman tub-font, though of later date than that of High Bray. Unhappily, of the Norman work nothing remains but a border of star and pellet moulding, 5 inches deep, similar to the top band

DICKLEIGH.

HIGH BRAY.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—To face p. 350.

on St. Mary Steps and Farringdon fonts, though bolder and larger. Below this the tub has been worked into an octagon shape, the eight sides tapering towards the base, finished by a series of indeterminate mouldings, which lead to the conclusion that this unfortunate achievement took place about 1840. The star and pellet ornament has been entirely worked over with the chisel, and the horizontal face of the rim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, has also been worked over, all but obliterating the axe marks, but of these there is just enough left to show by their fineness that the original construction was late twelfth century. The ornament also is clearly of that period. Some of the rim has been broken away; it has been repaired in three places by inserted patches of stone, and four other gaps are filled with cement. On the eastern side are two holes where a staple was formerly inserted. It is lead lined.

IV.

THE INCIPIENT PEDESTAL-BOWL.

In our survey of girdled tub-fonts we noticed a gradual modification of shape. In the later examples the girdle is placed above the centre instead of below it, while the part below the girdle instead of spreading like an inverted bowl, assumes the baluster form. We now come a step farther. The bowl retains the same form and the same relative proportions as that of the girdled tub, but the lower portion on which it rests is a cylindrical shaft, though it is still very thick, usually in diameter only three or four inches less than the bowl.

Another point to differentiate it from the developed pedestal bowl is that it still keeps the heavy cable twist or other moulding between the bowl and the shaft. This of course links it to the girdled tub. With the few fonts now to be enumerated the girdle practically disappears; their successors rest on a small shaft, at first without any connecting member, later with a plain necking.¹

33. *Topsham.*

This font shows markedly the process of evolution. The bowl is carved in late Norman style, but it has a definite cylindrical shaft, which however is too thick to allow the

¹ There is an important group of fonts with fluted bowls, in a few of which the heavy cable reappears, as will be noted later.

font to be placed in the pedestal class. Another significant modification is that the encircling cable has quite disappeared; its place is taken by a bold round moulding between bowl and shaft; this is repeated at the base of the shaft. Round the rim of the bowl is a flat moulding.

The material is freestone. The main feature of the ornament is a dragon which holds a round object in its mouth. The font of St. Kea, Cornwall, has a similar dragon, and there is another on the tympanum of Egloskerry in the same county. The font of East Meon in Hampshire has a representation of the Fall of Man; the dragon is very much like the one at Topsham, and holds in its mouth an apple, which Eve is taking. It is not improbable that the Topsham font is intended to represent the same incident, though Adam and Eve are not shown.

The rest of the bowl is adorned with a deep band of cones with acute pyramids between. The date appears to be about the middle of the twelfth century.

The circular base below the shaft is another sign of the transitional character of the font; the upper surface has a sloping chamfer.

The font has been repaired on the western side; it stands on a modern plinth of black and chocolate tiles, with the text "Suffer little children," in yellow. There is a beautiful but sadly incongruous pyramidal cover in perforated brass, copied from a Flemish example. Dated 1880.

34. *Combe-in-Teignhead.*

This interesting font is adorned with seven medallions, which may be compared with those on the lower part of the font of Buckland-in-the-Moor. Starting from the eastern side they are as follows:—

1. Rose of fluted petals enclosed in a circle.
- 2 and 3. Six-pointed star in circle; between the points the space is made convex, with a circular perforation in each space.
- 4 and 5. Palmetto enclosed in heart-shaped panel; 5 is very lop-sided.
6. Six-pointed star; the fillings between the points are flat and have no perforations.
7. Four-pointed sunk star with perforated fillings in the centre, surrounded by a chaplet of large pellets each with a circular perforation.

COMBE-IN-TEIGNHEAD.

TOPSHAM.
From photo by Miss E. K. Pridaunz.
BAPTISMAL FONT OF DEVON.—*To face p. 362.*

COFFINSWELL.

BAPTISTAL FONTA OF DEVON. -- *To face p. 363.*

BULKWORTHY.

Round
and between
thick. The
The bowl
is modern
state of preservation.

35. *Coffinswell.*

The bowl of this font both in dimensions and ornament closely resembles that of Buckland-in-the-Moor; it is not impossible that originally the whole font followed that pattern, and that at some relatively recent date the portion below the girdle was cut down to a vertical shaft. At present the original stone of the shaft only remains to the depth of 7 inches; below this the rest of the shaft, 9 inches deep, is of a different stone; probably Ham Hill stone.

Below the rim of the bowl is a band of Norman star ornament; on both north and south sides the rim was broken by the staples of the cover, and the star ornament also. The damaged portions have been repaired by inserting new stone; on the south side the new piece measures 13×4 inches, and on the north 7×4 . In both cases the star ornament is a restoration, as well as the rim. On the south the stone has started away a little.

The central part of the bowl is sculptured with palmetto in panels formed by the curved stems, and pointed trefoils filling the top spaces between. Below is a band of plantain-leaf ornament, graduated in height, so as to accommodate itself to the irregular space. A broad cable twist unites bowl and shaft.

The bowl and 7 inches of the shaft are of Caen stone; the bowl is lead lined.

36. *Abbot's Bickington (not in use).*

This font was for some time lying in a broken condition in the churchyard; quite recently it was rescued and placed in the tower.

Although it is broken most of the parts are preserved, so it ought not to be difficult to repair it very satisfactorily; it is hoped this will soon be done and that it will be restored to use, instead of the poor modern font now in the church.

It consists of a plain bowl—at present in three pieces—

YEALMPTON.

From photo by Mr. T. Clarke.

SPREYTON.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—*To face p. 355.*

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DIMENSIONS OF FONTS (INCHES).

	Entire height to plinth.	Depth of bowl. Outside.	Inside.	Diameter of bowl. Outside.	Inside.	Length.	Shaft. Diameter.	Width of moulding or cable.
31. High Bray	36½	19½	8	29½	20½ : 23½ (quatrefoil)	11	15	—
32. Bickleigh	28	—	9½	27½	19½	—	—	—
33. Topsham	35	19	10	28	22	8½	25½	3
34. Combe-in-Teignhead	29	15	9	25	18½	10½	21	3½
35. Coffinswell	32½	13	10½	26½	20	16	20	4½
36. Abbot's Bickington	—	12½	9	20	15	14½	—	2½
37. Bulkworthy	35	13	9½	23	19	9	—	2½ : 3½
38. Yealmpton	—	10½	4	21 : 23	15½	—	—	1½
39. Spreyton	—	15	7	29½ : 32½	21	—	—	—

DEVON COUNTY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

PART IV.

THE TUDOR PERIOD (1485-1603).

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A., J.P.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

I. INTRODUCTION.

THE study of Devon members of parliament under the Tudor dynasty is disappointing in more than one respect. Very little can be added to what is already well known of the county history of that period.

The chief difficulty is of the opposite kind to that which confronted us in the earlier papers of this series. There we had names enough, but were not always able to identify the persons named. In the sixteenth century, on the other hand, material for identifications is always copious,¹ if not always as complete as we could wish it, but many of the names seem to have been lost beyond recovery.

Between 1478 and 1529, a half-century which witnessed great intellectual movements both in England and on the Continent, the official returns of members of parliament are entirely wanting, and except for a few places like Exeter where the names are recorded in the local archives, we have no means of knowing who they were. There are also several gaps and imperfections in the returns between 1536 and 1562.

The compilers of the official return (Blue Book 69) have not in every instance made the best use of the available information, and we are indebted to that painstaking antiquary, Browne Willis, for many particulars of the parliaments between 1542 and 1660. One parliament, that of 1571, is omitted entirely from the Blue Book, but the list of its members, with those of 1584 and 1593, was

¹ e.g. Pole, Risdon, Westcote, and Prince.

taken by Browne Willis from the collections of Peter Le Neve, another eminent antiquary.

There is no definite evidence of interference by the Tudor sovereigns in any of the Devon elections. It is well known that these monarchs were generally successful in packing parliaments with men of their own choice. Mary in 1554 sent letters to all the sheriffs commanding them to admonish such "our good loving subjects as by order of our writs" choose knights, citizens and burgesses that such should be "of their inhabitants, as the laws require, and of the wise, grave and Catholic sort."¹ But the Tudors were able to achieve their ends more simply and less clumsily by the creation of small boroughs, in Cornwall and elsewhere, on property belonging to the Crown or to Court favourites.

Only one new borough of this sort was created in Devon during the Tudor period (Bere Alston, 1584). Seven others (Exeter, Barnstaple, Totnes, Tavistock, Plympton, Plymouth, and Dartmouth) retained the privileges which they had possessed in the fifteenth century, and, with the exception of Plymouth, also in the fourteenth. Apparently the degradation of the borough representation, which the Court encouraged, tended to sever the connection which had previously existed between borough and county elections. It will be remembered that, especially in the fourteenth century, this connection was very intimate.² Frequently the elections were made at the same assembly, the county court over which the sheriff presided, and the knights of the shire were largely chosen from the same class of persons as the burgesses of the towns.

Under the Tudors the knights of the shire continued to occupy a position of importance and dignity among their fellow landowners and county magnates, and with the partial extinction of the old nobility in the Wars of the Roses their importance and dignity were relatively enhanced. But in the boroughs, and particularly in the smaller ones, the members chosen were for the most part court nominees, aspiring lawyers, and needy dependents of the newer nobles.

The patronage system also required a complete isolation of the borough election, and its being held locally under the eye of the patron or his agent. From the year 1553

¹ Porritt's *Unreformed House of Commons*, I., 374.

² See *Trans.*, XLV., p. 248, and XLVI., p. 480.

onward we notice that the borough and county elections in Devon were held at different dates. In 1477 and previously they were all held on the same day, though in some other counties this was not the case after 1445. Cornwall shows a divergence between borough and county dates first in 1467. As no election dates (and indeed very few election returns) are preserved for Devon between 1477 and 1553, we are quite unable to say when or under what circumstances the divorce between county and borough elections took place in Devon. But we shall probably be right in thinking that this was one of the last counties in England to retain the plan of combined elections.

The Tudor period can for our purpose be divided into three portions, the first including the pre-Reformation epoch up to 1529; the second the Reformation movement between 1529 and 1570; and the third the time between 1570 and 1603, which has been aptly called the "epoch of national triumph."

There were seven parliaments in the reign of Henry VII., all except one in the first twelve years of it, and four in the first twenty years of Henry VIII. No returns have been preserved, and it is indeed disappointing that we are unable to trace those of our representatives who were contemporary with statesmen like Henry VII. and Cardinal Wolsey, scholars like Erasmus, and navigators like Sebastian Cabot.

Between 1529 and 1570 we have fourteen parliaments, five in the last eighteen years of Henry VIII., two in the reign of Edward VI., five in that of Mary, and two in the first twelve years of Elizabeth. Eleven returns have been fully preserved and one return of a by-election.

The other three returns are defective, and the names given are also doubtful. The fourteen returns involve the names of thirteen individuals, but of these thirteen ten were connected either by birth or by marriage with the three important families of Carew, Courtenay, and Denys. The other three were John Prideaux, James Bassett, and, if a defective return is correctly conjectured, Richard Pollard, also members of notable Devon families.

These fourteen parliaments are remarkable in more ways than one. There is great diversity in their durations and in the intervals which occurred between them. The 1529 parliament sat for six years and a half, those of 1547

and 1563 for about four years each, periods which resemble later modern usage and show a great departure from the practice of the medieval parliaments, which usually lasted only a few weeks. Then we find in the early years of Henry VIII. two intervals each exceeding six years, and in his later years intervals of less than a year between parliaments. The parliaments of Mary follow the medieval custom of being short and frequent. Mary was less tactful and less capable of securing compliance with her wishes than the other Tudor monarchs ; she was also more often in need of money.

But the chief feature of these parliaments was the action they took, or were induced to take (for they must be in the main regarded as bodies willingly accepting the royal decision on high matters of state), in the various phases of the Reformation movement. Our only concern here is to discover what were the deeds performed, or duties undertaken, by the Devon members. And as some of them were soldiers, we may expect to hear of them in the French and Irish wars of the period.

Sir William Courtenay and Sir Thomas Denys, the members of the 1529 parliament, were both men of influence and distinction, and appropriate representatives in the assembly which sanctioned so important a step as the severance of the Anglican Church from the Papacy. Courtenay, who was surnamed "the Great," took part in the French war of 1522-1525. Denys, who had the remarkable experience of living under nine sovereigns, was in 1540 chancellor in the household of Queen Anne of Cleves, and in 1541 received the lands of St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter. Both these members acted as commissioners for Devon in 1532, when the ecclesiastical imposts of tenths and first-fruits were being investigated. Courtenay died in 1536, a few months before this lengthy parliament came to an end, and his place was taken by his sister's son, Sir George Carew, who, nine years later, was drowned through the foundering of the troopship *Mary Rose* outside Portsmouth Harbour on the way to France.

The 1542 return is defective ; one name is entirely missing and the other reads "Richard [Polle ?], armiger." There were in Devon then only about three persons of importance named Richard below the rank of knight, Chudleigh, Edgcumbe, and Pollard. The fragmentary

surname of the return obviously suggests the last of the three, and other considerations tend to confirm this supposition. Pollard had made himself serviceable to the King; as one of Cromwell's Visitors he had been very active in suppressing the monasteries of the West, and at Glastonbury he displayed his zeal by executing the aged abbot, Richard Whiting, on a pretended charge of treason.¹ He had been rewarded in 1539 by a grant of Ford Abbey; and in 1542, the same year as this parliament, he received the honour of knighthood.

In 1545 Sir George Carew and his uncle, Gawen Carew, were members. His younger brother, Sir Peter Carew, was member in 1552 and 1553. The two latter were prominent with Lord Russell in the suppression of the Prayer Book Rebellion of 1549, and later in life Sir Peter took an active part in Irish wars. The aged Sir Thomas Denys, his son Robert, and his two sons-in-law, John Fulford and George Kirkham, were also members during the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary; and the other members of these reigns include James Courtenay, nephew of Sir William the Great; John Chichester, husband of Sir William's granddaughter; James Bassett, a member of Queen Mary's Privy Council; and John Prideaux, sergeant-at-law (or his namesake of Modbury).

We have alluded to the Dissolution of the Monasteries, by which Denys and Pollard were enriched, and to the Prayer Book Rebellion, which Peter and Gawen Carew assisted to put down by a series of acts of a harsh and provocative nature. The episode, however, which brings the largest number of these Devon members on the scene as actors is the abortive Carew rising of January, 1554. Devon folk, as the 1549 events showed, had never taken kindly to the Protestant innovations, and so were able heartily to support the cause of Mary against Lady Jane Grey. But the projected marriage of the Queen with Philip of Spain excited opposition, the more so because Edward Courtenay, the Earl of Devon, had been suggested as a suitable Consort. Acting in conjunction with Sir Thomas Wyatt and others in various counties, Sir Peter Carew engaged to raise the West. The plot was inconspicuously disclosed by Courtenay himself, and Carew, accused of treason, made a premature attempt, in which

¹ *Letters relating to Suppression of Monasteries* (Camden Soc.), pp. 255 and 261.

his uncle Gawen, Sir John Chichester, and others were involved, to assemble the Devon insurgents. The Devonians, however, had not forgotten the "barns of Crediton" and similar unpleasant incidents in which the Carews had figured, and they refused to respond. Other leading men like Denys, Prideaux, and Sir John St. Leger exerted themselves to prevent trouble. Denys, who was charged with the Queen's commands, was not a man of blood. Twenty-two years before when he was Sheriff of Devon it had fallen to his lot to put a Protestant named Bennet to death for heresy, and he is supposed to have felt remorse for this act. At any rate he warned Sir Peter of his impending arrest, and allowed him to escape. Gawen Carew and a few others were arrested but escaped with imprisonment, and the insurrection quietly fizzled out.

The remaining portion (1570-1603) of the Tudor period is so well known that there can be no difficulty in discovering facts about each of its Devon members. They are eleven in all, and they fill the returns for nine parliaments.

William Courtenay, Arthur Bassett, and Thomas Denys are relatives of previous Tudor members; Bampfylde, Cary, and Chudleigh of old Plantagenet members. Sir John St. Leger, already mentioned, was father-in-law of the famous Sir Richard Grenville; Peter Edgcumbe was an ancestor of the Mount Edgcumbe family; Edward Seymour was a grandson of the Protector Somerset; and William Strode was the father of the intractable parliamentarian whom Charles I. could not overawe. One name remains to complete the list, the most famous of them all, Walter Raleigh.

The most conspicuous activities of the members of the earlier group, outside Devon itself, were displayed in the Reformation struggles and the French wars; those of the later group are notable chiefly in the contest with Spain and the pacification of Ireland.

With the exception of Raleigh none of the members, so far as can be ascertained, took part in the naval warfare of the Armada days, but several, Sir William Courtenay the younger, Sir Thomas Denys the younger, Sir Arthur Bassett, and Sir George Cary, were active in connection with the land forces.

The main facts of Raleigh's career are outside the scope of a paper like this, and it will be almost sufficient for our

present purpose to refer to his work in parliament. He was member for Devon when the Bond of Association, to secure the personal safety of Queen Elizabeth, was converted into an Act of Parliament. He sat in subsequent parliaments for Dorset, for Cornwall, and for the absurd little borough of Mitchell. While sitting for Cornwall in 1601, he had the disagreeable experience of listening to speeches directed against the holders of monopolies, of whom he was known to be one, and it is stated by Townshend (*Historical Collections*, p. 232) that during the debate he was observed to blush; a few minutes later he interposed with a fiery harangue, in which he defended the tin monopoly. Speaking as lord warden of the Stannaries, he explained that since the granting of his patent the wages of the tinner had been increased from two shillings to four shillings a week, and that the wages were independent of the amount of tin raised. When he concluded his speech, so we are told, a great silence fell upon the House.

Raleigh was a frequent, but not a popular, speaker. He was generally in opposition to moral improvement legislation, and not always happy in the matter or occasion of his objections. Himself a wine monopolist, he opposed a Bill for the Reform of Abuses in Inns and Taverns. He treated with ridicule a stringent measure to enforce church-going. He once incurred the displeasure of the House for attempting to speak while a vote was being taken, and on another occasion was sharply taken to task for a candid avowal that he often put pressure on fellow-members to compel them to vote on his side. At this distance of time his frank audacity often impresses one more favourably than the unctuous rectitude of certain of his colleagues.

The last topic touched upon in connection with our Tudor members will be the parts which some of them played in Irish affairs. Sir Peter Carew, always something of a swashbuckler, set up in 1568 a claim to certain Irish estates, and in prosecuting it he carried on a civil war with the powerful Butler family. He closed his turbulent career in Ireland seven years later.

Sir Walter Raleigh held a command in the capture of Smerwick fort from the Spanish and Italian invaders, and in the subsequent massacre of the surrendering garrison, an action which constitutes a grave blemish on his reputation. It has been put forward in his defence that he acted under orders, but his critics—and these are not confined,

as some apparently imply, to Catholic Irishmen—fail to find that he ever expressed dislike or disapproval of these orders, or felt any remorse for such a piece of savagery. A few years after he undertook the task of colonising a portion of Munster with English settlers. It is not altogether surprising that he takes a prominent place among the English notabilities whom Irish tradition holds in bitter remembrance.

Sir William Courtenay the younger was, like Raleigh, an “undertaker,” who in return for a large grant of Irish land, promoted English colonisation thereon. Some years later Sir George Cary was employed in Ireland, of which he became treasurer in 1598, and Lord Justice in 1603. In the following year another Devon knight, Sir Arthur Chichester, second son of Sir John, became lord deputy, an office which he held for ten years, and during that period he directed the momentous achievement known as the “Ulster Plantation.”

There is one rather remote district of Ireland which has some slight claim to be looked upon as a Devonshire colony. The barony of Innishowen in North Donegal was, on the confiscation of the lands held by the O'Doherty clan, granted to Sir Arthur himself, and he placed in it a number of Devon settlers. There is still to be found on the shores of Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly a considerable sprinkling of Devonshire names, though their owners have long since replaced the Devon dialect by the rugged blend of Scottish accent and Hibernian idiom which marks the speech of the north-western Irish.

We have now exhausted the list of our twenty-four Tudor members. Four of them (Sir Peter Carew, Sir George Cary, Sir Thomas Denys I., and, of course, Sir Walter Raleigh) are found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; not a large number surely, considering the distinguished position which Devonians occupied in the history of the sixteenth century.

As in the three preceding parts, a Schedule of Members and Index of Names is appended.

II. SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS.

To prevent needless verbiage the following abbreviation is used :—

(s) = elected previously for Devon ; refer to first election.

HENRY VII.

(Seven parliaments, no returns extant.)

HENRY VIII.

(Nine parliaments, two returns extant, one doubtful).

1529-1536.

October, 1529. William Courteny (a).
Thomas Denys (b).4th January, 1536. . George Carew (c) *vice* Courteney,
deceased.

(a) Sir William Courtenay (c. 1480-1535) of Powderham, third of the name; elder son of Sir William II. (c. 1455-1512); served in the French war 1523; sheriff of Devon 1526 and 1534; pensioned by Exeter city 1532; with Sir Thomas Denys, commissioner for Devon on Tenths and First-fruits 1532-1534; surnamed "the Great."

(b) Sir Thomas Denys (c. 1480-c. 1560) of Holcombe Burnel and Bicton, eldest son of Thomas; custos rotulorum of Devon and sheriff 1507, 1508, 1512, 1518, 1522, 1527, 1531, 1550, and 1554; knighted 1513; recorder of Exeter 1514-1544; chancellor to Queen Anne of Cleves 1540; received lands of Buckfast and St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, 1541; arranged the defence of Exeter against the projected rising of Sir Peter Carew 1554; life in D.N.B. [q.v.].

(c) Sir George Carew (c. 1510-1545), eldest son of Sir William and Jane, sister of Sir William Courtenay, M.P. 1529 [q.v.]; sheriff 1536 and 1542; appointed naval commander against the French 1545; drowned in the *Mary Rose* outside Portsmouth Harbour.

1542-1544.

January, 1542. Richard [Polle ?] (a).
(Name missing.)

(a) Probably Sir Richard Pollard (c. 1500-c. 1544) of Ford in Thorncombe, second son of Sir Lewis Pollard of Kingsnympton, judge of common pleas; sheriff 1537; commissioner for monasteries 1539; received the estate of Ford Abbey; knighted 1542; Surveyor-General 1543; dead before 1546 (Acts P.C., 6 June, 1546).

1545-1547.

20th January, 1545. George Carew (s).
 Gawin Carew (a).

There is no record of a by-election to fill the vacancy caused by the drowning of George Carew, 20th July, 1545.

(a) Sir Gawen Carew (c. 1505-1583) of Wood in Kentisbeare, fourth son of Sir Edmund (1465-1513), and uncle of Sir George; admonished before the council for "eating off flesshe during the Lent," 1543 (Acts P.C., 20 April); commissioner for the survey of chantries in Devon, Cornwall, and Exeter 1546; sheriff 1548; helped to suppress the Prayer Book Rebellion 1549; implicated in the Spanish Marriage Rebellion 1554, and was imprisoned but released.

EDWARD VI.

(Two parliaments, one return extant, one doubtful.)

1547-1552.

October, 1547. John Prideaux (?).
 (Name missing.)

This return, with the query attached, is given only by Browne Willis. See under March, 1554.

1553.

February, 1553. Peter Carew (a).
 John Fulford (b).

(a) Sir Peter Carew (1512-1575) of Mohuns Ottery, third son of Sir William and younger brother of George, M.P. 1536 [q.v.]; in the service of Philibert, prince of Orange, 1525-1530; served in the French war 1544; M.P. for Tavistock 1545; knighted 1545; sheriff 1546 and 1547; took a prominent and unpopular part against the Prayer Book Rebellion 1549; unsuccessfully attempted to gain support in Devon for Spanish Marriage Rebellion 1554; arrested in Antwerp, and imprisoned in the Tower 1556; M.P. for Exeter 1566; carried on civil war with the Butlers in Ireland 1568; constable of the Tower 1572; life in D.N.B. [q.v.].

(b) Sir John Fulford (c. 1524-1580) of Fulford in Dunsford, son of Sir John (1503-1544), sheriff in 1534 and 1540, who obtained the manor of Dunsford after the Dissolution; knighted 1554; sheriff in 1557 and 1576; built Fulford House; married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Denys.

MARY.

(Five parliaments, five returns extant.)

1553.

September, 1553. Peter Carew (s).
Thomas Dennys (s).

This parliament reversed the ecclesiastical legislation of the two which preceded it.

1554.

March, 1554. John Chichester (a).
John Prideaux (b).

(a) Sir John Chichester (1521–1569) of Raleigh, son of Edward and Elizabeth, daughter of John, Earl of Bath; employed in the French war 1544; sheriff in 1551 and 1578; married Gertrude, daughter of George Courtenay (c. 1505–c. 1532), son of Sir William the Great, and had five sons, of whom the eldest (Sir John) died in 1586 of gaol fever contracted at the Black Assizes, the second (Sir Arthur) became lord deputy of Ireland in 1604, and the other three were also concerned in Irish affairs.

(b) John Prideaux (1519–1558) of Nutwell in Lympstone, son of Thomas of Ashburton; sergeant-at-law; purchased Nutwell from Lord Zouch. Another John Prideaux (1505–1577) of Orchardton in Modbury, son of another Thomas, was contemporary with him.

1554.

November, 1554. James Bassett (a).
James Courteney (b).

(a) James Bassett (1523–1558) of Umberleigh in Atherington, third son of Sir John, and grandson of Sir John (1462–1529), of Umberleigh; M.P. for Taunton 1553, for Downton 1554; a privy councillor to Queen Mary.

(b) James Courtenay (c. 1515–c. 1560) of Upcott in Cheriton Fitzpaine, son of Sir James, younger brother of Sir William the Great, and of Anne, daughter of Sir John Bassett (1462–1529); M.P. for Dartmouth 1555; sheriff of Devon 1555.

1555.

17th September, 1555. James Bassett (s).
Robert Denys (a).

(a) Sir Robert Denys (c. 1515–1592) of Bicton, son of Sir Thomas of Holcombe Burnell, M.P. 1529 [q.v.]; sheriff 1558 and 1568.

1558.

January, 1558.

James Bassett (s).

George Kirkham (a).

(a) George Kirkham (1524–1582) of Blagdon in Paignton, son of Thomas of Blagdon; married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Denys.

ELIZABETH.

(Ten parliaments, nine returns extant, one doubtful.)

1559.

January, 1559.

John Prideaux (s).

(Name missing.)

This return is given by Browne Willis, but must be regarded as incorrect if it refers to Prideaux of Nutwell, who died in September, 1558. It may, perhaps, refer to Prideaux of Orchardton. (See under 1554.)

1563–1567.

December, 1562.

John Chichester (s).

Gawin Carew (s).

1571.

March, 1571.

John St. Leger (a).

Peter Edgcombe (b).

(a) Sir John St. Leger (c. 1520–c. 1595) of Annery in Monkleigh, son of Sir George, sheriff in 1530, and Anne Knyvett; M.P. for Dartmouth 1555, for Arundel 1563, for Tregony 1584; sheriff 1561; his daughters married Sir Richard Grenville, Edmund Tremayne, and Tristram Arscott.

(b) Peter Edgcombe (1536–1607) of Mount Edgcombe, son of Sir Richard (c. 1500–1562) and grandson of Sir Peter (1469–1539); M.P. for Totnes 1555; for Cornwall 1563, 1572, 1586, 1588, and 1592; for Liskeard 1584; sheriff in 1566.

1572–1583.

6th May, 1572.

John Sentleger (s).

Arthur Bassett (a).

(a) Sir Arthur Bassett (c. 1527–1586) of Umberleigh in Atherington, son of John and Frances, daughter of Arthur, Viscount Lisle, natural son of Edward IV.; nephew of James Bassett, M.P. 1554 [q.v.]; M.P. for Barnstaple 1563; sheriff in 1576; deputy-warden of the Stanneries;

married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Chichester, M.P. 1554 [q.v.]; like his brother-in-law, Sir John Chichester, a victim of gaol fever at the Black Assizes 1586. (See *Trans.*, XVI., p. 601.)

1584–1585.

November, 1584. William Courtney (a).
Walter Rawleighe (b).

(a) Sir William Courtenay (1553–1630) of Powderham, son of Sir William (1529–1557); grandson of George (c. 1505–c. 1532), and great-grandson of Sir William the Great, M.P. 1529 [q.v.]; sheriff in 1580; an “undertaker” in Ireland 1585.

(b) Sir Walter Raleigh (c. 1552–1618) of Sherborne, son of Walter of Hayes in East Budleigh; lord warden of the Stanneries 1584; M.P. for Mitchell 1592, for Dorset 1597, and for Cornwall 1601; executed in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 1618. For other particulars of his life see D.N.B. and papers by the late Dr. Brushfield in D.A. *Trans.*

1586–1587.

October, 1586. Walter Raleigh (s).
John Chudleigh (a).

(a) John Chudleigh (1564–1589) of Ashton, son of Christopher, and father of Sir George (c. 1585–1657), the parliamentary general [see D.N.B.]; supposed to have perished in the Straits of Magellan while attempting to sail round the world. (See *Trans.*, XXXI., p. 196.)

1588–1589.

29th October, 1588. William Courtney (s).
George Carye (a).

(a) Sir George Cary (c. 1540–1617) of Cockington, son of Thomas and Mary, daughter of John Southcot of Bovey Tracy; M.P. for Dartmouth 1586; knighted 1597; treasurer at war in Ireland 1598; lord justice 1603. See D.N.B.

1593.

February, 1593. Thomas Dennys (a).
Edward Seymor (b).

(a) Sir Thomas Denys (1560–1621) of Bickton, eldest son of Sir Robert; knighted in Holland 1586; sheriff in 1595;

from his daughter Anne, married to Sir Henry Rolle, were descended the Rolles of Stevenstone.

(b) Sir Edward Seymour (c. 1555–1613) of Berry Pomeroy, son of Lord Edward and grandson of Edward, Duke of Somerset and lord protector 1547; sheriff in 1596; created baronet 1611.

1597–1598.

18th October, 1597. William Strode (a).

Amias Bampfylde (b).

(a) Sir William Strode (1562–1637) of Newnham in Plympton St. Mary, son of Richard; sheriff in 1594; knight 1597; an executor of Sir Francis Drake's will; M.P. for Plympton 1601 and four times subsequently; for Plymouth 1614; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Southcot of Bovey Tracy; his second son was one of the "five members."

(b) Sir Amias Bampfylde (1559–1626) of Poltimore, second son of Richard (sheriff in 1577) and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Sydenham of Brymton in Somerset; elected also to this parliament for Minehead, but preferred Devon; sheriff in 1604; his son married a niece of Sir Francis Drake.

1601.

13th October, 1601. William Courtney (s).

Edward Seamour (s).

Summary :—33 parliaments, 21 returns for Devon (of which 3 are doubtful and 1 is a by-election), 38 names, and about 24 separate individuals.

III. INDEX OF NAMES.

The number of times elected for Devon is prefixed to each name, and the date of the first election is appended.

- (1) Bampfylde, Sir Amias, of Poltimore (1597).
- (1) Bassett, Sir Arthur, of Atherington (1572).
- (3) Bassett, James, of Atherington (1554).
- (2) Carew, Sir Gawen, of Kentisbeare (1545).
- (2) Carew, Sir George, of Mohuns Ottery (1536).
- (2) Carew, Sir Peter, of Mohuns Ottery (1553).
- (1) Cary, Sir George, of Cockington (1536).
- (2) Chichester, Sir John, of Raleigh (1554).
- (1) Chudleigh, John, of Ashton (1586).

- (1) Courtenay, James, of Cheriton Fitzpaine (1554).
- (1) Courtenay, Sir William I., of Powderham (1529).
- (3) Courtenay, Sir William II., of Powderham (1584).
- (1) Denys, Sir Robert, of Bickton (1555).
- (2) Denys, Sir Thomas I., of Holcombe Burnell (1529).
- (1) Denys, Sir Thomas II., of Bickton (1593).
- (1) Edgcumbe, Peter, of Mount Edgcumbe (1571).
- (1) Fulford, Sir John, of Dunsford (1553).
- (1) Kirkham, George, of Paignton (1558).
- (1) Pollard, Sir Richard, of Thorncombe (1542).
- (3?) Prideaux, John, of Lymptone (? Modbury) (1547 ?).
- (2) Raleigh, Sir Walter, of Sherborne (1584).
- (3) St. Leger, Sir John, of Monkleigh (1571).
- (3) Seymour, Sir Edward, of Berry Pomeroy (1593).
- (2) Strode, Sir William, of Plympton St. Mary (1597).

Of the twenty-four members in this list two (Seymour and Strode) achieved one election each in the parliaments of James I. Adding these two to the thirty-eight returns in the Schedule, we get the total of the numbers in the brackets, forty.

IV. ADDENDA.

NOTE A.—Leading men of Devon, 1544. The following list is preserved among the State Papers in the Record Office (1543–1544, No. 622):—"12th Feb. 1544. Commission of peace—Devon. Audeley, Norfolk, Suffolk, Henry Marquis of Dorset, Russell, John Earl of Bath, John Bishop of Exeter, John Lord Zouche, Sir Thomas Wylloughby, Sir Humphrey Broune, Sir Thomas Dennys, Sir Hugh Pawlett, Sir Richard Grynfyld, Sir Hugh Pollard, Sir John Fulforde, Sir Philip Champernon, Sir John Arundell, Sir Richard Egecombe, Sir John Pawlett, Lewis Fortescue, baron of the Exchequer, John Rowe and John Harrys, sergeants-at-law, Bartholomew Fortescue, Richard Hales, Wymond Carewe, Hugh Stewkley, Henry Fortescue, Richard Chidley, Henry Beamond, Robert Chidley, George Roles, John Pollard, Humphrey Prydyaux, John Grynfeld, John Amadas, Robert Brytt, John Whyddon, Antony Harvy, Roger Bleuett, John Drake, jun., Richard Turbervyle, John Barnehows, John Hull, Alexander Woode, Thomas Stewkley, Antony Bery, John Ryge-way, John Pasmer, John Charles, Robert Dulyng, William Rowpe, Henry Wallron, Hugh Yoe, Thomas Tremayne" (8 peers, 11 knights, 3 legal luminaries, 32 esquires, in all 54). Similar lists for 1592, 1614, 1647, and 1653 have already been given in these *Transactions* (A. H. A. Hamilton, *Trans.*, VIII. 517, IX. 404, and X. 309).

SOME NOTES ON TAVISTOCK HISTORY.

SECOND SERIES.

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A., J.P.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

V. A TAVISTOCK CHRONOLOGY.

THE following table of Tavistock events was prepared for the 1914 meeting. In deference to a request that it should be preserved in permanent form it is reproduced here with a few additions and corrections.

It will be noticed that the record stops short at the year 1865. Occurrences within the last fifty years might, if given, be exhibited without due regard to perspective, and with a certain amount of personal bias. They have been therefore omitted.

A few remarks on the authorities for the dates will be of interest.

The first date suggested, that of *circa* 800 for St. Rumon, is very doubtful. It has some support from Rev. J. F. Chanter (*Trans.*, XLII., p. 502), but other writers locate Rumon early in the seventh century.

The next three dates relate to Egbert, to whom local tradition has commonly ascribed some strenuous fighting in the Tavistock district, near the town itself as well as on Hingston Down. It will therefore not be out of place to consider the meaning and extent of Egbert's western campaigns, and some other considerations which help us in fixing their dates.

Students of chronology are well aware that at least three sets of dates are given in histories for the years between 730 and 850. These are: (1) the dates of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Parker MS.), which are generally (but not always) supported by the other Chronicle MSS. and by Florence of Worcester, and may be called the

Southern Chronology ; (2) the dates given by Symeon of Durham and other Northumbrian writers, which may be similarly called the Northern Chronology ; (3) a slight modification of (2) to accord with the soundest results of modern research, which we may call the Revised Chronology.

The Southern Chronology has been largely followed by members of the Devonshire Association writing on Anglo-Saxon topics, but as the best recent standard histories have invariably adopted the Revised Chronology, there hardly seems to be any justification for clinging to dates which are demonstrably incorrect. To take one example : it is stated in the Winchester Chronicle (the Parker MS.) that Egbert succeeded in 800, reigned 37 years 7 months, and died in 836. These statements are manifestly inconsistent, and the Northumbrian writers, whose authority on these matters is at least as good, give 802-838 as Egbert's dates. A minute examination of the charters and of the contemporary writers of the period enables us to say that Egbert's accession may be placed in or shortly after January, 802, and his death about August, 839. He was undoubtedly alive in November, 838 (Birch C.S. 419). The Winchester Chronicle dates for his reign may be taken as generally two years, and in a few cases three years, too early.

A Southampton Charter granted by him just after Christmas, 825 (Birch C.S. 393), contains the phrase "in the twenty-fourth year of Egbert's reign and the fourteenth year of his suzerainty (*ducatus*)."

Thus a suzerainty was assumed about 812, and the only suzerainty he was capable of assuming at that date was that of Dumnonia (or West Wales, as it was then called). William of Malmesbury, though we cannot always accept his statements in detail, states explicitly (*Gesta Regum*, Book II, Chapter I) that Egbert "first manifested his power against those Britons who inhabited that part of the island which is called Cornwall." He may have been encouraged to take this step by the success of his old mentor, Charlemagne, against the Britons of Armorica, a few years earlier. According to other historians the claim to suzerainty, which seems to have met with resistance, was made effective in Egbert's fourteenth year (815). Under date 813 the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (which is as usual a year or two too early) states that he "harried in West Wales

from eastward to westward." West Wales at this time may be taken to mean Cornwall; a century later the same term is applied to the Demetian kingdom south of Cardigan Bay. Florence of Worcester in writing of the same event does not put it so strongly; he states that Egbert "ravaged the Western Britons on their eastern frontier." It is a moot point whether Devon was or was not entirely in Saxon hands before Egbert's time. North Cornwall, the Triconshire district, almost certainly was, and so was all Devon except the South-west. What Egbert seems to have achieved in this campaign in 812-815 was: (1) the undisputed possession of Devon and North Cornwall; (2) the addition of South-east Cornwall (Wellshire), now known as East and West; and (3) the suzerainty of the remainder. Tavistock as a border district between South-west Devon and South-east Cornwall may have seen a great deal of the fighting.

Here one might pause to inquire why some of the old Cornish divisions are called shires, as Triconshire, Wellshire, and Pydarshire; and what significance is to be attached to the note in Symeon of Durham (Ed. Hinde I. 221), which throws some light on the use of the word "shire":—

"Anglia habet XXXII sciras extra Cumberland et Cornewalas. In Cornewalas sunt sex parvae scirae. Scotland, Bretland, Wict excipiuntur. Sunt hae scirae divisae per tres leges, Westsexenlaga, Denelaga, Merchenlaga. Westsexenlaga habet IX sciras: Sudsexa, Suderrei, Kent Berrocscire, Wiltescire, Sudhamptescire, Sumersetscire, Dorsetscire, Devenascire," etc.

Egbert's second campaign can be assigned with reasonable certainty to August, 825; the writers who adopt 822 or 823 are clearly contradicted by two charters of date 19 August, 825 (Birch, 389-390), "*scriptum quando Ecgbertus rex exercitum Gewissorum movet contra Brittones ubi dicitur Creodantreow*." It is not known with certainty where Gafulford was, but the expedition seems to have marched westward from Crediton, probably crossing the Tamar a few miles north of Tavistock. This campaign was necessarily brief, as Mercia was pressing Wessex on the northern border.

The third campaign in 837 or 838 (here again the date is often wrongly given as 835) completed the conquest of Cornwall, and was probably followed almost immediately

by the submission of the Cornish Bishop Kenstec to Ceolnoth of Canterbury. The Battle of Hingston Down, Egbert's last great victory, certainly brought Tavistock within the area of active warfare.

Tavistock then may claim to be associated with the principal events in the Saxon Conquest of Cornwall, and may have acquired its present name during, and through its military importance in, that conquest. It should be remarked here that very little credence can be given to the statements based on the speculations of sixteenth-century writers, attributing the conquest of Western Devon and Cornwall to Athelstan. We know that in Devon and Cornwall local tradition has been busy with Athelstan's name. Visitors to Umlerleigh have been informed that Athelstan had a palace there which he bequeathed to John of Gaunt! All writers of repute previous to 1200 who refer to the conquest of Cornwall invariably mention Egbert in connection with it, and the only definite statement we get about Athelstan is that in 931 he gave Cornwall a separate bishopric (Crawford Charters VII).

The next group of Tavistock dates relate to the early history of the Abbey. It is probable that this was founded later than 961, the traditional year, and before 975, the conclusion of Edgar's reign. Ramsey Abbey was founded in 968, the mean between these two, and the Tavistock foundation may have been about the same time. The suggestion that its object was to pray for the souls of those slain in battles with the Britons of Cornwall is hardly tenable, for there is no evidence of any fighting in this region after the time of Alfred. This is another outgrowth of what may be termed the "Athelstan myth," so dear to the antiquaries of the past four centuries.

Ordulph, who completed the monastery in 981, does not seem to have held, as it is often thought, the position of Alderman. In 997, the year when the Danes destroyed the first Abbey, Ethelwerd was Alderman. Yet in 1006 the name of Ordulph appears as witness to a charter (Crawford Collection, ed. Napier and Stevenson). His survival to this date is consistent with the statement that he lived to a very great age, for his sister, Queen Elfthryth, who died about 1000, was then less than sixty years old. Ordulph may have had some share in the restoration of the Abbey after the Danish raid.

The next date of importance is that of Henry I.'s Charter, which constituted a separate Hundred of Tavistock, and confirmed the status of Tavistock as a market town. There are four clues to this date in the subscription: "Done at Odyham, and witnessed by Ralph, archbishop of Canterbury, by William, the king's son, and by Robert, Count of Mellent." Strangely enough, two of these clues have been overlooked by Oliver and other writers. They point out that Ralph d'Escures became Archbishop of Canterbury in April, 1114, and that Prince William was drowned in November, 1120. They failed to notice that Robert de Beaumont, Count of Mellent (Meulan) died in June, 1118, which narrows the limits to four years. Studying the King's movements as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, we find that he held a Council at Christmas, 1113, and no other during the following twelve months. From September, 1114, to July, 1115, he was absent in Normandy, exacting homage to Prince William as heir to the dukedom. From just after Easter, 1116, to November, 1120, he was absent in France carrying on his second French war. Councils were held by him in England between July, 1115, and Easter, 1116, but the only reference to Odiham (a village seven miles east of Basingstoke, where there was a royal residence in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries) is as the meeting-place of the Council held at Easter, 1116, and in all probability the Tavistock Charter was granted on that occasion.

The remainder of the chronology calls for no special comment. It may not be amiss here, when one is detecting motes in one's neighbours' eyes, to confess to two rather obvious errors which a perusal of last year's note on portreeves reveals. It is there stated that the office lapsed in 1895, and that an unsuccessful attempt was made in 1899 to get the town incorporated. These two dates should of course be 1885 and 1889. Such slips illustrate very well the danger of trusting to living memory, and the possibility that the most recent history is not always the most free from mistakes.

c.800. St. Rumon Bishop of Dumnonia.

c.815. Egbert's First Campaign. Saxon Conquest of South Devon and East Cornwall.

825. Egbert's Second Campaign. Battle of Gafulford (? Galford).

- 838. Egbert's Third Campaign. Battle of Hingston Down.
- 964. Marriage of Edgar and Elfthryth.
- c.968. Tavistock Benedictine Abbey founded (SS. Mary and Rumon).
- 971. Death of Ordgar. Ordulph succeeded him.
- 981. Ethelred granted Charter to Tavistock Abbey. Almer Abbot.
- 997. Tavistock Abbey destroyed by the Danes.
- c.1000. Tavistock Abbey rebuilt. Lyfing Abbot.
- 1015. The Atheling Edwin buried at Tavistock.
- 1032. Aldred succeeded Lyfing.
- 1046. Sithric succeeded Aldred.
- 1068. Norman conquest of Devon.
- 1116. Henry I. granted market charter to Tavistock. . Constitution of Tavistock Hundred.
- 1184. Tavistock Parish Church (St. Eustachius) first confirmed to the Abbey.
- 1281. Market charter confirmed. Tavistock created a Stannary town.
- 1286. Earliest dated vestry record.
- 1295. Tavistock first elected members of parliament.
- 1309. John de Camelford instituted as Vicar.
- 1318. Tavistock Church rebuilt.
- 1347. Market charter again confirmed.
- 1386. Earliest Churchwarden's account preserved.
- c.1450. Tavistock Church enlarged (Clothworkers' aisle).
- 1467. Tavistock cloth manufacture protected by statute.
- 1471. First recorded mayor of Tavistock.
- 1513. Abbot of Tavistock created Baron Hurdwick.
- 1525. Printing press in Tavistock (the ninth in England).
- 1539. Tavistock Abbey dissolved.
- 1540. Act for rebuilding decayed houses at Tavistock.
- c.1542. Francis Drake born at Crowndale.
- Do. John Glanville (the judge) born.
- 1546 (or 9). Drake's family fled to Kent.
- 1550. Lord Russell created Earl of Bedford.
- 1552. Earl of Bedford endowed Grammar School.
- 1586. John Glanville (the sergeant) born.
- 1590. William Browne (the poet) born.
- 1591. Assizes held at Tavistock.
- 1596. Francis Drake died at sea.
- 1598. John Glanville made a judge.
- 1600. John Glanville died.
- 1602. Oliver Maynard endowed a charity.
- c.1603. John Maynard (the sergeant) born.
- 1614. Tavistock Parish Register begins.
- 1624. John Pym first elected member for Tavistock.
- 1626. Plague at Tavistock.

- 1642. Beginning of Civil War. Tavistock held for the Parliament.
- 1643. John Pym died.
- 1644. Earl of Essex besieged Fitzford. Charles I. visited Tavistock.
- 1645. Prince Charles (Charles II.) stayed in Pym Street, Tavistock.
- 1648. Thomas Larkham appointed Vicar.
- 1649. Sergeant Glanville endowed an exhibition.
- 1660. Restoration. Lord William Russell first elected member for Tavistock.
- 1661. Larkham ejected. Beginning of Nonconformity in Tavistock.
- 1669. Thomas Larkham died.
- 1671. Lady Howard died.
- 1675. Nicholas Watts endowed charities.
- 1677. Sir William Courtenay endowed a charity.
- 1682. Tavistock incorporated by charter.
- 1683. Lord Russell beheaded.
- 1688. Charter of Incorporation revoked.
- 1694. Earl of Bedford created a Duke.
- c.1702. Society of Friends founded in Tavistock.
- 1752. Duke of Bedford re-endowed Grammar School.
- 1761. Portreeve created a magistrate. Maces presented.
- 1762. Abbey Bridge built.
- 1763. Ford Street Charity established by Act.
- 1772. Widening of road to Moreton sanctioned by Act.
- 1789. Church Sunday School founded.
- 1794. Congregational Church founded in Tavistock.
- 1799. Tavistock Library founded.
- 1803. Tavistock Canal Act.
- 1813. Lord John Russell first elected member for Tavistock.
- 1817. Tavistock Canal completed.
- 1831. Tavistock first lit by gas.
- 1832. Borough enlarged to include nearly all the ancient parish.
- 1835. Tavistock Corn Market erected.
- 1837. Grammar School reopened in Russell Street.
- 1845. Bannawell waterworks constructed.
- 1846. Dolvin Road Schools opened.
- 1848. Tavistock Guildhall rebuilt.
- 1856. New British Schools opened in Plymouth Road.
- 1857. *Tavistock Gazette* first published.
- 1859. Tavistock Market Act.
- Do. Great Western Railway opened here.
- 1862. New Markets completed.
- 1864. Town Hall opened.
- 1865. Kilworthy waterworks constructed.

VI. AN OLD VESTRY BOOK.

It is a curious characteristic of English public life that efficiency in national administration and efficiency in local administration are seldom found together at any period in our history. They can be almost regarded as complementary functions of our civic aptitude, if one may use a mathematical term. Thus during the Restoration period, when our national prestige was at its lowest, and the highest offices of state were for the most part held by corrupt and incapable adventurers, a creditable amount of energy and capacity seems to have shown in the management of local affairs. Conversely in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the nation was strong and prosperous, interest in local government seems to have dwindled.

An old churchwardens' book, in a fair state of preservation, kept among the Tavistock vestry records, and described in Worth's *Calendar* (pp. 51-64), contains many interesting facts about the eighty years 1655-1734. As Tavistock was an incorporated town for only six years of that period, there is a very special interest in the disposition, which many of the entries reveal, on the part of leading inhabitants towards some form of municipal organisation.

The parish of Tavistock at that time comprised (a) the borough; (b) the eastern rural portion; and (c) the western rural portion, probably with the little river Lumburn as a dividing line. There was a duality of control in the parish.

The Vestry, with the Vicar at its head, appointed churchwardens, overseers, collectors, masters, surveyors of highways, and wardens of parish lands. They managed the affairs of the church, the almshouses, the charities, the poor law, and the highways.

The Manor Court for the town, with the Bedford Office Steward at its head, appointed a portreeve, constables, clerks of markets, bread weighers, searchers and sealers, ale tasters, and pig drivers. The rural portions were similarly, though less elaborately, officered by the Manor Court of Hurdwick, the old name given to the greater part of rural Tavistock. These manor officials had the supervision of market and sanitary matters, and some petty magisterial duties.

This dual form of government perhaps impresses us as having been clumsy and needlessly complicated, but have we not still Boards of Guardians working alongside of, and often at cross purposes with, County and District Councils ?

It is not intended to repeat the extracts given by Worth. He has obtained from the entries an almost complete list of the churchwardens during the eighty years. He has not, however, found space for the other officials, of whom the overseers and collectors are given for most years, the highway supervisors, the masters, and the wardens of lands for only a few occasions.

Parish overseers were first instituted by an Act of Elizabeth in 1601 to relieve cases of distressing poverty (a duty since 1834 performed by Boards of Guardians), and to levy parish rates for that purpose. A speaker at a recent Devonshire parish meeting, where the question of rates was being warmly discussed, pointed out that 1601 was also the time when Shakespeare first began to write the gloomiest of his tragedies !

The collectors do not seem to have had a statutory origin, but were apparently appointed, as their name implies, to assist the overseers with the less blessed portion of their functions. They were usually three in number, one for the town, one for the eastern rural division, and one for the western rural division, and an entirely new set of persons was chosen each year. In 1727 they ceased to have a separate existence, and their office was merged in that of the overseers.

During most of the seventy-two years when the overseers and collectors existed separately, a curious relation appears to have existed between the holders of the two offices. With some slight modifications between the years 1683 and 1688, when, as is now known, Tavistock possessed a mayor and corporation, the overseers consisted of either four or five persons, made up as follows : (a), (b), and (c) the three retiring collectors ; (d) a person named first on the vestry return, who thus appears to have been their senior or president, and who, in every case where a current list of masters is available for comparison, appears to have been one of the masters or " eight men " of the borough ; and, except between 1676 and 1720, (e) another person from the town, not always a master, whose name stands either second or fifth on the list.

No inference can be drawn from the overseer (e), whose appointment seems to have followed no definite rule, except that he was added at the annual vestry meeting ; but the appointments of (a), (b), and (c) seem to have been automatic, except when a collector died or resigned during his year of office, and the appointment of (d) was probably made by the masters themselves from their number and notified at the vestry meeting. It is a fair inference to assume that (d) was, in the undetermined as well as in the determined cases, a master or "eighth man."

Omitting the six years 1683-1688, which are exceptional, and the year 1690, the returns of which are missing, we have between 1656 and 1726 a list of sixty-four senior overseers, most of whom certainly, and all of whom presumably, were masters of the town. Such a list enables us to construct fairly well the names of the masters or "eight men" of any required year within the period which the old book covers.

We should like to know more about the progress of local affairs during the six years of incorporation 1682-1688. Unfortunately our churchwardens' records do not help us much. The churchwardens' account for 1684-1685, given on pp. 48-49 of Worth's *Calendar*, is not a Tavistock account at all, but clearly refers to some other parish ; none of the names mentioned therein are those of contemporary Tavistock people. The only really interesting personal touch among the records of this period is a petition against the Vicar, Jasper Cann (*Calendar*, pp. 115-117), charging him with various abuses of his office. It appears from this that the masters and officers claimed to choose both the churchwardens, and that they appointed Andrew Doidge for the town and John Row for the rural parish ; Cann took it upon himself to set aside their decision, and obtruded one William Caunter, whom he swore in as a warden. As the town was incorporated less than three months after, and Caunter was one of the Aldermen named in the Charter, it would appear that the petitioners were supporters of the Earl of Bedford, and that Cann's friends belonged to the Tory opposition who procured the Charter. Next year (1683) there was again a contest, Ambrose Manaton and William Doidge being chosen by the masters and parish ; but Matthew Cudlipp, also an Alderman, seems to have been obtruded,

and to have acted instead of Doidge. In 1684 it is recorded that Dawbeny Williams and William Doidge were chosen and that "Edward Ward stood." He was one of the "Assistants" or "Common Councillors" named in the Charter. Clearly there were two factions at least in the place, the Bedford faction being more powerful at the Vestry meetings, and the Corporation faction having the support of the Court, which was probably used to quash the proceedings against Cann, for he remained Vicar till his death in 1690. Caunter was Mayor in 1684, and Cudlipp in 1685.

The comparisons of collectors and overseers during those years show that at the 1682 vestry (held before the incorporation) four overseers and three collectors were chosen as in the years preceding; in 1683 three overseers (James Leare, a master, and two of the three ex-collectors; the third ex-collector may have died or retired) and only two collectors; in 1684 two overseers (the two collectors of 1683) and two new collectors; in 1685 two overseers (the two collectors of 1684) and two new collectors (both from the rural portion); in 1686 four overseers (the two collectors of 1685 and two additional persons from the town, not masters), and three collectors (one from the town); in 1687 three overseers (the 1686 collectors) and three new collectors (one from the town). The 1688 and 1690 lists are missing, but in 1689 there were five overseers (two of them masters) and in 1691 four overseers (one a master), so that we can presume the three collectors for each of the two missing years 1688 and 1690.

The senior overseers were then men of high importance in the town, and for the period 1656-1726 a list of them is certainly of more value as a guide to the leading inhabitants than a list of the portreeves within the same period. For the latter were not the free choice of the chief residents, but were selected because of their being acceptable to the Bedford Office. Some of them, such as Thomas Harvey, portreeve in 1710, and Arthur Lumley, portreeve in 1721, are not known to have held any other public office, whereas all the senior overseers are frequently found among the lists of feoffees, churchwardens, and other local officials. As their names have not been previously published it seems advisable in the interests of local history to give them here. The name of James Leare is added for 1683, as he was then a person of importance (*Calendar*, p. 105,

line 11) ; and the seniors of the consolidated body between 1727 and 1734 are also given.

1656. John Gerry.	1697. John Rowe.
1657. John Jacob.	1698. David Sargent.
1658. Micheus Willesford.	1699. John Toller.
1659. John Gerry.	1700. James Leare.
1660. Francis Toller.	1701. Henry Vosper.
1661. John Jacob.	1702. William Spry.
1662. Walter Godbeare.	1703. Nicholas Cudlipp.
1663. John Cudlipp.	1704. Nicholas Hunt.
1664. Micheus Willesford.	1705. John Cunningham.
1665. John Leare.	1706. David Sargent.
1666. Francis Toller.	1707. John Rowe.
1667. John Gerry.	1708. James Leare.
1668. Micheus Willesford.	1709. William Spry.
1669. John Cudlipp.	1710. Henry Vosper.
1670. Richard Spry.	1711. Nicholas Hunt.
1671. William Saxfen.	1712. John Edgecumbe.
1672. David Sargent.	1713. William Condy.
1673. Micheus Willesford.	1714. John Cunningham.
1674. John Gerry.	1715. John Rowe.
1675. John Cudlipp.	1716. William Spry.
1676. Richard Spry.	1717. John Edgecumbe.
1677. David Sargent.	1718. William Condy.
1678. Richard Doidge.	1719. Hugh Pyne.
1679. John Toller.	1720. John Edgecumbe.
1680. John Cudlipp.	1721. Francis Manaton.
1681. Richard Spry.	1722. John Rowe.
1682. David Sargent.	1723. William Spry.
1683. James Leare.	1724. John Edgecumbe.
.	1725. William Condy, sen.
	1726. Hugh Pyne.
1689. Edward Payne.	1727. Stephen Maddaford.
1690. (Name missing.)	1728. William Spry, jun.
1691. John Rowe.	1729. Arthur Cake.
1692. Nicholas Cudlipp.	1730. John Rowe, sen.
1693. David Sargent.	1731. William Spry.
1694. John Toller.	1732. William Condy, jun.
1695. James Leare.	1733. William Spry, jun.
1696. Edward Payne.	1734. John Herring.

Most of the names given above are those of well-known Tavistock families, some of which are still found in the neighbourhood. Willesford, Gerry, Leare, and Edgecumbe are mentioned in Vivian's *Visitations* ; Pyne and Herring were Bedford Office stewards ; Jacob was an officer of the Tavistock Stannary royalist troops in the Civil War, and

tenant of Crowndale farm ; Manaton was the owner of Kilworthy ; Sargent and Richard Spry were tanners ; the Tollers and William Spry were mercers ; Godbeare and Cunningham were clothiers ; Rowe was a yarnjobber, and Hunt a maltster.

In her Tavistock book, *Home Scenes* (first edition, 1848), Miss Rachel Evans of Parkwood states that some of the leading Tavistock families are of German origin, their progenitors having been invited over as expert miners in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and she instances (among others) the names Cudlipp and Sleeman as being derived from the German surnames "Goitlieb" and "Selieman." These derivations are very far-fetched ; the name Cudlyppe is mentioned in an Extent of the Manor of Morwell dated 1st October, 1414, and the name Seleman is found in a well-known Tavistock deed dated 30th September, 1325. The admiration felt for Germany in early Victorian days is perhaps responsible for such a curious tradition.

VII. THE EIGHT MEN.

"Who were the Eight Men of Tavistock?" was a question asked by a Charity Commissioner at an inquiry held in Tavistock in December, 1906. The answer given—"the Prehistoric Urban Council"—was perhaps more pithy than accurate.

There is a reference to them in the Survey and Valuation taken by Humphrey Smith, the estate surveyor, for the Bedford Office in June, 1726, probably on the occasion of the third Duke's marriage. The introductory page is as follows :—

"Tavistock is a Burrough by prescription and of Great Antiquity. It consists of a Portreeve and abo^t. 110 freeholders living within the said Burrough, His Grace the Duke of Bedford being Lord of the said Borough. His Grace's Steward holds a Court Leet and Court Baron twice a year Viz^t. Michaelmas and Lady Day. At the first Court the Jury presents Four persons out [of] which the Steward nominates One for Portreeve and Swears him in for that year.

"The members of parliament are elected by the majority of the Freeholders and returned by the portreeve.

"Weekly markets Frydays very considerable. Five Fairs viz^t. St. Mark's Fair 23rd Aprill and 2 days following. St. Andrew's Fair 28th Nov. and 3 days following. Michaelmas Fair the Eve and 2 Days following. St. John's Fair 29th Aug.

the Eve and 2 Days following. Twelfth Fair 6th Jan.ry and the Day following.

"Note. Three of the Fairs with the Markett and Tolls are granted to the Schoole for 200 years (Vide the preface to the Scite of the Abby) which Expires 1753 and is worth Comibz annis 22 £.

"The other Fairs viz^t. St. John's and Twelfth Fairs with the Weights are still in the Lord's hands and worth abo^t. 50 pound.

"This Borough is Governed by Eight Masters, the Duke of Bedford's Steward at the Head of them, there is [*sic*] Lands belonging to the same worth per annum 60 £ which these masters appropriate mostly to the Repairs of the Church, they have a Magistraticall power of committing offenders etc.

"The Lord has a Goal [*sic*] in this Borough and two Sergeants at mace one of which is keeper of the prison and has a house to live in Rent Free and 5 £ a year Salary for attending the Sessions and assizes.

"There is also a Weekly Court of Record held every Tuesday at the Guildhall of the said Borough."

The passages in the preface to *The Scite of the Abbey*, which was surveyed about the same time (2-21 June, 1726), though not altogether relevant to the subject in hand, are of sufficient general interest to be quoted :—

"The Abby Church is demolished. It stood on the South side of the Parish Church and the Ground is now in the Churchyard saving that part where the Steeple or Tower stood [on] which William the first Duke of Bedford Built a house for the Schoolmaster to Live in. It contains two Rooms on a floor with a backhouse and a little Herb Garden, and is worth to be lett 8 lb. per annum. The Schoole Mar. enjoys the same Rent free and the Duke of Bedford keeps it in Repair.

"Adjoining to the same within the Churchyard is a School House belonging to the Town which John Earl of Bedford by his writing or Deed poll dated 20th May 6 Edward 6 granted for 200 years with the Tools and profits of three fairs in the year with a court of pypowder and a weekly market every Friday, since which the Town has built a Market House where the Cross stood ; all which profits and liberties within the borough of Tavistock are for the use of the Schoolmaster and may be worth Comibz Annis 22 lb. which Lease expires Anno. Dom. 1753.

"The Vicarage of Tavistock is appendant to the Manor endowed with a House & Garden worth 6 £ a year. And there is paid an ancient pension of 11 £ per annum—Mr. Nathaniel Beard Vicar aged 50.

"The Duke of Bedford has the Impropriation of all tithes

great and small within the parish of Tavistock. A composition for the same has been usually taken one year with another and amounts to 318 £. 12s. 2d. out of which his Grace pays to the Vicar as a free gift 49 £.

"Easter Offerings & Surplus fees may be worth to the					
Vicar Combiz Ann.	.	.	.	.	14
His House as above	.	.	.	.	6
Antcent pension	.	.	.	.	11
Free Gift	.	.	.	.	49
					—
					80."

An extract from the Terrier of 1755 will complete this series of quotations :—

"N.B. May 20th 1552. John Earl of Bedford granted to Feoffees for Charitable Uses the said lower Market House and the Profits of 3 Fairs in the Year Vizt. St. Marks Michs. & St. Andrews which the said Feoffees applied to the Schoolmaster for teaching Poor Boys. But when the same fell in hand May 20th 1752 His Grace the present Duke of Bedford was pleased of his usual Benevolence to pay to the Schoolmaster yearly more than an equivalent for the Profits of the same, to be continued during his Grace's pleasure."

The foregoing extracts fix the years 1552–1752 (not 1753) as the period during which the Grammar School was partly maintained by the Market revenues. It will be subsequently shown that the payment of this subsidy was at one time within the province of the Eight Men. Incidentally we learn facts about the position of the Abbey Chapel, the Vicar's income, and the existence of Maces in 1726 (perhaps the old Corporation maces of 1682, and perhaps also the same maces which were presented to the portreeve in 1761, and are now the property of the Urban District Council).

The late Mr. R. N. Worth (*Trans.*, XXI. pp. 309–310) gives a brief account of the Eight Men, so far as he could glean it from the Tavistock vestry records. Most of this paper will be confined to information from sources not indicated by him.

The habit of describing a governing body or quasi-governing body of a non-chartered locality by a numerical term was not confined to Tavistock. Thus we hear of the "Twenty Men of Torrington," and, in a record dated 24th December, 1705, of the "Six Masters of Cudliptown."¹

¹ Cf. also the "douzainiers" of the Guernsey parishes, bodies of twelve men, whose functions resemble those of English District Councils.

All these bodies seem to have been anticipatory of the Local Government Act of 1894.

In mediæval times it was the rule for every small town to have twelve representatives at the County court, and the twelve burgesses of Tavistock mentioned in the 1370 deed (*Calendar*, p. 109) may be an example of this. Many lists of feoffees of property for religious uses are given in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, but the number of feoffees is large, usually more than twenty, and the first occasion on which we find eight persons acting together is in 1540, the year after the Dissolution. Six of these eight are described as feoffees in a deed of 1533.

The next reference is taken from the British Museum :—

“ 12 May 1552. Deed Poll whereby John Earl of Bedford granted the profits of 3 several fairs & Courts of pypowder to be held yearly in the Borough of Tavistock . . . to William Poynter, William Grills, Henry Wylley, John Glanfelde the elder, John Badge, Walter Master, John Glubbe, John Cornysh, & others then habitants of my sd Towne of Tavystocke,” etc.

It would appear from this that the deed of 12th (not 20th) May, 1552, placed certain revenues from the markets in the hands of these eight townsmen for the use of the poor, and that they devoted the funds to educational purposes ; thus the actual decision to endow the Grammar School should be credited, not to the Earl, but to these townsmen.

Now in a lease of 6th November, 1553, the same eight persons are described as the “ eight men of Tavystoke,” and here we have the first definite reference to that title, which during the following two hundred years occurs so frequently in Tavistock documents and then abruptly disappears. The same eight men’s names are found on three other leases of 1553 and 1554 ; but on 2 July, 1552, eight men, not so-called, take a grant “ for the sole use and profit of the Tavistock poor,” and these eight include seven of the names just given, John Touker taking the place of Cornysh. Touker’s name stands first on the list, but no reason can be discovered why he replaces Cornysh here, and is again replaced by the latter in all subsequent deeds.

Three theories at once suggest themselves : were the “ eight men ” (a) a continuation of a mediæval governing body, possibly one set up during the late fifteenth century,

when we read of a "mayor"; or (b) called into being just after the Dissolution, as the 1540 deed might imply; or (c) constituted by the market revenues grant of May, 1552, and then entrusted with other powers? The third theory is rendered plausible by the considerations that we hear nothing of them after 1748, and know for certain that they were non-existent in 1763, both of which facts are consistent in the light of this theory with the Duke's resumption of the market revenues in 1752.

These "eight men" were, as we learn from the *Calendar*, persons of importance in the town. Badge was the Earl's steward; Wylley and Grills represented the parish at the Commission held in 1556 by the Bishop of Exeter and others, probably with reference to the restoration of Church properties under the Romanist regime of Queen Mary; Cornysh was concerned in the collection of the Schoolmaster's salary; and John Glanfeilde, a local merchant, was the father of the eminent Judge Glanville.

In 1585 the "eight men" have their powers and duties defined as follows:—

"By gen'all assent & consent of the pishe of Tavistock to be Supervisors and dispensators to & for the behouf and use of the saide Churche & pishe of Tavistock & of the poore people of the same, and also of the lazar and poore people of the hospitall there, namelie for appointinge, doinge, usinge, dispensinge, and ordringe the yerelie Revenewes, pfitts, lands tenemts, goods, chattels, and other affares that any waie touche belong or concern the said Churche & pishe."

They were in fact a sort of standing committee of the vestry, acting between its meetings, and joining with, or confirming the decisions of, the parish officials in various executive acts. In addition to those already given the following names occur as members or presumable members of this body before 1600: William Nycoll, William Houghton, Thomas Lybbe, John Burgys, Edward Denys, Richard Drake, Charles Grills (a Bedford Office steward), Robert Moore, Roger Upcote, Nicholas Glanville, and Thomas Sowton; perhaps also John Fitz, the grandfather of the notable Lady Mary Howard, and Thomas Mohun, another Bedford Office steward.

Between 1600 and 1650 there is only one allusion to the "eight men" as such, but we find mentioned small groups of persons, eight or fewer in number, with duties resembling those just defined. The names include Sir

Francis Glanville, William Kedley *alias* Poynter, Matthew Edgcombe, William Grills, junior, John Gove, John Cole, Walter Trowte, junior, John Gerry, Thomas Edgcombe, Richard Willesford, Francis Glanville, junior, John Moore, and John Maynard. The two Glanvilles were the judge's son and grandson, who in succession held Kilworthy.

It is always possible in reading through the records to mistake some body of feoffees for the "eight men." Different sets of feoffees seem to have co-existed. It was the practice in those days for a parcel or group of charity lands to be separately vested in the same body for about thirty years, and at the end of that time the survivor or survivors (if any) would execute a revesting deed creating a new body of feoffees. By this slipshod method no doubt some charity property was lost to the parish; but the existence of a body like the "eight men," the current members of which were usually included among the new appointments, tended to preserve the continuity of these trusts. A considerable number of revesting deeds were made in 1646; again in 1683, when Sir John Maynard, the octogenarian Sergeant, was the sole survivor of the 1646 feoffees; and again in 1712, 1738, and 1751. An account of these feoffments will be found in the preamble to the Private Act of 1762,¹ which merged all the various trusts into the present Ford Street Charity.

The "eight men" had apparently a continuous existence during the seventeenth century, for we find that in 1649 Sir John Glanville, son of the judge and Speaker of the Short Parliament of 1640, made a deed of gift of certain lands at Brentor to found a University exhibition for Tavistock youths, vesting the endowment in eighteen trustees, ten relatives and friends of the Glanville family, and the "eight magistrates of the borough of Tavistock, masters or governors," of whom Matthew Edgcombe was one. The others are not named in the abstract of the deed, but they probably included, by comparison with contemporary lists, William Grills, John Gerry, John Gove, John Pointer, William Pointer, Walter Godbeare, and Francis Toller.

It will be noticed that Sergeant Glanville dignifies them with the title of "magistrates." Not so Thomas Larkham, the Commonwealth vicar, who refers thus (Bodleian Tract, 1658, *The Tavistock Naboth proved Nabal*) to "Mr.

¹ 8 George III., c. 27.

John Pointer, one of the antientest magistrates of our Town and Parish " :—

"As to that ridiculous flourish of his being one of the antientest magistrates of the Town and Parish of Tavistock ; this Defendant said it is beyond the memory of man to know any magistrates in Tavistock except Justices of Peace of the County. True it is that the silly people of the Town account the eight men that take accounts by custom to be Masters of the Town and of late since such were by a section of Malignants as are enemies to Godliness and to the present Government, and poor indigent fellows, chosen ; they have assumed to them power to chuse Parish-Officers contrary to Law and Ordinances of Parliament (as particularly about Church wardens so called) and have been countenanced in opposition to the rigid faction (as Mr. Glanville calls the godly) by the said Mr. Glanville, who hath caused much trouble to honest men and much expence of money."

(Note. "John Jacob hath lately been chosen by a prophane malignant party to be one of the masters of our Town who was in the late King's Army a Major and stands bound and pays his tenth," etc.)

It further appears that Mr. Larkham himself proposed two candidates for the body, and excommunicated William Hore, one of the churchwardens, for opposing their election. Clearly the "eight men" of the Commonwealth were leaders of the royalist faction, and must have held a strong position in the town after the Restoration. The next reference to them is from the old Churchwarden's book :—

"The 9th day of July, 1660. Memorandum that it is this day agreed by the Masters of the Towne & parish of Tavistocke that they will meet together in the church every first Monday in the month to consult of & consider about the business of the parish. John Pointer, Richard Cudlipp, Jo. Jacob, John Leere, Micheus Willeford."

Worth reads "Henry Pointer," which is clearly incorrect ; the three who did not sign were presumably John Gerry, Francis Toller, and Walter Godbeare.

References to the "eight men," both in the deeds and in the old vestry book, are, except during the troublous six years 1682-1688, copious and fairly continuous up to 1711. On 6th August, 1665, they are named with four other persons as trustees of the almshouse given by Elizabeth Moore ; in February, 1775, they are appointed

under the will of Nicholas Watts to direct the annual distribution of "practical books of divinity, purchased with the ground rent (15s.) of "the house wherein Thomas Frost then dwelt," to "the poorer sort of householders in the town and parish"; in 1680 they are joined with Sir William Courtenay and others in a new trust deed of the Glanville exhibition. The last-named deed, which contains eighteen names in all, would appear to imply that the "eight men" had now grown to twelve, but the addition of supernumeraries may be accounted for in two ways: (1) in certain transactions it was probably deemed prudent to join with the regular body one or two local magnates, a Fitz, a Courtenay, a Glanville, or a Manaton for instance, whose influence might for the time be useful; (2) at a later period probationers, sons, or personal friends of the "eight men," who were evidently intended to fill subsequent vacancies in the body, were joined in trust deeds. Thus in 1711 James, son of John Edgcumbe and then about six years of age, is named as a feoffee; apparently family connections counted for much in these appointments.

On p. 64 of the *Calendar* there are several references to the "eight men," who from the time forward have the alternative titles of "masters" and "governors." Under date 19th May, 1673, five of them authorise the offer of a reward of 3s. 4d. for every fox killed in the parish; in another 1673 entry seven names are given. The names of these seven help us in fixing the date of the petition, quoted by Kempe, from the "portreeve and masters" to the Earl of Bedford. Kempe suggests 1677 as the date, but the petition contains all the 1673 names, and one additional, Francis Toller, who died in 1671; 1670 would therefore be a better conjecture. It may also be suggested that the portreeve was one of the masters, and probably signed as such; the conjunction of portreeve and masters is an incongruous one, as they derived their authority from two distinct and heterogeneous sources.

It has sometimes been asserted that these "masters" or "eight men" were abolished in 1711. Worth says, "the masters of 1705 cannot be traced as a distinct body after 1711, after which we get the acts of ordinary feoffees only." He based his observation solely upon the vestry records, and from that standpoint his statement is quite correct, but subsequent writers have interpreted it

wrongly. Several of the deeds between 1711 and 1725 contain lists of feoffees described as "Masters or Governors of the Town and Parish." Their number varies from twelve to fourteen and apparently consists of the "eight men" reinforced with youthful probationers, whose inclusion might have been justified on the consideration that, their expectation of life being higher, the deeds would probably stand longer without renewal. The 1711 deed was renewed in 1738, the youthful James Edgcumbe being then one of three survivors.

The 1726 survey quoted at the beginning of this note shows that the "eight men" ("eight masters" they are now called) did then exist; the churchwardens' book (quoted by Worth) mentions the election of John Herring (the Duke's steward) and Thomas Doidge at the 1731 annual vestry meeting. There is a reference to "magistraticall" powers also in the 1726 survey, and a less complimentary entry in the same volume, stating that they were seven years in arrears with certain chief rents of 15s. 2d. per annum.

The succession of John, fourth Duke, to the title presages to those who have studied his career the "decline and fall" of the "eight men" or of any individuals or body of men who ventured to assert themselves in his borough of Tavistock. We can picture his steward, John Herring, creating bogus freeholds for election purposes in 1734; his surveyor, John Wynne, computing the voting value of ducal and non-ducal properties in 1752; and his agent, Robert Butcher, directing the whole machinery of gentle compulsion on the local Naboths to part with their vineyards. There was no hurry or violence, but the work was done thoroughly. The "eight men" had some power and influence locally, they had certain properties vested in them, and at times, as when Larkham was vicar, had made themselves felt. Therefore they had to go.

A new manuscript book, like a new year, often begins with good resolutions. The second churchwarden's book (1734-1802) opens with the following entry:—

"15th April 1734. We whose names are Subscribed do hereby agree that the first Tuesday in every month shall be a Publick Vestry in the Parish Church of Tavistock to consult the necessary affairs relating to the sd. Parish.

"To forfeit 1s. 0d. every time of absence. To meet at 2 o'clock afternoon.

"Wm. Condy, Stephen Maddaford, Wm. Spry, Thomas Doidge, Jno. Herring, S. Manaton, Jo. Edgecombe."

Alas for good resolutions !

"May 7th. Absent Sampson Mannaton, Esq and Mr. John Herring. June 4th. Absent Sampson Mannaton, Esq."

There is no further mention of this meeting.

Here we have plainly the "eight men" minus one. The lists of "eight men" between 1660 and 1734 can be roughly determined for any required year by a reference to the list of senior overseers (p. 383), and so it has not been necessary to name them.

In 1738 there is a significant new departure in the inclusion of the Duke himself among the feoffees of parish lands. Two more steps only are required ; another vesting deed in 1751 in which the feoffees are nominees of the Duke ; and the Act of 1763 replacing the charity property in the borough, which might in a remote contingency be used to create votes, by an annual payment chargeable on property outside the borough, this Act being passed with the consent of the surviving 1751 feoffees.

There is only one more record of the "eight men," a foolscap memorandum preserved in the Bedford Office.

"A Vestry held in the Parish Church of Tavistock June 13, 1748 for electing an Eighth Man, Master or Governor of the said Town & Parish to succeed Mr. Richd. Edgecombe Lately Dec^d.

"And for the purpose aforesaid we the surviving Masters Do Nominate—

"Wm. Spry Esqr. Mr. Jno Edgecombe."

A poll was then taken, in which thirty-six persons (whose names are given) voted. The result was :—

"For Mr. Spry 33. For Mr. Edgcombe 3. Mr. Spry duely elected."

From this point the records are silent. There was, as has been said, a creation of new feoffees in 1751 ; in May, 1752, the grant of market tolls to the Grammar School was replaced by a fixed annual payment. The most definite fact we have, however, is that in the preambles to the Bill of 1762 and Act of 1763 relating to the Tavistock Charities no reference is made to the existence of masters or governors or eight men ; nor are they mentioned in

the Terriers of 1752 and 1755. In the Brougham Report (1821) on Tavistock charities, it is stated that the ground rent of 15s. arising from Frost's house (Watts' gift) was paid to the churchwardens up to 1751, but that in an estate map of 1752 the house is coloured as if it had been purchased by the Duke from Sir William Courtenay in 1751. The Report adds "no account of the receipt of any rent for the parish lands appears in the churchwardens' book after 1754."

All this negative evidence points to the conclusion that the "eight men" disappeared within a few years of 1750.

We are now in a position to summarize results about these "eight men, masters, or governors."

(a) Appointment—by the Vestry, to whom names were probably submitted by those already on the body (see under 1731 and 1748).

(b) Tenure—till death or resignation; removal from town or parish apparently did not disqualify.

(c) Number—eight usually, but possibly (in spite of the name) sometimes a few more.

(d) Qualification—a person of substance residing in the town or parish, and acceptable to existing members.

(e) Powers—various and variable; but apparently including (1) the inspection of certain parish accounts; (2) the sanctioning of certain payments; (3) the giving of advice as to church repairs and charity distributions; (4) the care of certain parish lands; (5) the transmission of certain market tolls to the school endowment; (6) the nomination of certain Vestry officers; (7) a magisterial power of committing to prison for petty offences against good order; (8) the right to certain seats in the church.

(f) Origin—between 1539 and 1553, probably 1552.

(g) Cessation—between 1748 and 1763, probably 1752.

(h) Place of meeting—the parish church.

Some people may consider that too much ink has been shed about this defunct and almost forgotten body. But many have expressed a strong desire to know its meaning, and to one who studies the history of local government an arresting picture is herein presented. He sees a small town with some claim to antiquity slowly progressing from medieval to modern conditions. He sees its efforts at self-government restrained by a family of patrons determined for political reasons to retain full control over the place.

He sees the residents, like a valorous army equipped with antiquated weapons, striving to adapt their primitive organisation to the changing requirements of the time. They fail, but may we not perceive in their attempt a germ of that national civic spirit which in later days has evolved so much activity throughout England in the management of local affairs?

Whether we discover in the "eight men" a prehistoric Urban Council or a prehistoric Church Council, a prehistoric School Trust or a prehistoric Charity Trust, or a medley of all four, we should feel duly grateful to these old Tavistock worthies for the interest and curiosity they have aroused by their quaint attempts at regulating the public affairs of the place in which they lived.

ADDENDA.

Mr. H. P. Morris, Charity Commissioner, has kindly supplied some further facts, mainly from the evidence taken by the Brougham Commission in September, 1820.

It appears that the 1680 deed (p. 391) really described only five of the eighteen Glanville trustees as "masters." The implication that the eight masters had grown to twelve is due to an erroneous interpretation of the deed in the Commissioners' Report.

Some of the witnesses were under the impression that the 1763 Act abolished the "eight men." If they still existed at that date, their existence was in name only, and it is probably more accurate to say that the 1763 Act prevented their being resuscitated. One witness (Charles Crapp) alleged that certain seats in the church were formerly appropriated to the "eight men," and that he had applied for one of these to Richard Vivian Willesford (d. 1792) and John Garland (d. 1796), the last survivors.

There were at one time "eight men of Landkey" (a parish near Barnstaple).

SOME POINTS OF INTEREST ON THE NATURAL
HISTORY OF THE *PLATEAU* KNOWN AS
THE SORS OR *SÆ WARES* (A.-S. DWELLERS
BY THE SEA).

BY EDMUND A. S. ELLIOT, M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U.

(Read at Exeter, 22nd July, 1915.)

Not long ago the word was locally spelt sewers, and a visitor coming to a signpost with the word on it begged of a person passing, whereabouts the sewers were, as he had had quite enough stinks where he came from and wanted to avoid more. The word on the signpost was quickly altered when the great panjandrum of the town got to learn of this : altered that is to Sors.

From a botanist's point of view there is perhaps little to interest, because the tableland is mostly covered with furze and heather, but there are one or two things deserving notice. For instance, the stork's-bill geranium will be found flowering profusely in the immediate neighbourhood, and it may not be amiss here to point out the word geranium is derived from the Greek γέρανος = a crane : the fruit being supposed to be somewhat suggestive of the bill of a crane. The generic name of the whole family of the crane's-bill is Geranium, and in like manner the generic name of the present species *Erodium* is taken from the Greek word ἐρώδιος, for a heron. The specific name (*cicutarium*) of the stork's-bill is derived from the Latin word for the hemlock plant (*cicuta*), and is bestowed on this plant from a certain resemblance between the forms of the leaves of the stork's-bill geranium and those of the *hemlock*, the poison plant you will remember which was partaken of by Socrates, when he shuffled off this mortal coil by order of the State.

The resemblance is, however, a somewhat superficial

one, and points of difference are at once apparent on any real investigation and comparison. *Cicuta* is the classic name for the hemlock, not the scientific one: botanically it is the *conium*, a name of very fanciful origin. The plant was thus named by Theophrastus from the Greek word for a cone or top, the whirling motion of which object was supposed to indicate something of the giddiness that seized those who were so imprudent as thoughtlessly to taste this poisonous plant or so unfortunate as to find it their death penalty for treason to their country.

Like many other seaside plants it is not unfrequently met with in inland mountainous districts, occurring plentifully on Dartmoor many miles from the sea.

Wherever there is a clear bit of turf the little blue squill will be seen and demands attention not only because of its modest growth and pale blue flowers, but because also of the medicinal virtues contained in its root. I dare say many of you have blessed Oxymel of Squill when you have had a bad cold.

Up to within a few years ago the *Osmunda regalis* grew quite abundantly wherever there was a rill of water, and a patch I used to visit quite high up under the crest of one of these tors close by, whenever this way—that is gone now I find. I am bound to say that with the advent of temporary or casual visitors obsessed with an absolute disregard for the rights of residents, objects of interest to the Natural Historian have suffered severely.

White heather is also abundant, the exact locality it being, perhaps, imprudent to reveal.

That handsome little fern, the Marine Spleenwort, will also be found growing in profusion and throwing fronds nearly a foot in length. Although seen in quantity along the face of the cliff, on the tors, and on the sides of the pits sunk in search of iron ore years ago, few plants are within reach, all such having been removed by the ubiquitous collector.

There is another plant of engrossing interest, a parasite, and therefore allied to the Orchids, which is found growing in profusion on every furze bush one passes along the cliffs. I mean the Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum* = upon the thyme), the most widely distributed of all parasitic plants, extending all over Europe and Asia even to Japan and southwards as far as Algiers. Just a short description.

"If it has had the good fortune to cling to a host with green foliage, which generates an abundance of organic compounds, such as the luxuriant juicy stems of the Hop or the Nettle (this refers to another species, *Europæa*, but the description will answer our purpose), with its plentiful dark green leaves, which are shunned by grazing animals on account of their unpalatable stinging hairs, the parasite continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity, and puts forth a number of branches immediately above the lowest group of haustoria. All these again feel around with their tips, develop a slender thread-like growth. For a few days this shoot is sustained by the nutriment which was present in the seed, and also by means of the moisture which a temporary root secures from the soil. The delicate thread grows at a great pace, and all the time it is maintaining a constant movement from side to side until it gets a fresh point of attachment just as if it were searching for a victim. Sooner or later the fate of the dodder is decided. If there are no suitable plants within reach the little would-be parasite finally dies, although it has a marvellous power of vitality which may keep it going for a number of weeks. If it has the good fortune to come up against a suitable host, such, for instance, as a clover plant, the slender thread of the dodder at once encircles the stem of its victim, thus earning its well-known local name of Hell bind.

"Very little happens for a while, save that the dodder absolutely separates itself from the soil, and henceforth it starts upon a life of the most shameless blood-sucking. At this stage the development of certain sucker-like processes by the dodder is the most important thing. These have the power of penetrating the tissue of the unhappy plant which is being attacked almost like a number of teeth. As soon as the first hold has been secured the robber plant grows amazingly. Its long, wire-like stems, now of a reddish colour, shoot out in all directions, and wherever these touch the stem of the host fresh batches of suckers are developed. In a few weeks the whole of the victim may be enveloped, and the robber plant often enough does it work so well that its miserable host is killed, having been literally bled to death. But the dodder does not mind very much, for its long stems have probably already seized hold of some fresh victims and its future well-being is thus assured. Late in the summer the dodder

produces clusters of small white flowers. These, of course, set seed, the whole business being done at the expense of the host plant, and in this way provision is made for the following year."

The description from Johnson's dictionary is interesting.

Dodder, n.s. [*touteren*—to shoot up]. *Dodder* is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants: but the capillaments of which it is formed soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment.

By the way, I believe I am right in stating this plant is the only native Orchid the British Isles possesses. Again, should the word be *guscuta*, i.e. derived from *gustus* = a tasting of food, a partaking slightly or eating a little, as I can find no *cus* in either Greek or Latin dictionaries, and, of course, *cutis* = the skin.

The common Statice or Sea-pink is found in flower during almost every month in the year, not only on the sea-shore, but in waste places and on Dartmoor. It takes its name from the Greek *στάτιξ* = I staunch, from the use of this plant as a styptic. All through the summer and autumn the top and face of the cliffs are empurpled with masses of Ling or Heather (*Calluna*) and Heath (*Erica*), and many patches of the White Heath will be found scattered about, enabling one to pick great handfuls of it, the only other place where I have found it growing plentifully being in the neighbourhood of that old-time camp, Wooston Castle. It is interesting to note that Devonians reverse the naming of the species, calling Heath, Heather, and Heather, Ling.

Another plant of interest is the Samphire = *crithmum*, from the Greek *κριθην*, barley, from a fancied resemblance to its fruit, which word is corrupted out of all shape and form, for literally it means the herb of St. Peter, evidently a name given because of its luxuriant growth directly from the rocks, where not an atom of soil is to be found. If any of you are curious and desire a fresh flavour let me recommend, firstly, a samphire tart.

I am not much in the culinary art, but I will give you to the best of my ability how it is made ; it is the hereditary dish of our family. First gather your samphire, break it up, and three-quarters fill a pie dish with it, put in a teacupful of milk or water, place over this a layer of dried currants to within two inches of top of dish, cover with pastry : place in hot oven for half an hour : take out and lift pastry lightly and pour on the top a pound or two of clotted cream, serve at once. This is a dish for kings.

Samphire pickle is simple : put some in a pot with vinegar and sprinkle with salt : one of the best of pickles. *Vide Flowers of the Field*, by the Rev. C. A. Johns.

There is a legend also relating to this strange weed of His Satanic Majesty, and why he never entered Cornwall, but preferred to remain in Devonshire. "On the summit of Yes Tor, a lofty peak overlooking the Cornish county, he sat down on a rock. The salt wind blew keen over the narrow land from the North Sea to the South ; Satan shivered, and tucked his tail round his cloven hoofs, for the evenings were getting chilly and he was accustomed to a warm climate. Then he turned himself to survey Cornwall from his coign of vantage. Telescopes had not yet been invented, but that was of no importance to the Devil. He who can detect every weak point in a human heart did not need glasses to see through the rugged granite masses of the Cornish mountains, Rowtor and Brown Willy, which rose before him a few miles away. At the first glance the country seemed a pleasant one and a profitable, for it was well peopled in those days, and by folks with no less original sin than their neighbours. But as he watched their occupations he was struck by the fact that they made everything into pies. There was rooky pie, samphire pie, conger and tattie pasty, star-gazey pie, with the heads of pilchards sticking up through the crust. His Satanic Majesty grew thoughtful : he was half afraid to risk himself among a people possessed by this strange mania. What if they took a fancy to 'devily pie' ? The idea was alarming : he felt he could not be spared. What would become of the world without him ? He shook his head regretfully and turned away. Crossing Cranmere Bog in a single stride, he returned to Devon as the shades of night were falling. That is the true history why the Devil never came into Cornwall."

Passing now from Botany to Entomology, I would

remind you that you are on classic ground as regards the large blue butterfly (*Polyommatus arion*). Years ago this insect was as common on the Downs as the Meadow Brown, but the zeal of the collector overcame them and they are now only a memory of the past.

My brother, the Rev. F. R. Elliot, was a great butterfly man; I believe he personally collected in his college days every 'fly that was on the British list, mounted them in suitable glass cases and presented them to the museum of his native town, where, after a few years, the glass got broken and the insects were all destroyed by moth. So much for the Goths who looked after the museum in those days. I quote his letter, to hand a few days ago:—

“My ‘butterfly’ days are so much of the past that they have almost gone from my memory, but if it is of any use I have dotted down what I have written in an old book.

“The first year that I caught *Polyommatus arion* was June, 1856, when I was with a friend, Mr. H. Young. Then I went to Bolt Head with him again in 1857. In my third and last year, 1858, I caught five dozen. They were very rapid on the wing, and it seemed almost impossible to catch them, except when at rest. When flying they were in appearance very unattractive and dull, and only recognizable by the rapidity of their flight. 'Twas on this account perhaps Linnæus called them *POLYOMMATUS*, many eyed. I am sorry that I can add no more.”

What! more indeed? No wonder the insect became extinct, especially when the local taxidermist caught them as well and made half a crown apiece of them.

By the way, they were found on the opposite side of the harbour as well; under Rickham.

I have indicated why Linnæus gave the generic name to this butterfly. I will give you the account why he adopted the specific name *Arion*. I quote from Herodotus, Clio, I. :—

“Periander was the son of Cypsēlus—*κυψελος* = haunting hollow places, c.f. The Swift—he it was who acquainted Thrāsýbulus with the answer of the oracle. Now, Periander was king of Corinth, and the Corinthians say (and the Lesbians confirm their account) that a wonderful prodigy occurred in his lifetime. *They say* that Arion of Methymna, who was second to none of his time

in accompanying the harp, and who was the first, that we are acquainted with, who composed, named, and represented the dithyrambus at Corinth, was carried to Tænarus on the back of a dolphin. They say that this Arion, having continued a long time with Periander, was desirous of making a voyage to Italy and Sicily ; and that having acquired great wealth he determined to return to Corinth : that he set out from Tarentum, and hired a ship from certain Corinthians, because he put more confidence in them than in any other nation ; but that these, when they were in the open sea, conspired together to throw him overboard and seize his money, and he being aware of this offered them his money, and entreated them to spare his life. However, he could not prevail on them ; but the sailors ordered him either to kill himself, that he might be buried ashore, or to leap immediately into the sea. They add that Arion, reduced to this strait, entreated them, since such was their determination, to permit him to stand on the poop in his full dress and sing, and he promised when he had sung to make away with himself. The seamen, pleased that they should hear the best singer in the world, retired from the stern to the middle of the vessel. They relate that Arion, having put on all his robes and taken his harp, stood on the rowing benches and went through the Orthian strain ; that when the strain was ended he leaped into the sea as he was, in full dress ; and the sailors continued their voyage to Corinth : but they say that a dolphin received him on his back and carried him to Tænarus : and that he, having landed, proceeded to Corinth in his full dress, and upon his arrival there related all that had happened ; but that Periander, giving no credit to his relation, put Arion under close confinement, and watched anxiously for the seamen : that when they appeared he summoned them and inquired if they could give any account of Arion : but when they answered he was safe in Italy, and that they had left him flourishing at Tarentum, Arion in that instant appeared before them just as he was when he leaped into the sea : at which they were so astonished that, being fully convicted, they could no longer deny the fact.

“These things are reported by the Corinthians and Lesbians ; and there is a small brazen statue of Arion at Tænarus, representing a man sitting on a dolphin. Linæus never gave either fish, bird, beast or flower a name

without a reason, and I think here he named this 'fly *arion* because of its elusiveness."

I have run on to another note referring to the Large Blue given me by an old friend, long ago passed over to the majority.

"Thirteen specimens of this 'fly were taken by a collector on the Bolt Head about June 30th, 1856: this insect seems to be very local in its habits and has been taken but in a few places in England. In the summer of 1859 I took as many as a *hundred* specimens in a day."

These specimens were sold for half a crown apiece. (E. E.)

If not weary of hearing about butterflies I will give you a short extract from my notebook about another 'fly, the Clouded Yellow.

"August, 1900. This is a Clouded Yellow year, and tho' not a butterfly man I couldn't resist the opportunity. I noticed a lot first in a clover field near Thurstlestone Sands and caught some, and, to my great joy, amongst them some *Helice*. In response to a request from my friend Mr. Frohawk I went out again to the same field and caught no less than twelve *Helice*, which were to be sent alive to him: however, six escaped from the basket before I knew what they were up to, and I also missed eight. *Helice* seems to be taking the place here of the variety *Hyale*, which is reported as abundant in the eastern counties. I have seen no *Hyale* but six or seven pale ones, one or two of which I caught and which proved to be *Helice*. I may add I heard from my friend a few weeks afterwards that the insects began depositing their ova as soon as ever they got to the clover provided for them in boxes, and that an extraordinary number were raised, shewing all three types, and which were exhibited and a most interesting paper read at a meeting of the Entomological Society in London."

We have here in 'flies an analogous state to that of the *Juncos* (a genera of very many species of birds in N. America), they are making species, i.e. you are constantly finding a type, differing from the original, in newly explored ground. To describe as some do anything in nature as aberrant is misleading.

Along here I used to collect my finest specimens of Wheatears in the spring. I remember once after sitting up all night with a patient desiring a breath of fresh air when morning broke. Instructing the nurse to wave a towel from the window if I was wanted, I took my gun and wandered to the face of the cliff nearly a mile away. Looking round just after getting there I saw to my horror a *red* tablecloth being frantically waved from the window. I hurried back, and hardly had breath to mount the stairs and to my annoyance found things as they were. On remonstrating with the nurse for her want of consideration in thus hurrying me, she replied: "I did it a purpose; us didn't know how long you'd be once you got in with the birds."

As might be expected, this wild rugged coast provides us with much that is of interest in Avian life. First we will consider the birds of prey.

The Hen harrier and its first cousin Montagu's harrier still maintain a foothold in the cliffs, and come every spring, I believe from the Continent, to nest above the cliffs. The former species finds plenty of food in the way of stock-doves and gulls, whilst the latter no doubt finds snakes' and larks' eggs more to its taste. The birds breed on the ground, but I have never found a nest, although I have searched for hours, about Kingsbridge. More than one pair of peregrine falcons breed in the cliffs, and there seems a mutual understanding between these birds and the buzzards, which breed there also.

The rock pigeon is seldom seen, although on the other side of the Start it is commonly met with, breeding in the quarry pits there. It is an open question whether these are not descendants from domesticated birds, reverting again to their natural conditions of life. You can always tell the difference between this species and the stock-dove in flight by the former's *white* upper tail coverts.

The stock-dove is quite a common breeding species in the cliffs, having been driven there apparently from the destruction of old stumps, stocks or boles of trees. Whence their name.

The oyster-catcher, with his conspicuously pied plumage as he takes to wing, will often startle the contemplative angler who drifts too near his haunts on the mussel-clad rocks in search of pollack with his shrill metallic

whistle, whilst the purple sandpiper will at first by the casual observer be mistaken for rats or mice crawling about the rocks within reach of each incoming wave, which often washes them from their foothold, to be carried back again, however, by the next one.

The raven comes back to his old nesting haunts year after year, and the sites are quite as inaccessible as are those of the peregrine or buzzard, which nest also in these cliffs. Many years ago when visiting professionally a fishing hamlet I casually expressed a great desire to obtain a clutch of raven's eggs; imagine my surprise not many days after at having a handsome set of five quite fresh raven's eggs left at my house by an unknown donor: thus a Hope fisherman, *ab uno disce omnes*, they are good fellows. I would like to have said a few words about the superstitious awe this bird has always inspired, but time is too short. It must suffice if I quote briefly Shakespeare from *Othello*, Act iv. :—

As doth the raven o'er the infected house
Boding to all,—he had my handkerchief.

Again, Chatterton :—

King Edward saw the ruddy streaks
Of light eclipse the grey,
And heard the raven's croaking throat
Proclaim the fated day. (Scott, *Talisman*.)

And from *Ivanhoe*, chapter X. :—

Thus, like the sad presaging raven, that tolls
The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
And in the shadow of the silent night
Doth shake contagion from her sable wings :
Vex'd and tormented, runs poor Barrabas,
With fatal curses towards these Christians.

The chough is no longer to be found nesting along the cliffs, the last pair having been shot off the nest under Folly Cliffs some years ago. Why this species should have been so sought after passes man's comprehension, for it is a most companionable species to humans, and often its cheery *chough*, *chou*, *chou* cheered me when traversing the sandy dunes in North Cornwall, miles in extent, to visit patients in outlying districts.

The robin is a common species around the homesteads on the Downs, and is regarded with superstitious awe ;

should one enter a house by the open door or window some dire calamity is sure to occur—such as a death, as I have in a previous paper recorded. Some such thoughts must have been running in Longfellow's mind when he wrote in his poem to the potter :—

Turn, turn, my wheel ! All life is brief ;
 What now is bud will soon be leaf,
 What now is leaf will soon decay ;
 The wind blows east, the wind blows west ;
 The blue eggs in the robin's nest
 Will soon have wings and beak and breast
 And flutter and fly away.

However, this refers to the American robin, which is really a thrush, but has a red breast like our more familiar species, and is migratory in habit, hence its name *Turdus migratorius*.

The tableland we have been traversing is wild uncultivated land lying between the Bolt Head and the Bolt Tail ; furze and bracken strewn with huge fantastically shaped rocks of granite and mica schist and swept oftentimes by storms of unparalleled severity, it is no wonder the crofters build huge stone walls to prevent their cattle and sheep straying on to it. In many respects it resembles the wildest part of Dartmoor, of which a poet wrote :—

The fanciful designs I've zeed
 To make all zoorts o' trade
 Out heer upon the moor I zim
 An't many vorchins made ;
 Vur when the genelmen com' out
 Ole Darty moor to 'tack
 They vind they've of'en got to pay
 Vur scratchin' ov his back.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

p Indicates Past Presidents.

* Indicates Life Members. † Indicates Honorary Members.

‡ Indicates Members who retire at the end of the current year.

The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals;
and of Members whose addresses are not known, in italics.

Notice of Changes of Residence, of Resignations, and of Decease of Members
should be sent to the General Secretary.

Year of
Election.

1913*H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc. (*All communications to be addressed to Walter Peacock, Esq., M.V.O., Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.*)

1913 Abell, G. J., 8, Rolle Street, Exmouth.

1901 Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Killerton Park, near Exeter.

1913*Adams, E. Amery, 186, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.

1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, c/o Messrs. William Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).

1900*ADAMS, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot.

1908 Albert Memorial Library, etc. (The Royal), Exeter, per H. Tapley Soper, F.R.Hist.S.

1886*Aldridge, C., M.D., Bellevue House, Plympton.

1909 ALEXANDER, J. J., M.A., J.P., Grammar School, Tavistock.

1896*Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.

1869 AMERY, J. S., Druid, Ashburton (HON. GENERAL TREASURER).

1901 ANDREW, SIDNEY, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).

1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.

1912 Anstey, A., 13, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

1914 Applegate, Miss M. A., 95, East Street, South Molton, N. Devon.

1912 Astor, Waldorf W., M.P., Cliveden, Taplow, Bucks.

1912 Axe, Rev. Arthur, Heavitree, Exeter.

1912*Babbage, Gilbert, 16, Cathedral Close, Exeter.

1911 Ball, Edwin Jennings, PH.D., 6, Adelphi Terrace, Paignton.

1914 Balleine, Rev. James A., M.A., Elm Brae, Seaway Lane, Cockington, S. Devon.

- 1915 Barber, James, Colintrave, Cranford Avenue, Exmouth.
 1912 Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bart., M.P., 32, Lowndes Square, London, S.W.
 1878*^pBARING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.
 1902*Barratt, Sir Francis Layland, Bart., M.A., 68, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.
 1915 Bartlett, Rev. Lewis Edward, The Vicarage, Countess Weir, Exeter.
 1898*Bayley, Arthur R., B.A., F.R.HIST.S., St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.
 1903 Bayly, John, Highlands, Ivybridge.
 1913*Bedford, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.
 1914 BEEBE, Rev. W. N. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Whitchurch, Tavistock.
 1912 Benn, A. Shirley, M.P., 18, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.
 1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
 1912 Bickersteth, Rev. H. L., B.A., Clevedon, Glanville Road, Tavistock.
 1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmore, Teignmouth.
 1912 Birdwood, Allan Roger, 18, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.
 1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Royal Marble Works, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
 1915†BLAKE, W. J., M.A. (Lond.), The Grammar School, Norwich.
 1909 BODY, MARTIN, Rockmount, Launceston.
 1912 Bond, Francis William, 40, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W.
 1901 Bond, P. G., 105, Union Street, Plymouth.
 1901 Bond, Miss S. C., 22, Elm Street, Rockland, Knox Co., Maine, U.S.A.
 1906 Bond, Rev. W. F., M.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1913 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., c/o Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
 1912 Boucher, John Bishop, Rosemont, Heavitree Road, Exeter.
 1906 Bovey, Thomas William Widger, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.LOND., Castle House, Bampton, N. Devon.
 1912 Bowden, John F., F.S.I., Crossways, West Avenue, Exeter.
 1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Whitehall, Padstow, Cornwall.
 1911 Boyle, Mrs. C. Vicars, Cheldon Rectory, Chulmleigh, North Devon.
 1900*Bradridge, C. Kingsley, 62, Plasterton Avenue, Cardiff.
 1912 Brant, Captain, R.N., St. Martins, Budleigh Salterton.
 1905 Brendon, Charles E., 6, Hillsborough, Plymouth.
 1892 Brendon, W. T., The Anchorage, Grand Parade, Plymouth.
 1905 Briggs, C. A., F.E.S., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.

- 1911*Brushfield, Miles Nadauld, 13, Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth Common, Surrey.
- 1911 Buckfast, The Right Rev. The Lord Abbot of (Dom Anscar Vonier, o.s.b.), Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, S. Devon.
- 1912 Burlace, J. B., 38, Corfton Road, Ealing, W.
- 1911 Burn, Colonel C. R., M.P., 77, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.
- 1887^pBURNARD, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., Stoke-in-teignhead, Teignmouth.
- 1887 Burnard, Mrs. F. L., Stoke-in-teignhead, Teignmouth.
- 1914 Butcher, Francis J., The Manor House, Tavistock.
- 1914 Butcher, Mrs. Francis J., The Manor House, Tavistock.
- 1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.
- 1908 Card, F. F., Broadlands, Newton Abbot.
- 1915 Carey, N. M., 37, Sea View Avenue, Lipson, Plymouth.
- 1891*Carpenter, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton.
- 1866*Carpenter-Garnier, J., J.P., Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants.
- 1908 Carr-Smith, Miss Rose E., Haytor, Avenue Road, Stratford-on-Avon.
- 1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.
- 1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, 11, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1895*Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.
- 1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
- 1910 CHALK, Rev. E. S., M.A., Kentisbeare Rectory, Cullompton.
- 1911*Chalmers, R. W. S., Holcombe, Moretonhampstead.
- 1899*Champernowne, A. M., M.A., J.P., Dartington Hall, Totnes.
- 1890 Chanter, C. E. R., Broadmead, Barnstaple.
- 1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., F.S.A., Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
- 1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
- 1881^pCHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., Crofton, Byronshall, Torquay.
- 1906 CHAPPLE, W. E. PITFIELD, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
- 1906 Chapple, Miss Pitfield, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
- 1902 Charbonnier, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
- 1908 Chennells, Rev. A. W., B.A., LL.D., The College, Newton Abbot.
- 1911 Chichester, Miss, Arlington Court, Barnstaple.
- 1914 CHILCOTT, EDWARD W., B.A., Chollacott Lane House, Tavistock.
- 1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1912 Clapp, Cecil Robert Mainwaring, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), 2, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

- 1905 CLARKE, Miss KATE, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1901_pCLAYDEN, Principal A. W., M.A., F.G.S., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter (PRESIDENT).
- 1903 CLAY-FINCH, Mrs., Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.
- 1881*_pCLIFFORD, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., J.P., Ugbrooke, Chudleigh.
- 1912 CLIFFORD, Colonel E. T., v.D., 6, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1909 Colborne, The Hon. Mrs. Mabel, Venn, Ivybridge.
- 1898*_pCOLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary.
- 1894 Collier, George B., M.A., Whinfield, South Brent.
- 1896 Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- 1915 Commin, H., 230, High Street, Exeter.
- 1910 Conybeare, H. C. A., M.A., J.P., Platway, Shaldon, Teignmouth.
- 1912 Cornish, Frederick John, 44, Magdalen Road, Exeter
- 1881**Cornish, Rev. J. F.*
- 1908 Cornish-Bowden, Peter, Zaire, Newton Abbot.
- 1910 Cornwall Polytechnic Society, The Royal (*per* the Secretary, E. W. Newton, Camborne).
- 1904 Coryndon, R. T., Mbabane, Swaziland, S. Africa.
- 1895 Cowlard, C. L., Madford, Launceston.
- 1911*Crabbe, Herbert Ernest, F.R.G.S., Teignbridge House, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
- 1908 Crang, W. H., 11, Collingwood Villas, Devonport.
- 1911 Cree, W. E., M.D., Penryn, Watts Road, Tavistock.
- 1904 Crespin, C. Legassicke, 51, West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
- 1907 CRESSWELL, Miss BEATRIX F., 23, Wonford Road, Exeter.
- 1898_pCROFT, SIR ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.A., Rumleigh, Bere Alston, R.S.O. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1886 Cumming, Stephen A., The Corbyn, Wheatridge Lane, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1911 Davey, G. W., 16, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.
- 1911 Davie, G. C., J.P., c.c., The Elms, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
- 1897‡Davis, J. W., Doneraile, Exmouth.
- 1902 Daw, Mrs., Yeoldon, Northam, N. Devon.
- 1912 Depree, Mrs. Lilian May, 65, Portland Court, London, W.
- 1911 Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter (*per* Hon. Sec.).
- 1905 Dewey, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead.
- 1902 Dimond-Churchward, Rev. Preb., M.D., The Vicarage, Northam, North Devon.

- 1882 DOE, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.
 1912 Donald, Major-General C. E., St. Loyes, Exeter.
 1898*Donaldson, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.
 1913 Downes, Harold, M.B., Ditton Lea, Ilminster, Somerset.
 1907 DRAKE, F. MORRIS, Cathedral Yard, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1904 Drake, Major William Hedley, Brynwillow, Polsham Park, Paignton.
 1902 Drayton, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.
 1910 Drewe, Julius C., J.P., Wadhurst Hall, Sussex.
 1910 Drewe, William Francis, Broadhembury House, Honiton.
 1909 Duke, H. E., The Rt. Hon., P.C., K.C., M.P., 37, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E.
 1889 DUNCAN, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.
 1913 Dunn, Miss Mary Rouse, Riverside, Bideford.
 1898*Dunning, Sir E. H., Knt., J.P.
 1901*Durnford, George, J.P., C.A., F.C.A.CAN., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.
 1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 24, Burton Court, Chelsea, London, S.W. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.

 1908 Eames, Miss Kate, Cotley, near Chard.
 1907 Eames, Miss Maria Deane, Cotley, near Chard.
 1901 Earle, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Marlborough, Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter.
 1909 Eastabrook, Miss, 17, Tavistock Street, Devonport.
 1898 Eccles, J. A. J., Stentwood, Dunkeswell Abbey, Honiton.
 1901 Edye, Colonel L., Stanley Court, Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada.
 1896 ELLIOT, EDMUND A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Slade House, near Kingsbridge.
 1911 Elliot, Mrs. W. R., Roundham View, Paignton.
 1909 Elliot, Rev. F. R., M.A., M.V.O., Tregie, Paignton.
 1888 Ermen, Miss, St. Katherine's, Torre, Torquay.
 1911 Evan-Thomas, Rear-Admiral Hugh, R.N., M.V.O., Redlap House, near Dartmouth.
 1898*Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
 1904 Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.
 1895 EVANS, H. MONTAGU, 2, Mount Tamar Villas, St. Budeaux, Devon.
 1886 Evans, J. J. Ogilvie, 1, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1914 Evans, Rev. A. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Lamerton, Tavistock.
 1880*Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O., Somerset.
 1913 Evans, Wilfrid J. O., West Street, Ashburton.
 1902*Eve, The Hon. Sir H. T., Yarner, Bovey Tracey.
 1901 Every, Rev. H., M.A., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Barnstaple.

- 1904 Every, Richard, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1905^pEXETER, The Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP of, The Palace,
 Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1912 Fairbrother, G. H., Whitehall, Bideford.
 1905 Falcon, T. A., M.A., Hill Close, Braunton, Devon.
 1896 Firth, H. Mallaby, Knowle, Ashburton.
 1896*Firth, R. W., Place, Ashburton.
 1903 Fisher, Arthur, St. Aubyns, Tiverton.
 1911 Fleming, George McIntosh, C.C., Loventor Manor, Totnes.
 1906 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.
 1910 FOSTER, M. T., Fore Street, Cullompton.
 1867*Foster, Rev. J. P., M.A., Cotswold Park, Cirencester.
 1876*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.
 1876*Fox, Charles, The Pynes, Warlingham-on-the-Hill, Surrey.
 1914 Fox, Colonel Reginald Wilson, J.P., Grimstone, Whitchurch,
 Tavistock.
 1892 Francis, H., C.E., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1900 Francken, W. A., Okehampton.
 1914 Frost, Miss Dorothy, Regent Street, Teignmouth.
 1912^pFROUDE, ASHLEY A., C.M.G., Collapit Creek, Kingsbridge,
 S. Devon.
 1908 Fulford, Francis A., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter (VICE-
 PRESIDENT).
 1880 Furneaux, J., Tor View, Buckfastleigh, Devon.
- 1908 Gallsworthy, Frank, Wellesley Buildings, Wellington Street,
 Leeds.
 1906 Gardiner, John, The Elms, Rudgeway, R.S.O., Glos.
 1913 Gates, Dr. Mabel, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), 15, York Road, Exeter.
 1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.
 1909 Geen, Harry, Brandize, Avenue Road, Torquay.
 1910 Geen, Henry, J.P., Tenby House, Okehampton.
 1908 Gervis, Frederick H., Roborough House, Torquay.
 1900*Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., 15, Royal Crescent,
 Bath.
 1910 Gidley, G. G., M.D., Heyford House, Cullompton.
 1909 Giffard, Edward Walter, 13, Chesham Place, London, S.W.
 1892*Gill, Miss, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1877*Glyde, E. E., F.R.MET.SOC., 323, Ross Street, Edmonton, Alta,
 Canada.
 1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
 1913†Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., 10, Queen Anne
 Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
 1911 Grant, W. J., Parade House, Dartmouth.
 1871 Gregory, A. T., *Gazette* Office, Tiverton.
 1913*Grigg, H. W., Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Crownhill,
 S.O., Devon.
 1896 Grose, S., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1910 Gundry, Lieut.-Col., H. B., J.P., The Grange, Honiton.

- 1892^pHALSBURY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1895*Hambleden, The Right Hon. Viscount, 3, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
- 1889 Hamling, J. G., F.G.S., The Close, Barnstaple.
- 1880*Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.
- 1895 Harding, T. L., Elmington, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1912 Hardy, Francis James, Gittisham Hill, Honiton.
- 1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
- 1905 HARTE, Prof. WALTER J., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1909 Hart-Smith, C. L., Castle Street, Launceston.
- 1908 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., *per* Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.
- 1898*Harvey, Henry Fairfax, Croyle, near Cullompton.
- 1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes.
- 1875*Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.
- 1913 Hawker, Henry Gore, Strode, Ivybridge, S. Devon.
- 1910 Hawkins, Rev. Edward J., B.A., 18, Marlborough Road, Exeter.
- 1912 Hearn, Mrs. Eliza Christine, Ford House, Alphington Road, Exeter.
- 1909†Hebbert, Ernest, Berryarbor, near Ilfracombe.
- 1890*Heberden, W. B., C.B., Elmfield, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1888*Hepburn, Sir T. H., Knt., J.P., C.A., Dunmore, Bradninch, Cullompton.
- 1907 Herron, H. G. W., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
- 1908 Hext, George, Kingstone, Newton Abbot.
- 1882*HIERN, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., J.P., C.A., The Castle, Barnstaple.
- 1909 Hill, Rev. H. A., Worlington Rectory, Morchard Bishop, North Devon.
- 1892*Hingston, C. A., M.D., 3, The Esplanade, Plymouth.
- 1907 Hitchcock, Arthur, Bettysground, Shute, Axminster.
- 1912 Hitchcock, Walter M., 48, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.
- 1898 HODGSON, T. V., Municipal Museum, Plymouth.
- 1901 Holman, H. Wilson, F.S.A., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
- 1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Haldon Lodge, Teignmouth.
- 1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewne, Sneyd, Bristol.
- 1906 Holman, Francis Arthur, Jerviston, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
- 1906 Holman, Ernest Symons, Portland Square, London, S.W.
- 1914*Hooper, H. Dundee, M.A., Ardvar, Torquay.
- 1910 Hooppell, Rev. J. L. E., St. Peter's Vicarage, 10, Hoxton Square, London, N.
- 1911 Hopper, A. E., Queen Anne's Chambers, Barnstaple.

- 1896*Hosegood, S., Chatford House, Clifton, Bristol.
 1912 Houghton, Mrs. Mary J., St. Kerrians, Exeter.
 1895*HUGHES, T. CANN, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.
 1906 Hunt, Rev. Jas. Lyde, Efford, Paignton.
 1876 Hurrell, J. S., The Manor House, Kingsbridge.
 1886 Huxtable, James, 51, The Avenue, Kew Gardens.
 1908 Hyde, The Venble. H. B., The Vicarage, Bovey Tracey.

 1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.

 1890*Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
 1904 Jackson, Rev. Preb. P., St. Martins, Exeter.
 1912 James, C. Carkeet, The Ministry, Cairo, Egypt.
 1908 James, S. Boucher, Hallsannery, Bideford.
 1912 JENKINS, REYS, M.I.M.E., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.
 1901 Jerman, J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.M.S., The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
 1911 JOCK, THOMAS JAMES, 3, Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.
 1913*Jones, Evelyn Llewellyn Hustler, Fishwick, Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot.
 1913 JORDAN, Mrs. FLORA, The Cedars, Teignmouth.
 1883 JORDAN, W. F. C., The Cedars, Teignmouth.
 1899*JULIAN, Mrs. HESTER FORBES, Redholme, Torquay.

 1913 Keene, Rev. E. G. Perry, Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh.
 1879*Kelland, W. H.
 1912 Kelly, E., Clifton, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot.
 1872*Kennaway, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bart., M.A., Escot, Ottery St. Mary.
 1880 King, C. R. Baker, A.R.I.B.A., 35, Oakley Square, London, N.W.
 1912 Knapman, Theophilus, Dennysmead, Exeter.
 1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.
 1914 Knight, N. Hine, 5, Borringdon Terrace, Plympton.
 1911 Knollys, Major L. F., C.M.G., The Wilderness, Dartmouth.

 1903 Laing-Oldham, Philip M. T., M.A., Mount View, Okehampton.
 1871 Lake, William Charles, M.D., Benton, Teignmouth.
 1913 Lane, Rev. W. H. Cecil, M.A., 2, Haldon Terrace, Dawlish.
 1907 Lane, John, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.
 1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, The Shiel, Elgin Road, Weybridge.
 1898 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury, near Chard.
 1903 Langley, Miss Helen, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1906 LARTER, Miss C. ETHELINDA, F.L.S., 2, Summerland Terrace, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
 1913 Lavie, Arthur, Brimhill Lodge, Maidencombe, Torquay.

- 1905 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
 1889*Lee, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
 1915 Lethbridge, Kingsford, Wood, near Okehampton.
 1897^pLETHBRIDGE, Sir ROGER, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon (Vice-President).
 1914 Lewin, L. H., Willowby Park Villas, Yelverton, S. Devon.
 1911 Lindsay, W. A., J.P., D.L., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Windsor Herald, College of Arms, London, E.C., and Deer Park, Honiton.
 1915 Little, J. Hunter, Lisnanagh, Exmouth.
 1906 Llewellyn, W. M., C.E., 8, Lawn Road, Cotham, Clifton.
 1912 Long, Rev. Ernest Charles, Priory Cottage, The Mint, Exeter.
 1890*Longstaff, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Mortehoe, R.S.O.
 1912 Loram, A. T., J.P., Rosamondford, Aylesbeare, Devon.
 1911 Lort-Phillips, E., J.P., Gunfield, Dartmouth.
 1898 LOWE, HARFORD J., Avenue Lodge, Torquay.
 1863*Lyte, F. Maxwell, M.A.
 1886*MacAndrew, James J., J.P., F.L.S., Lukealand, Ivybridge.
 1908 MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A.Scot., M.R.A.S., Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
 1906 MacDermot, E. T., Lillycombe, Porlock, Somerset.
 1894 Mallet, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
 1904 Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
 1905 Manisty, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
 1903 Manlove, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
 1901 Mann, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
 1913 Mann, Jonathan, Wavelet, Sands Road, Paignton.
 1914*Mardon, Evelyn John, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., New Court, Topsham, Devon.
 1897*Mardon, Heber, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton.
 1901 Marines, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Devon.
 1904 Marshall, James C., Oak Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
 1871*MARTIN, JOHN MAY, C.E., F.M.S., Musgrave House, 6, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 1908 Matthews, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred, Gratton, Bow, N. Devon.
 1887 Matthews, Coryndon, F.E.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, S. Devon.
 1894 Maxwell, Mrs., Lamorna, Torquay.
 1909 May, W. H., 23, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1907 McLennan, Frank, Lynch Villa, Axminster.
 1898 Melhuish, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Ashwater Rectory, Beaworthy.
 1902 Messenger, Arthur W. B., Staff Paymaster R.N., 4, Mount Tamar Villas, St. Budeaux.
 1900 Mildmay, F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge.
 1910 Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, 117, St. James's Court, London, S.W.
 1905 Moon, W. J., J.P., 20, Home Park Villas, Devonport.
 1906 Morley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Saltram, Plympton.

- 1909 MORRIS, R. BURNET, M.A., LL.B., 24, Bramham Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1914 Morris, Miss E. A., Nirvâna, Ivybridge, S. Devon.
- 1908 Morrison-Bell, Major E. F., M.P., Pitt House, Chudleigh.
- 1910 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C., M.P., 13, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.
- 1898 MORSHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1886* Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
- 1912 Mortimer, Fleet-Surgeon, Edgar F., R.N., Rock Mount, Torrington, N. Devon.
- 1874* Mount Edgumbe, Right Hon. the Earl of, Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth.
- 1915 Mullins, Alfred G., Newlands, Lympston, S. Devon.
- 1904 Murray, O. A. R., The Admiralty, London, S.W.
- 1885* NECK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.
- 1912 Newberry Library, Chicago (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
- 1912 Newman, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L., J.P., Mamhead Park, Exeter.
- 1902 Newton Club (*per* T. W. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Sec.), Newton Abbot.
- 1913 New York Public Library (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
- 1908 Nisbet, A. T., M.D., The Laurels, Powderham Road, Newton Abbot.
- 1909 Norman, W. C., St. Michael's Mount, Honiton.
- 1908 Northcote, Gordon Stafford, Willowmead, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1909 Northcote, The Rt. Hon. Lady Rosalind, Pynes, near Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1915 Northmore, John, 49, Manor Park, Redland, Bristol.
- 1915 Notley, Rev. J. T. B., B.A., The Rectory, Diptford, S. Brent.
- 1904 Nourse, Mrs. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
- 1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
- 1903 Nowell, Capt. S., 17, Rock Park, Rock Park Ferry, Liverpool.
- 1914 Odell, Rev. F. J., R.N., Hill View, Lapford, Morchard Bishop, N. Devon.
- 1914 Openshaw, Oliver, The Grange, Kentisbury, near Barnstaple.
- 1912 Owen, J. G., Minalto, Barnfield Road, Exeter.
- 1193 Paige, Henry, Broomborough, Totnes.
- 1910 Palmer, Frederick William Morton-, M.D., M.A., B.C. (Cantab.), 13, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
- 1911 Pannell, Rev. A. P., Bulmer Vicarage, Sudbury, Suffolk.
- 1906 Parry, H. Lloyd, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Guildhall, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1912 Pastfield, John Robinson, 7, Victoria Terrace, Magdalen Road, Exeter.
- 1908 Pateman, Arthur F., Braeside, Belle Vue Road, Exmouth.

- 1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Sowton Rectory, Exeter.
 1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc.,
 Hareston Lodge, Ash Hill Road, Torquay.
 1914 Pearce, Captain A. B. Rombulow, 6th Gurka Rifles, c/o Messrs.
 Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
 1901 Pearce, James, 11, Salutory Mount, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1896 PEARSON, Rev. J. B., D.D., 35, Marlborough Road, Bourne-
 mouth, W. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1910 Peck, Miss Charlotte L., Maidencombe House, St. Mary-
 church, Torquay.
 1911 Peek, C., Dean's Lodge, Dartmouth.
 1913 Peel, F. S., Kilbury House, Buckfastleigh.
 1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.
 1908 Peter, Claude H., Craigmores, Launceston.
 1897 Peter, Thurstan C., Redruth.
 1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.
 1910 Pilditch, Philip E., Weybridge, Surrey.
 1912 Pinder, William Henry, Shillingford Lodge, near Exeter.
 1899 Pinkham, Charles, J.P., C.A., Linden Lodge, 7, Winchester
 Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
 1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Plymouth.
 1880 Pode, J. D., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.
 1892^p POLLOCK, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 21, Hyde Park
 Place, London, W.
 1900* Ponsonby, Rev. Preb. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke
 Damerel, Devonport.
 1900* Pope, John, Coplestone House, Copplestone.
 1878* Powell, W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Hill Garden, Torquay.
 1909 Prance, H. Penrose, Whitchurch, Mannamead, Plymouth.
 1915 Prideaux, Charles S., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. Eng., Ermington, Dor-
 chester, Dorset.
 1901* Prideaux, W. de C., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. Eng., F.S.A., 12, Frederick
 Place, Weymouth.
 1912 Pring, T. C., Maryland, Spicer Road, Exeter.
 1912 Pring, W. J., Spreytonway, Exeter.
 1887 PROWSE, ARTHUR B., M.D., F.R.C.S., 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.
 1891 Prowse, W. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 31, Vernon Terrace,
 Brighton.
 1894* Pryke, Rev. Canon W. E., M.A., The Close, Exeter.
 1893 Punchard, Rev. Canon E. G., D.D., St. Mary's Vicarage, Ely.
- 1901 Radford, A. J. V., F.S.A., Vacye, College Road, Malvern.
 1898* RADFORD, ARTHUR L., F.S.A., The Manor House, Bradninch,
 Devon.
 1889 Radford, Sir C. H., J.P., 4, The Crescent, Plymouth.
 1888 RADFORD, Mrs. G. H., F.R.HIST.S., Chiswick House, Ditton
 Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
 1915 Record Office Library, The Public, c/o Messrs. Wyman and
 Sons, Ltd., Ireland Yard, St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.

- 1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Castle Street, Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1912 Reed, Herbert, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.
 1912 Reed, William Henry, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.
 1909 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (*per* Librarian).
 1885*Reichel, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.
 1872 REICHEL, REV. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lymington, Devon (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1911 Rendell, Dr., 19, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1904 Reynell, B., 152, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.
 1898*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 10, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1914 Roberts, Herbert James, Redgate, Postbridge, Princetown, S. Devon.
 1906 Roberts, Rev. R. O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1909 Rogers, R. B., Hexworthy, Lawhitton, near Launceston.
 1902*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.
 1906 Ross, H. M., Seawood House, Lynton.
 1914 Rowe, Miss Flora A. M., Wonwood, Tavistock.
 1909 Rowe, Mrs. J. Brooking, Castle Barbican, Plympton.
 1912 Rowe, Thomas Bradley, Lafrowda, Exeter.
 1912 Rowley, F. R., F.R.M.S., Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.
 1899 Rudd, E. E., 7, Inglewood Road, West End Lane, West Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1905*Rundell, Towson William, F.R.Met.Soc., 25, Castle Street, Liverpool.
 1914 Rylands Library (The), Manchester.
 1912**p*St. CYRES, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, J.P., M.A., Pynes, near Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1898*St. Maur, Harold, D.L., J.P., Stover, Newton Abbot.
 1910 Salter, Miss Mary, Romsdal, Torquay.
 1904 Sanders, James, J.P., C.C., 21, South Street, South Molton.
 1912 Satow, The Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., P.C., G.C.M.G., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1881*Saunders, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devonport.
 1877*Saunders, George J. Symes, M.D., Lustleigh, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1910 de Schmid, E. H., 21, Warwick Square, Carlisle.
 1906 Scott, S. Noy, D.P.H. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., Elmleigh, Plymstock.
 1900*Scrimgeour, T. S., Natsworthy Manor, Ashburton.
 1906 Segar, Richard, 64, St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, London, N.
 1914 Setten, Harold, Rolle Street, Exmouth.
 1894 Shapland, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.
 1912 Shapland, John, 8, Topsham Road, Exeter.

- 1906 Sharland, A., 25, Charleville Circus, West Hill, Sydenham, London, S.E.
 1909 Sheldon, Gilbert, 70, Longton Grove, Sydenham, London, S.E.
 1910 Sheldon, Miss Lilian, 70, Longton Grove, Sydenham, London, S.E.
 1882 Shelley, Sir John, Bart., D.L., J.P., Shobrooke Park, Crediton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1915 Shepherd, Captain E., 2, Cornwall Road, London, S.W.
 1907 Shepperson, Claude, A.R.W.S., 18, Kensington Court Place, London, W.
 1885 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip, Bath.
 1913 Simmons, Sydney, J.P., Okehampton, Torrington Park, Friern Barnet, London, N.
 1914 Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 4, Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.
 1907 Simpson, S., Cleeve, Christow, near Exeter.
 1902 Skinner, A. J. P., Colyton.
 1906 SKINNER, Miss EMILY, 21, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1878 Slade, S. H., 65, Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.
 1914 Small, A., 34, Goldsmith Road, Leyton.
 1914 Smyth, Mrs. E. Johnson-, Ballykeel, Cowley, near Exeter.
 1905 Snell, M. B., J.P., 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.
 1909 Snell, William D., 27, Chapel Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth.
 1912 Soper, H. Tapley, F.R.HIST.S., The Monastery, Waverley Avenue, Exeter.
 1891 Southcomb, Rev. H. G., M.A., Orchard Dene, Budleigh Salterton.
 1906 Sparks, Miss F. Adeline, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1906 Sparks, Miss Hilda Ernestine, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1913 Stabb, John, Clanmarina, Torquay.
 1868**p*STEBBING, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 1915 Stevens, Mrs. John, 50, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
 1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.
 1885*Strode, George S. S., D.L., J.P., C.C., Newnham Park, Plympton.
 1911 Stuart, Capt. J. F., R.N., Fairlea, Bideford.
 1875*Sullivan, Miss.
 1899 Symonds, F. G., The Firs, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
 1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.
 1899*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.
 1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.
 1900 Taylor, Alfred, The Mission House, Schore, Bhopal State, Central India.
 1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W.
 1868 THORNTON, Rev. W. H., M.A., Rectory, North Bovey, Moreton-hampstead.

- 1912 Thurgood, Ernest Charles, Beverley, Dagmar Road, Exmouth.
 1910 Tilley, Miss Edith, Elmfield, Coombeinteignhead.
 1903 Tindall, J., Marino, Sidmouth.
 1906 Toley, Albert, Devon, Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
 1908 Torquay Public Library, Torquay.
 1908 Treglohan, William Thomas, B.A., Conington, Clarendon Road,
 Watford, Herts.
 1902 Trelawny-Ross, Rev. J. T., D.D., Ham, near Devonport.
 1902**Trist, Pendarves.*
 1887 TROUP, Mrs. FRANCES ROSE, West Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
 1876 TUCKER, Major R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (HON.
 AUDITOR).
 1910 TUKER, Miss M. A. R., Ashe House, Musbury, Devon.
 1905 Turner, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.
 1906 Turner, C. S., Kelbuie, Westbourne Terrace, Budleigh
 Salterton.
 1912 Turner, Mrs. Richard, c/o G. Radford, Esq., M.P., Chiswick
 House, Surbiton, Surrey.

 1911 Ulyat, William Francis, Port Meadow, Totnes.
 1910 Upcott, Colonel Sir Frederick, C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 227, St. James'
 Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.

 1881 Varwell, H. B., J.P., Sittaford, West Avenue, Exeter.
 1912 Veitch, Peter C. M., J.P., Elm Grove House, Exeter.
 1884 Vicary, W., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.
 1902*Vidal, Edwin Sealy, 32, Sticklepath, Barnstaple.

 1893 Wainwright, T., The Square, Barnstaple.
 1893 Walker, Robert, M.D., 7, East Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1907 Wall, Mrs., Watcombe Priors, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
 1895 Walpole, Spencer C., Church Farm House, Lancing, Sussex.
 1901 WARD, Rev. JOSEPH HEALD, M.A., 16, Hartley Road, Exmouth.
 1913 Waterfall, Charles, F.L.S., Dalmeny, Shavington Avenue,
 Chester.
 1908 WATKIN, HUGH R., Chelston Hall, Chelston, Torquay.
 1904 Watts, Francis, Laureston Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1907 WATTS, H. V. I., M.A., Edgemoor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
 1900 Watts, Mrs. R. I., Greenbank, Yelverton, S. Devon.
 1908 Waymouth, Cecil, 33, Park Road, St. Mary Church, Torquay.
 1900*WEEKES, Miss LEGA, F.R.HIST.S., Sunny Nook, Rugby Man-
 sions, West Kensington, London, W.
 1911 Wellacott, Rev. Thomas William, M.A., The Vicarage,
 Totnes.
 1911 Wells, Lionel Bury, Stonehanger, Salcombe, Kingsbridge.
 1870*Were, T. Kennet, M.A., J.P., C.A., Cotlands, Sidmouth.
 1915 Westlake, W. N., Hollacombe, West Avenue, Exeter.

- 1900*Wethey, Charles Henry, The Green, Shaldon, Teignmouth.
 1912 Wheaton, Frederick, 18, Powderham Crescent, Exeter.
 1872†Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F. San. Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon.
 1893 White, T. Jeston, 39, Burne Street, London, N.W.
 1875 WHITE-THOMSON, Col. Sir R. T., K.C.B., D.L., J.P., Broomford Manor, Exbourne, North Devon.
 1907 Whiteway-Wilkinson, W. H., F.R.C.S.E., Inverteign, Teignmouth.
 1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, M.INST.C.E., Broadway Court, Westminster (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
 1914 Wickham, Rev. H. M., St. John's Vicarage, Bovey Tracey, Devon.
 1883*Willcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
 1877*Willcocks, G. Waller, C.B., M.INST.C.E., Redthorn, 9, Rodway Road, Roehampton, London, S.W.
 1876*Willcocks, W. K., M.A., 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 1912*Willey, Mrs. Emilie L., Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
 1914 Williams, Robert B. Powell, Edgemoor, Tavistock.
 1913 Williams-Lyouns, H. F., Great Inglebourne, Harberton, Devon.
 1893 Willis, W. H., Ivanhoe, 28, Keswick Road, East Putney, London, S.W.
 1912 Wills, Sir E. Channing, Bart., M.A., F.C.S., Harcombe, Chudleigh, S. Devon (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1911 Wilson, A. H., Sandridge Park, near Totnes.
 1875*WINDEATT, EDWARD, J.P., C.C., Heckwood, Totnes.
 1896 WINDEATT, Captain GEORGE E., Totnes (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
 1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
 1872*Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
 1884*Wolfe, J. E., 24, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
 1884*WOODHOUSE, H. B. S., 7, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
 1907 Woolcombe, Rev. A. A., Leusden Vicarage, near Ashburton.
 1904 WOOLLCOMBE, GERALD D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
 1901*Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., F.I.I.NST., F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
 1891*WORTH, R. HANSFORD, MEM.INST.C.E., F.G.S., 32, Thornhill Road, Plymouth.
 1913^pWORTHINGTON, Professor A. M., C.B., F.R.S., 5, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1909 Worthington, Rev. Jeffery, Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
 1912 Worthington, Robert, M.A., F.R.C.S., 30, East Southernhay, Exeter.
 1895*Wykes-Finch, Rev. W., M.A., J.P., The Monks, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster; and North Wyke, near North Tawton.

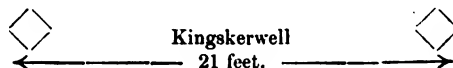
- 1897 Yacht Club, The Royal Western, The Hoe, Plymouth.
 1910 Yale University Library, New Haven, U.S.A., *per* Messrs.
 Edward G. Allen and Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury
 Avenue, London.
 1900*Yeo, Miss Mary E. J., Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass, New
 South Wales.
 1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 10, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
 1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.
 1906 Young, Thomas, M.R.C.S., Coly House, Colyton, N. Devon.

The following Table contains a Summary of the foregoing List.

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	.	1
Life Members	.	.	.	.	.	97
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	.	417
Total, 1st November, 1915	.	.	.	.	.	515

ERRATA IN VOL. XLVI.

- Page 44, line 24. For "sixty-five" read "seventy-eight."
 Page 128, line 27. For "de Courtenay" read "Grandisson."
 Page 169, line 11 from bottom. For "1895" read "1885."
 Page 169, line 8 from bottom. For "1899" read "1889."
 Page 173, line 15 from bottom. Add "1721. Arthur Lumley (r)."
 Page 173, line 7 from bottom. For "Skipton" read "Shipton."
 Page 174, line 5 from top. For "Gaylard" read "Garland."
 Page 174, line 14 from top. For "Gayland" read "Garland."
 Page 213, line 12 from bottom. For "of 7 January" read "on 7 January."
 Page 216, line 10. For "William Mylaton and Jane his wife (*Lacy*, f. 178a)," read "Richard Mileton and Gunnota his wife (*Lacy*, 483)."
 Page 220, line 7. After "explanation" add the figure "1" and the following footnote at the foot of the page, "*Trans.* xxviii. 466, n. 8."
 Page 267, line 10. For "abbeys" read "abbey."
 Page 345, lines 25, 26. Substitute the following diagram for the one printed :—



- Page 386. The title of the paper is "The Anglian Invasion of Devon," etc., not "Anglican" as printed, and should be corrected throughout in the page headings of the paper (pp. 386-410); in the Table of Contents (p. 6) and in the Index (pp. 539 and 554).
 Page 425. After line 5 and before "1912-13 CHARLES PEEK" insert "1911-12 CHARLES PEEK."

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By MAXWELL ADAMS.

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